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DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 21

April 19 - September 29, 1875

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "21 / Shanghai / April 19, 1875 / September 29, 1875 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between April 19 and September 29, 1875. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 21 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
No. on list 50 Vols.

Wood 168581 R296B.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUN 17 1875 OF STATE

No. 920.

1st Series 2

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Cost of Interpretations.

Abstract.

In reference to Mr. Knights' (Consul at Newchwang) dispatch No. 89, approves of the request for an allowance for cost of interpretations.

No. 920.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 19th April 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Knights' dispatch No. 89, I have the honor to state that in my opinion the allowance requested by him, for cost of interpretations at his port should be granted.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Cw & In connect. with Mr. Tindall's case - Summd in Brewer case to h. C. 17 June

No. 920. 2/

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED JUN 17 1875

Alc 21 June 27

Mr. Wood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject

Sends a copy of a memorandum which he sent to the Consul at Canton calling his attention to irregularities in his accounts and returns.

No. 920.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, 23d April 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Tindall's No. 68 with accounts and returns, I have the honor to inform you that I have sent to him a memorandum a copy of which I inclose herewith.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Memorandum. Copy.

Memorandum on Mr. Tindall's accounts and returns with his dispatch to State Department No. 68.

A. The numbers of the forms sent with No. 68 are not correctly stated.

B. The charge for chair and boat hire in Miscellaneous Expenses is not authorized by law or the Consular Regulations.

C. The account does not state in what currency payments have been made.

D. The Exchange voucher is not dated and does not state in what currency draft is made.

E. If draft be against gold the rate of exchange is excessive. It should not exceed 5 or 6 %.

G. F. S.

Shanghai, April 23d 1875.

A
B
C
D
E

Cor
E

No. 921.

Copy to Jackson - C. 17 June

Mr. Wood

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUN 17 1875 OF STATE

Ack. 22 June

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject

The Centennial Exhibition.

Abstract of Contents.

Forwards copy of a letter from the Pacific Mail S. S. Co's. agent at Shanghai offering to transport passengers and goods for the Exhibition at reduced rates.

No. 921.

No. 921.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 23d April 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company consenting to certain very material reductions in freight and passenger rates in connection with the Philadelphia Exposition.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
The Pacific Mail Agent to Mr Seward
Copy - 20th April 1875.

Copy.

Agency Office.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Shanghai, 20th April 187

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your letter in regard to shipments intended for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and the passages of persons commissioned by the Chinese Government in connection with Exhibition.

I am prepared to send goods to Newyork, via. Panama, at half rates, say 4½ cents per lb. U. S. Gold; and to take first class passengers, as above, for $250. Mexican, instead of $410. the regular fare; and steerage passengers, at $90. instead of $160.

I shall be at liberty to withdraw from this offer, in case I am instructed differently from Newyork.

I will write to San Francisco, asking the good offices of the Company's Agent there towards making arrangements, under which goods and passengers can be forwarded

forwarded directly to Philadelphia, quickly and at liberal rates.

I am Respectfully,
Your obdt. servant.
M. B. Langhorne.
Acty Agent.

Cons
& adv - c. 17 June Mr. Wood

No. 922.

Wd June 22

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject,

Transmits the Minutes of a Meeting of the Consular Body. The Woosung Bar, the Land Regulations, and a report upon the Mixed Court were discussed.

No 922.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. Gannett.

to file

Telegram of Gov.

Subject

Telegram of the Governor of Nevada of the Morning Session, the Legislature, and a report upon the Road Court were discussed.

No. 922.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 24th April 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a printed copy of the Minutes of a Consuls' Meeting held on the 16th instant, together with a report and certain correspondence in regard to the Woosung Bar, a report in regard to the revision of the Land Regulations, and reports upon the Mixed Court, all of which are referred to in the Minutes. I shall be able to forward to you a copy of the Draft Code of Land Regulations at an early day.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward

Consul General.

Inclosures:—

No. 1. Printed Extracts on one sheet

" 2. Report on revision of the Land Regulations.

" 3. Printed reports on the Mixed Court.

THE MIXED COURT.

REPORTS

BY

DR. YATES, MR. HAAS & MR. ALABASTER

TO THE

CONSULAR BODY.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 1875.

THE MIXED COURT.

REPORTS

BY

The Vice-President and Members

TO THE

CONSULAR BODY.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 1875.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1875.

To

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Great Britain,

JOSEPH HAAS, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary, and

DR. M. T. YATES,
U. S. Vice-Consul General.

GENTLEMEN,

At a Meeting of Consuls held on the 12th instant, the questions were raised;—

1st.—Whether the system of punishments at the Mixed Court is satisfactory? and

2nd.—Whether the powers of the Court are adequate?

It was decided to ask your opinions upon these questions, the Consuls believing that from your connection with the Court, you are well able to deal with them.

The Consuls in asking your views would point out that it is desirable for you to consult in this connection informally with the Magistrate of the Court, and that pains should be taken to reach conclusions which may be of practical value. They would also point out that the Court upon its criminal side is to be considered as essentially a Chinese Court, and that any improvements in it may best take a course in consonance with the Chinese judicial system. Upon the civil side, the Consuls would ask you to keep in view the ruling recently made in the British Supreme Court, in regard to the trial of mixed cases. It is not to be understood however that the Consular Body is committed to this ruling.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. SEWARD,
Consul-General and Senior Consul.

DR. YATES TO MR. SEWARD.

Shanghai, March 10th, 1875.

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of February 15th 1875, addressed as follows:—

To

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Great Britain,

JOSEPH HAAS, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary, and

M. T. YATES,
U. S. Vice-Consul General.

Asking on behalf of the Consular Body for answers to the questions;—

1st.—Whether the system of punishments at the Mixed Court is satisfactory?

2nd.—Whether the powers of the Court are adequate?

We have thought best to address you individually.

I have no hesitation in saying that the powers of the Magistrate are inadequate.

The Magistrate is now a Wei Yuen or deputy, and as such is disinclined to deal with the graver criminal cases, which come before the Court, and prefers to refer them to the District Magistrate. This is unsatisfactory because there is no provision for the presence of assessors in the Court of the latter or for the appearance of foreign prosecutors. Offenders who have been sent to him for trial and punishment, and against whom the evidence has seemed clear, have often been seen in the streets after two or three days.

Again, the Mixed Court Magistrate appears to be unable, or to fear, to bring to bear in important civil cases any means to enforce his judgments, excepting persuasion, the promotion of compositions between the parties, and the imprisonment of the judgment debtor. Such a thing as the seizure and sale of a debtor's property is almost unknown in his Court.

In my opinion the Mixed Court should be made a Foo Ming Tong Chi Yamen, with jurisdiction over the three settlements. The full title would then be 上海租界會審搖民同知衙門. French cases could be tried at the present office, or the Magistrate could sit periodically at a place provided in the French Settlement.

These changes would give the Mixed Court Magistrate the judicial authority of a District Magistrate, for the district comprised within the settlements, and as a consequence do away with many of the vexatious difficulties which are now met.

The system of punishment is essentially Chinese. I do not see how it can readily be changed, and I am not sure that any change which could be proposed would be beneficial. Hardened offenders would not care for the chain gang, or for solitary imprisonment so much as for the bamboo. For those not hardened the Cangue and bamboo answer very well.

I think that appeals from the Mixed Court should go to the Tautai and Consuls, as at present.

MR. HAAS TO MR. SEWARD.

Shanghai, 13th April 1875.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of the 15th February last, and I beg to apologise for not having replied earlier, but the task devolved upon me by you and the other members of the Consular body is of such a difficult and delicate nature that it was beyond my power to answer your questions in a proper manner at once.

Even now it is impossible for me to give a detailed report. I beg to make at present a short resumé of my report which I shall have the honour to deliver as soon as finished.

The first question of your above mentioned letter is:

"Whether the system of punishments at the Mixed Court is satisfactory?"

I think not, as the regulations at present in force—"Regulations for the office to be established in the Yang-king-pang," in 10 articles—are vague, and give nearly no power to the Chinese Magistrate.

I propose that the "Proposed Regulations for a Chinese Court within the foreign quarter in Shanghai," as drawn up by Mr. Alabaster, should be accepted, these being clearer and more distinct. But whatever the regulations should be, they ought to be made known to the public, and especially to the Foreign Assessors, Municipal Employés, to the Heads of the native guilds, and to the Tipaos.

As regards the second question, viz., "whether the powers of the Court are adequate?"—I think not.

The reasons are:

The actual position of the Chinese Magistrate is not the one of a real Magistrate, but of a Delegate of the Tautai. I do not think, as long as he is a delegate of an Intendant, that a promotion in his rank will give him more power, whether he is a red or gold button mandarin. His title should be changed instead of "Delegate" to the one of "Tung-chi" (同 治). Once having this title, it is understood that he will have also the powers of a Tung-chi, which will be sufficient for his position. An increase in his salary for keeping a better and more numerous staff will also in some way increase his powers. I take this opportunity to draw the attention to the actual state of the Mixed Court Yamen. As far as its position is concerned, it is too far from the centre of the settlements, it is besides an old, therefore dirty, but also an extremely small place. There are now two prisons, in each of which sometimes, even in summer, at 90-100° Fahrenheit, are crowded from 25 to 30 people. This state must cease. And I think it would be opportune to have for Hongkew a branch of the Mixed Court under the superintendence of his Honour Chen.

In the present condition of Mixed Court affairs the system of sending prisoners into the city must be abandoned. The City Magistrate, if necessary, should come in the Mixed Court, and judge and punish there. The prisoners once in the city are beyond any police or Consular control. This city-sending system is no doubt a degradation for the Chinese Magistrate as well for the foreign Assessor.

Last but not least, let the Municipal Council insist that the Inspector of Police should learn Chinese; or if this measure is too late, let the Council engage an interpreter. There is at present not one foreigner who understands the language of 50,000 natives! The native detectives may be good, but even of those we had quite lately some instances in which they have abused their powers.

Mr. ALABASTER to Mr. SEWARD.

Shanghai, March 1875.

In reporting on the Mixed Court it is necessary to consider it separately as a Criminal and Civil Court, the two jurisdictions being utterly distinct, though they happen to be exercised by the same officials. As a Criminal Court although in taking the place of the system under which in old days thieves, &c., taken up by the Municipal Police were sent into the City with the charge and summary of evidence only, and tried in the absence of witnesses and even prosecutor, the Mixed Court has been productive of immense advantage—it must be admitted that it is very far from perfect, and I think chiefly from the following reasons:—

I.—The absence of a definite Code of Law.

II.—From the nature of its Punishments; and

III.—From the want of permanence in the officers attached to it; and perhaps in a lesser degree from the dependent position of its Chinese Magistrate.

So long as the law to be administered is left entirely to the Judges as in the Mixed Court is practically the case, there must be too glaring inequality in the sentences for satisfactory results. No Judge can carry in his head the exact punishment he meted out in the hundred previous similar cases he has dealt with. No Judge is so superior to temper and indigestion that he shall always view the same circumstances as in any way of equal gravity.

A Code indeed will merely render the punishments approximately equal; but without one, the observer must necessarily be scandalized, as he is in the Mixed Court, by a robbery being one day punished with a sentence ridiculously light, while the next a petty theft is visited with the punishment of burglary. Without a Code, and with continually changing Judges, there can be no pretence even of fair and even justice.

The readiest mode of meeting the difficulty would appear to be to direct the Judges of the Mixed Court to administer the provisions of the elaborate Penal Code the Chinese Government have published, save in those cases where to remedy the difference of Eastern and Western habits of thought and manner of viewing crime, special provision may have been made by agreement between the authorities of the various Nations interested in the settlement.

But when you come to look into the matter, so different are the views entertained by Chinese and Europeans of the most ordinary offences, that the Code, suited to the conditions of ordinary Chinese life, must fail utterly in a mixed community like that of the settlement.

To instance,—wrecking, an offence, we, as a maritime nation, treat with great severity, the Chinese thinks quite justifiable;—forgery, which used with us to be a capital offence, they regard as venial; and receiving stolen property as no offence at all; while for a petty assault leading to a scratched face or the effusion of a drop of blood, they visit almost as aggravated manslaughter: in short, their law is as solely directed to the repression of personal violence, as ours is to the protection of property once acquired.

It would seem better therefore if possible, and I cannot think that this is not so, to induce the Chinese to adopt the Code Napoleon, or better still the Indian Criminal Code, as the bases of the Classification of crime and the measure of its punishment. I say the Indian Criminal Code in preference to the Code Napoleon, not only because it is of later date, but because it has been drawn up with special reference to oriental conditions.

In any case, whether a foreign Code be formally adopted or not, a difference should be drawn between petty police offences and graver crimes, and while the former must be left as now to be dealt with summarily, the graver cases should be tried more formally and deliberately, with the care and deliberation the infliction of any but trifling punishment renders desirable, the prisoner being as in European Countries committed for trial, and the exact nature of the charge to be brought against him, and the precise issues to be determined, carefully weighed and considered, before he is put on his trial. It is not fair to Judge, prisoner, or public that important cases should be disposed of in the hurried way they are at present.

But an even graver objection to the Court, as it at present exists, is the nature of its punishments, which it is scarcely too strong language to say, reflect discredit to all concerned, whether the authorities who authorize them, the officers who inflict them, or the public who permit them.

As a satisfaction to men's vindictive feelings torture may answer a purpose, but although in the old Jewish terms this consideration might have weighed, the more advanced intelligence of the present dispensation would rather consider it an argument against a system of justice that it had this effect; we no longer hold punishment to be a compensation on the part of the criminal to the sufferer. We go further and condemn as vile, revengeful, and unchristian, the feelings that would prompt people to desire such compensation.

As a deterrent, as a means of striking terror, and so preventing other persons committing similar offences, the punishments inflicted in the Mixed Court have been to a certain extent effectual in regard to certain classes of crime.

Receiving stolen property is not by any means the common offence it was before some of the chief offenders were sent to the chain gang; house boys do not venture to rob so unblushingly, now they are

cangued when caught; and the fearful floggings in the Beacon case certainly had an effect in increasing the respect felt for foreign life in the country round; it may even be said that the fear of cangue or flogging does prevent a considerable amount of casual crime, but its effect on crime generally is admittedly insufficient, while in regard to hardened offenders, to the professional thieves and criminals, the punishments are utterly ineffective. Petty thieves are brought up and flogged weekly, and burglars come back to the cangue so regularly that there is a general complaint that the Court is no good whatever.

Nor do I think the proposed panacea of the reintroduction of the chain gang calculated to be more than to a certain and limited extent effective; it is better than cangueing, it is better than flogging, for it is neither purposeless nor brutal torture, it appeals to the sense of shame, and to a certain extent enforces the moral lessons that enforced labour hard and disagreeable, that loss of liberty, chains and slavery, follow the commission of those actions which society disallows; but the very severity of the sentence renders it applicable in certain classes of crime only; for no one could seriously uphold the sending his fellow creatures to the chain gang for any but the most serious offences. But there is another objection to the chain gang, that so far we have not discovered in Shanghai, how to carry out the system with that regard for the health of the prisoners which humanity requires. When tried before it had to be given up in consequence of the death of several of the convicts, and the Judges of the Mixed Court would no more than they did then, continue to sentence prisoners to a punishment which seemed to involve the risk of life.

In the higher sense in which alone it would appear that punishment is really justifiable at all, the hope of thereby reforming the criminal, and returning him to the world a useful member of society, the system breaks down altogether; there is no possibility of its working good, for the moral side of the criminal is never even appealed to; he does not even appear to be frightened out of his evil courses, but a disgraced and broken man, his mind full of evil passions against the tyrants who have so brutally ill-used him, he goes back to the world to thieve more cunningly but less reluctantly than before. Nor unless machinery can be provided by which long terms of imprisonment can be awarded, and some such system as has been established in the Alipore and other Indian jails be instituted, is there possibility of the Mixed Court being in this way effective.

In the jails I refer to, two of which I have personally had opportunities of studying, the criminal is considered simply as a subject for a course of treatment under which the energies which are ruining him and injuring society may be so directed that he become a valuable member of the world, from which his conduct has caused him to be temporarily relegated, and by a well regulated system of classification the habit of acting rightly is nurtured in the criminal, whose status in prison is made to vary with his behaviour. Before he leaves even he has risen to a position of considerable responsibility, is accustomed to find others respect him and to respect himself, and more than free before his term has expired, he goes back to the world with some useful trade acquired, able to earn a livelihood, with some small capital in hand to help him on, and with the courage to seek employment; not that shame is dead within him, but that he has worked himself clear of his disgrace.

It is hopeless to expect that such a well organized system could be at once established; it needs an enthusiast to take the matter in hand, and only through repeated failure could the necessary experience be attained; but it might be held in view, and waiting until the time comes when it could be carried out, steps might be taken to substitute imprisonment and hard labour for the brutal punishments of bamboeing and the cangue, even if at first confinement in a Chinese jail and the rough and unsatisfactory machinery of the chain gang were put in their place.

It is unnecessary to go into here the arguments which in Europe have led to the abandonment of the pillory and whipping post. Suffice to say that flogging within proper limits has little or no effect, and that when carried out in a way to act as a deterrent, it is so brutalizing to all concerned, Judge, victim, or assistants, that the evil far outweighs the good, and though the system which we could institute in its place would be at first most imperfect, it would be far in advance of that at present existing.

Eventually the Municipality or the Chinese Government must have a jail, and if arrangements could be made for getting that erected by H. M.'s Government, the system of imprisonment might be tried,—care being taken to remember that in the selection of the head jailer, whitewash, drill and discipline, admirable although in their way they may be, do not constitute the end sought, or the best means of its attainment; for the reformation of the prisoner you require a man of such intelligence that he can enter into and follow their thoughts and feelings, a man of as much culture and ability as is needed for the higher dignity of Judge of the Court.

As a matter of expense at first, the institution of a jail, even if H. M.'s Government were willing now, as they were once, to give the building they possess here for a nominal sum, would cause considerable outlay; at first every restraining power would have to be free and paid; but as the system got into work, the expenses of supervision would almost disappear, the higher class prisoners guarding and controlling, as is done at Alipore, those less advanced, while the industrial arts practised by the prisoners would in time make the institution almost if not entirely self-supporting.

In any case, and however imperfectly the system be carried out, it is worth the while to try if we cannot deal with crime without brutality, and it will make many breathe the more freely that the instruments of torture, the bamboo and cangue, are even only temporarily banished from the settlement.

The third point in which I think the Mixed Court is deficient is in the want of permanence in the Foreign Assessors; constantly changed, they have neither time to learn their business or gain the influence they should exercise over the Chinese Magistrate, much less to acquire that acquaintance with the conditions of the place and people which can alone shew them what is just and what expedient. With the exception of myself, I do not know a single English Assessor who has sat in the Court two years, and I can remember when four succeeded each other in rapid succession within a month. With a well defined Code of Law, with a well ascertained procedure, with their own countrymen alone to deal with, a Judge may be replaced without serious inconvenience; but in a Court which has not only to administer but to build up a system of Law, which has to gain strength and authority as it goes on, in short which needs to create everything out of nothing, and bring order out of chaos, change in the personnel is fatal; for perfect knowledge of the past history of the Court, a definite prevision of its future, as well as simple ability to deal with the present circumstances, must be united in the officer who directs it before any satisfactory result can be attained. The Assessor should look forward to it as his career in life, and then, and then alone, would there be ground to hope of seeing some consistent plan perfectly carried out.

The most natural way to secure this permanency would appear to be for either the Chinese Government, the various foreign Governments, or the Municipal Council to appoint a permanent Foreign Assessor, removable only in the case of grave misconduct; his salary being met by contribution from the Chinese, the community, and the various foreign Governments who now each pay a special Assessor for the Court, and although the salary of the Assessor were calculated on the liberal basis which would be necessary to secure efficiency and independence, it would be a saving to the various Governments concerned, supposing them to appoint and pay him, as it would be an advantage either to the Chinese Government or to the Municipality to have such an officer in their pay.

As regards the fourth point, the necessity of making the Chinese Magistrate more independent than he is at present, and the giving him more extensive powers, than he at present posseses, there is no doubt that it is most desirable that the present conflict of jurisdiction between the Magistrate of the Mixed Court and the District Magistrate of Shanghai should be set definitely at rest; and this it would appear can only be done by erecting the settlements into a distinct Chinese jurisdiction, and for many reasons it would be better that there should be machinery within the settlement for dealing with all cases arising within it, which could only be done by giving the Mixed Court Magistrate more extensive powers; but the mere nominal right to do justice, the mere apparent jurisdiction, will not materially effect the state of crime in the settlements unless the administration be given the strength which only comes from permanency, and unless it is supplied with the machinery for carrying out its labours. Without a Code of Criminal Law, without defined procedure, without a sensible system of punishment, the simply changing the Magistrate from a Taotai's deputy as he is at present into a pucka Sub-Prefect and the making the settlements into a Sub-Prefecture or even a Prefecture, Circuit, or Province, will be practically of but small utility.

As regards the special point submitted, the best means of dealing with the increase in petty theft which is said to have become noticeable, the only scheme I can think of as likely to be effective is that of the establishment of the Municipal Jail and system of industrial reform already suggested.

The causes which lead to the offence are misery and idleness, and until means are found to give the hundreds who live by petty theft habits of industry and means of making an honest living, there is no possibility of stopping it.

As the habitual criminals are known to the police, it would perhaps seem possible to some to keep them out of the settlements by arresting and flogging them whenever found within the limits, but to a great extent this has been tried and failed; thieves are continually sentenced to deportation involving their arrest and punishment if found hereafter within Municipal jurisdiction, and entirely without effect. Nor is the other plan which has been suggested, of stationing policemen at every bridge and preventing their entry into the settlement, more practicable; the settlements are too large and their conditions too peculiar to admit of any attempt even to introduce the system, for not only would the restriction of free ingress and egress which it would involve be intolerable to a community like that of Shanghai, but the system of espionage to which it might easily give rise, and the increase of police power it would necessitate, would be unendurable.

I do not say that even a perfect system of reformatory imprisonment would extirpate crime, but every criminal redeemed would represent a real diminution of the evil from which we suffer, whereas so far as I have seen all other systems, amounting merely to harassing and worrying the criminals, do not in any way affect the prevalence of crime. It may gratify the authorities and occupy the police to make criminals continually move on, it may even satisfy the public who imagine something is being done for their benefit, but circulating felony is as obnoxious as when left undisturbed, perhaps even more so.

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

MINUTES of a Meeting of Consuls held at Shanghai, on the 16th day of April, 1875.

Present:—The Consular Representatives for Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Sweden and Norway, and the United States.

Letters from the Consul-General for France, and the Consul for Portugal, stating their inability to attend the Meeting, were read.

The Senior Consul's letter to the Harbor Master in terms of the Minutes of the Meeting of the 12th February, in regard to the Taotai's request that the buoys placed in the Harbor be lighted, and the swinging booms of men-of-war be rigged in at night, in order to avoid accidents to boats such as have occurred sometimes resulting in loss of life, and the Harbor Master's responses to same, were laid before the Meeting. Also the Senior Consul's letter, as above, to the Harbor Master in regard to inflammable and explosive articles on board ship in harbor. After discussion, the following rules were adopted :—

"No vessels except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset until sunrise."

"No buoy may be laid down without the sanction of the Harbor Master. Unoccupied buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise."

"Vessels arriving with gunpowder, kerosine oil, dynamite, acids, or other explosive or inflammable materials on board beyond the customary stores, must anchor at least one mile below the lower limit, and fly a red flag (No. 5 Marryat's or *B* Commercial Code) at the fore during the day, and all such vessels shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same."

The Senior Consul then submitted a memorandum which had been prepared by the Harbor Master, with lists,—

1st.—Of the licensed Pilots for the Port of Shanghai.

2nd.—Of the supernumerary pilots.

3rd.—Of the pilots on leave.

4th.—Of apprentices who have served their apprenticeship, and are waiting for examination.

In this connection a discussion ensued whether pilots should not be allowed to compete for business, making the charges, not to exceed a maximum rate, agreed upon between them and Commanders of vessels; whether the number of pilots might not be still further limited, or whether any limitation is desirable; whether the Harbor Master should be authorised to control the taking of apprentices by pilots; and whether any relief can be extended to the apprentices who are now waiting for examinations. It was determined to make no change in the existing system.

The letter of the Senior Consul, in terms of the Minutes of the Meeting of February, to Messrs. Davenport, Haas, and Yates asking for reports upon the Mixed Court, and reports by Messrs. Alabaster, Haas, and Yates were placed before the meeting. It was agreed that these should be printed and circulated for the more perfect examination of the several members of the Consular Body.

The Senior Consul reported that the several Consuls had sent to him, as agreed upon at the last Meeting the, names of the Officers preferred by them for the Court of Consuls for 1875, and that the choice had fallen upon Messrs. Medhurst, Annecke, and Seward.

Messrs. Medhurst and Seward, a Committee of the Consuls appointed at their last meeting to deal with the Taotai and the Dutch Engineers, in regard to a survey of the Woosung Bar, presented a report. It was agreed that an offer of Taels 2,500 to cover all expenses of such survey should be submitted to the Engineers in question.

A letter from the Danish Consul in regard to the protection of submarine telegraph cables, was presented. This subject was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Keswick, Seward and Haas.

Messrs. Annecke, Medhurst and Seward, a Committee of the Consuls, appointed at their Meeting of the 30th of June, 1874, to consult with the Ratepayers' Committee for the revision of the Land Regulations, submitted a report with a copy of the amended Code agreed upon by the two Committees in conference. It was agreed that the proposed Code should be circulated for examination by the Consuls.

The two Resolutions in regard to Proxy Voting passed at the Ratepayers' Meeting of June 8th, 1874, the first expressing dissent from the opinion of the Consuls on this subject given in 1871, and the second proposing an Amendment of Article XIX of the Land Regulations, were considered. It was agreed that it is not necessary for the Consuls to re-consider their opinion of 1871, and that so far as the proposed Amendment is concerned, the Consuls, while desiring to forward the wishes of the Ratepayers as expressed in it, ought to point out that the amendment is not explicit and may work some hardship. The amendment reads,—"Provided always that no proxies shall be admitted at such Meetings of Ratepayers actually present in Shanghai." The question may arise under this wording whether the Ratepayer who is immediately outside of the Municipal limits may give a proxy, or whether he must be absent from the port or the Consular district. In either case, the port or the Consular district should be defined. Again, the amendment may be considered faulty in that it does not point out how the question of absence is to be tried. And hardship may happen under the amendment by the exclusion—contrary to the spirit of the Regulations, and of the amendment itself, of the proxies of persons who are ill. The Senior Consul was requested to write in this sense to the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Sundry current correspondence was placed upon the table, as follows :—In regard to the Annual Election of Councilors for the Municipal Council; the Annual Municipal Meeting, and a Special Meeting; the Taotai's Commutation of wharfage dues, and the prohibition of the sale of game, and also letters in regard to the lowering of the Hongkew Creek Bridge; and a Proclamation of the Paoshan Hsiên in regard to the Woosung Road.

J. HAAS,
Acting Austro-Hungarian Consul.

E. MOREL,
Consul for Belgium.

W. KESWICK,
Acting-Consul for Denmark.

E. GODEAUX,
Consul-General for France.

W. ANNECKE,
Consul for Germany.

W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul for Great Britain.

L. VIGNALE,
Consul-General for Italy.

E. SHINAGAWA,
Consul for Japan.

A. H. DE CARVALHO,
Consul in charge for Portugal.

J. E. REDING,
Vice-Consul for Russia.

A. DE GARAY,
Consul for Spain.

W. SCOTT FITZ,
Act. Consul-General for Sweden & Norway.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.
Consul-General for United States.

MESSRS. SEWARD AND MEDHURST TO THE TAOTAI.

SIR,—You were good enough to favor us with an interview on the 16th instant, in order to afford us an opportunity of submitting for your consideration a proposition in respect to the Woosung Bar; namely that you should make an appropriation of Taels 2,000 for the purpose of engaging the services of two Dutch professional men, now in the employ of the Japanese Government, to survey and report upon the Bar. This proposition in no way contemplated interference with the general question now under submission to the Peking Government, its object being simply to embrace an opportunity happily offered for satisfying the Chinese and foreign local authorities, at a trifling cost, as to the actual nature and cause of the obstruction, and as to the most practical method of removing it. We were prepared to urge the proposal more warmly in view of the fact that the stay in Japan of the Engineers in question is very uncertain, and that consequently the opportunity to secure their services may be lost, if steps are not promptly taken.

Your first effort on learning our purposes was to represent the inutility of any attempt to improve the present condition of the river entrance, basing your arguments upon certain theories as to the action of the current upon the banks and channels of the river; but it was urged in reply that merely empirical theories can be of no service in elucidating the question, but that what is needed is professional knowledge; and an opportunity being now afforded for securing such knowledge, it should by all means be taken advantage of in the interest of all parties.

You thereupon fell back upon your official responsibilities, pleading firstly, that inasmuch as the matter had been made a subject of reference to Peking, it would be presumption on your part to forestall the result by independent action. Secondly, that if you did sanction the survey, and the result proved favorable to the claims of the Consuls, you would be committing your Government to a course of action which it might not be convenient for them to pursue. And, thirdly, that in any event you could not as Taotai expend public moneys for administrative purposes without previous reference to the higher authorities. We met these objections by representing that a mere survey could not have the effect of anticipating the decision of the supreme authorities, whilst it might be of service to them in their consideration of the matter; that even if favorable to our views, it need not necessarily commit the Government to act upon the information gained, and that as regards funds we felt assured, that a functionary charged with comprehensive administrative and fiscal authority such as yours, must find little difficulty in appropriating a small sum like Taels 2,000 to the furtherance of interests unquestionably public in their character. In support of this last consideration indeed, we had your own acknowledgement that you possessed the ability to make appropriations in certain directions without any reference to the higher authorities at all.

The discussion was protracted through two hours without effect, although we reduced our proposition to an appropriation of Taels 1,000, undertaking to induce the mercantile community to raise the other moiety by contributions amongst themselves, and eventually we took our leave grievously disappointed at the result of the interview.

The above is a summary of what passed upon the occasion, and we desire to place it on record in order to show our Consular colleagues and the foreign community generally, that no effort has been spared on our part to claim from you this very reasonable concession. It will no doubt appear to them as inexplicable as it seems to us, that, after several years persistent representation on our part of an evil which threatens to check the normal developement of this great port, you, as the local representative of the Government, should still be without instructions as to what attitude you should take up in respect thereto, and should prove unable or unwilling to go so far into the matter, as to take a step calculated only to gain for your Government information of a valuable character at an inconsiderable expense.

It is right to add that you were good enough to offer to make a representation forthwith to the higher authorities of this province, in the sense of our modified proposition, namely, to make the appropriation of Taels 1,000; but this we were compelled to discourage, because we felt that the entire cost should in propriety be disbursed by the Government, and because we could not but conclude, judging from the objections which you were so ready to raise, that there was little hope of our receiving a more favorable consideration at the hands of your provincial superiors.

We have &c.,

Shanghai, February 27th, 1875.

TAOTAI TO MESSRS. SEWARD AND MEDHURST.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your joint dispatch of February 27th, putting on record the substance of the conversation that took place at our recent interview regarding the Woosung Bar. Di-

rectly after that interview, I reported the facts to H.E. Li, the Superintendent of Foreign Trade, and I have now had the honor to receive a reply from him in which he says that the reason why no steps have hitherto been taken towards dredging the Woosung Bar, notwithstanding the repeated proposals that have been made, is that the undertaking presents numerous obstacles. But the sum of Taels 1,000 which the Consuls now ask for to assist in defraying the expense of employing Dutch [Engineers] to make a survey, may be given as a matter of favour.

I accordingly beg to hand you the Taels 1,000 for this purpose. Please acknowledge receipt and accept the assurance.

&c., &c., &c.

Translated by
G. JAMIESON.

MESSRS. MEDHURST AND SEWARD TO THE TAOTAI.

Shanghai, March 3rd, 1875.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing an order for Taels 1,000 to be applied towards the expense of a survey of the Bar by certain Dutch Engineers, &c.

We will communicate in this matter with our Colleagues and the Chamber of Commerce, and thereafter advise you further.

We take this occasion to repeat our declaration that the whole expense of the survey should be borne by the territorial authorities, and that we do not feel satisfied with an appropriation of only one half of the required sum.

Inclosure No. 2 We have, &c.

Report of the Committee appointed to meet the Ratepayers' Committee appointed at a special meeting in May last, to prepare a Revised Code of Land Regulations :—

Your Committee have met the Ratepayers' Committee, and with them agreed upon a proposed set of Amended Regulations which are presented herewith.

The features of the proposed Code which seem most worthy of notice are as follows :—

1st.—All unnecessary verbiage has been avoided, and the simplest, most brief, and direct language used. This should prove of great advantage in the practical application of the Code, and in translating it into Chinese.

2nd.—The qualifications of Electors and Councilors have been cut down somewhat, to meet changes in the social and business conditions of the community.

3rd.—The powers of the Electors and the Council are defined with greater precision.

4th.—A limitation of the power to borrow money, and partial limitations of powers to impose taxation are provided. These limitations appear desirable in view of the shifting character of the foreign population, the absence of many land renters, and the importance of the Chinese element.

5th.—It is made incumbent upon the Council to give the Consular Body notice of sudden or grave disturbances, for their information and that of the Chinese authorities, and to take other steps for the public safety.

6th.—An article for the expropriation of lands has been provided. But your Committee have some doubts whether this article can be practically worked.

7th.—Power to make Bye-Laws under the Regulations is given to the Electors, subject to the approval of the Consuls and Intendant of Circuit. In other words all minor matters are left for local action. This provision is thought to be very necessary, and likely to avoid complicated references and vexatious delays.

8th.—Powers are given for the taxation of residents on outside roads, and for their admission to Municipal Elections and Meetings, and for the control of such roads, and other outside properties.

9th.—No change is proposed in regard to the tenure of land, but appropriate references are made to the existing system, and to the proprietorship or control of lands surrendered to the public use.

Your Committee invite your scrutiny of these proposed Regulations, and your instructions thereupon.

W. ANNEKE,
W. H. MEDHURST,
GEORGE F. SEWARD.

Shanghai, April 15th, 1875.

Report of the Committee appointed to deal with the Taotai and the Dutch Engineers in regard to a proposed survey of the Woosung Bar :—

Your Committee have secured from the Taotai a grant of Taels 1,000, and are assured that another like sum will be given by the Steam Companies and general public. Upon this understanding they have communicated with Mr. Korthals at Yokohama, and hope to be able to report soon that the Engineers will undertake the survey for the sum thus provided, with perhaps some allowances for expenses.

Your Committee append the letters which have passed between them and the Taotai. Also copies of telegrams to Japan and Mr. Korthal's answer to the first one.

Shanghai, April 15th, 1875.

Since the foregoing report was prepared, a further letter has been received from Mr. Korthals, saying that the Engineers will accept an offer of Tls. 2,500, this to cover their pay and travelling expenses.

W. H. MEDHURST.
GEORGE F. SEWARD.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1875.

Cor & information a.t. progress in China cont? rec'd with satisfaction C 17. Jun

Mr. Wood

No. 923.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED JUN 17 1875

ack'd Jun 22

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

FOREIGN Relations '75

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,
Telegraphs in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Incloses letter from Mr. Avery commending the action of the Consul at Ningpo taken under Mr. Sewards advice. States that proclamations for the protection of cables have been issued at Shanghai, that less trouble may be expected in consequence, and that a settlement of the difficulty at Foochow is progressing favorably.

No. 923.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th April 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a dispatch dated the 1st of March which I have received from Mr. Avery.

In this connection I have to advise you that the Taotai at this port has directed his subordinate officers along both banks of the Yangtsze river and the neighboring sea-board to issue appropriate proclamations regarding telegraph cables, and looking to their protection.

Owing to the shoalness of the waters adjacent to the coast of China, and the innumerable craft which navigate them, sea cables in this part of the world will always be subject to interruption. But we may expect fewer interruptions than heretofore, and doubtless it will not be many years before the Chinese will construct or permit the construction of land lines. These will be likely to supersede the sea cables of the coast and

do

do away with the annoyances to which we are now subjected.

In this connection I am glad to be able to state that the prospects of the settlement of the difficulty in regard to the Foochow-Amoy line are excellent. Mr. De. Lano is acting there as the friend of both parties, and the chances of success are largely increased by his counsels.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jas. F. Swift

Consul General.

Inclosure.

Mr. Avery to Mr. Seward, 1st March 1875

Copy.

Copy.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, March 1st 1875.

George F. Seward, Esq.
United States Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your No. 413, inclosing copy of correspondence between yourself and Mr. Consul Lord, at Ningpo, relative to asking of the Chinese officials at the latter place the arrest and punishment of persons who have cut the Danish cable. Your suggestions to Mr. Lord and his subsequent action wince a sense of the right policy to be pursued in the premises, and I hope to hear that the Ningpo Taotai has kept his promise.

There is no reason in the nature of things, nor in a fair construction of treaty obligations, why property in telegraphs should not be protected, as well as property in anything else. It is gratifying to know that on this occasion, as on many

others,

others, the representatives of the United States have been foremost in practical and disinterested efforts to introduce and protect telegraph enterprise in China.

Should the seaboard officials generally act in the right spirit in response to the letter of the Tsung-li-Yamen concerning cable protection, we may expect hereafter more promptness and harmony in the measures necessary, and something like a consistently friendly native policy. This would relieve our own officers of much trouble.

The tendency of your recent and former action in behalf of cable protection, supported by that of our Consuls through your advice, has been to hasten the adoption of such a policy. I am glad to feel, now that the matter has become a leading question at Peking that there is such hearty accord regarding it among all in the service of our government.

I am very truly yours,

(Signed) Benj. P. Avery.

No. 924. Mr Wood

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
JUN
17
1875
OF STATE

A.M.C. June 2nd

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Acknowledges receipt of Department Circular letter dated 15th March with a copy of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

No. 921.

United States Consulate General,

at Shanghai.

Mr. Secretary,

to the

Department of State,

Washington.

Subject.

Transmitting record of Diplomatic
Executive Letter dated 10 October with a
copy of the Renewed Note of the United
States.

No. 924.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 1st May 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 15th March last and to inform you that the copy of the "Revised Statutes of the United States" alluded to therein has been received and placed among the archives of this office.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No. 925. Mr Woods

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUN 17 1875 OF STATE

ack'd June 22

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Acknowleding receipt of Department instruction No. 450 and stating that the Consul at Hankow will be informed of same

No. 2.

No 925.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 1st May 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 450, I have the honor to say that I will advise the Consul at Hankow to be careful that the correspondence of the Consular Agent at Kiukiang with the Department be transmitted in the regular way.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Geo F. Seward
Consul General.

Cons
E

No. 926.

ade - approve his action as indicated in dispatch — C. 17 June

Mr Wood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject,
Estate of King & Co.

Abstract,
Mr. Seward with concurrence of Legation and Consul at Canton has taken charge of the Estate. He asks approval.

No. 926.

United States Consulate General,
at Alexandria.

Mr. Barnard

to Mr

Department of State,

Subject.
Death of Navy Yeo.

Inclosure:
Mr. Barnard with compliments of
Despatch and General Act Consulate has
taken charge of the Estate. He asks ap-
proval.

No. 926.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th May 1845.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 44 in regard to the Estate of King & Co.

As I have heretofore explained, so much time has elapsed since the first proceedings were taken in regard to the Estate that a great part of the creditors have removed from Canton, and many of them from China, while a large proportion of all of them will have entirely forgotten their claims. Advertisements may be issued naming the creditors, but even then all of them will not be reached, and it will be necessary to hunt them up, by writing to appropriate persons in different parts of the world. Looking then to the tenor of your instructions, and to the impending change in the Canton Consulate I concluded

that

that it would be best for me to take charge of the funds and make the distribution myself. Before proceeding to do this I have addressed to the Legation and the Consulate concerned, letters, copies of which, and of the responses received are inclosed herewith, together with my final letter to Mr. Tirrill instructing him to send to me such part of the funds as is not now drawing interest.

So soon as the books and papers are received I will make up a list of the creditors with the sums due them, and take steps to distribute the dividends found to be due.

I hope that this course will meet your approval.

It will be necessary to decide what disposition should be made of the finally uncalled for balance.

I shall leave the question whether any, and if so what compensation should be paid to me until the work has been completed.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Swain.

Consul General.

Inclosures

Inclosures.

1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Avery 10th April 1875.
2. Mr. Avery to Mr. Avery 10th April 1875.
3. Mr. Avery to Mr. Seward. 24th April 1875
4. Mr. Seward to Mr. Tindall 8th May 1875.

Copies.

Telegrams.

1. Adjt. Gen. U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. April 15, 1865.
2. Maj. Gen. Halleck, Washington, D.C. April 15, 1865.
3. Brig. Gen. Townsend, Washington, D.C. April 15, 1865.
4. Brig. Gen. Dix, New York, N.Y. April 15, 1865.

U.S. Steamers.

Letters.

Orders.

Register Letters of Miscellaneous

No. 73.

This Register of Letters sent by
Capt. E. Kirby, A.A.G. Dept. of the Gulf,
from January 1, 1865, to April 15, 1865,
inclusive.

No. 164. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai 8th May 1875

R. M. Tindall, Esq.
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Sir,

I have your letter of the 24th ultimo No. 73.

In this connection I beg leave to hand to you a copy of a letter which I have received from the Legation, dated the 24th April 1875.

Will you please remit to me the amounts on deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, covered by two deposit notes, one for $2051.$^{51}/_{100}$ and the other for $364.$^{60}/_{100}$ with accrued interest. These notes fell due on the 1st instant, and are not now bearing interest.

Please also send me Messrs Russell & Co.'s deposit notes endorsed to me for the sums in their hands say $3,973.$^{02}/_{100}$ and $9,035.$^{57}/_{100}$. These latter amounts will be left with them for the present.

You will do well to consult with

Messrs

Nov 1st 1895

U.S. Treasurer's Office

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have your letter of the 31st ultimo No. 73.

On this occasion I beg leave to hand to you a copy of a letter which I have received from the Registers, dated the 31st April 1895.

Will you please remit to me the amounts on deposit in the Keighley and Bingley Bank, covered by two deposits, one for £2051.00 and the other for £3[illegible] with accrued interest. These notes fall due on the 1st instant, and are not now bearing interest.

Please also send me Messrs Russell & Co's deposit notes endorsed to me for the Queens on their March day £3,273.00 and £1,035.00. These latter amounts will be left with them for the present.

Yours will do well to consult with

Russell & Co. and Messrs Olyphant & Co.
in regard to the best manner of making
the above remittances.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
George F. Seward.
Consul General.

No. 426. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 10th April 1875.

Honorable Benj. P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of my dispatch to the State Department No. 855, and the response No. 447. These deal with the matters of the Estate of King & Co. of Canton, and will in a measure explain themselves.

You will observe that I suggested that certain instructions should be issued to the Consul at Canton, and that the Department responds giving certain instructions which, so far as they go are such as I suggested, but are addressed to me. They fail however to state whether I, or the Consul at Canton should make the payments contemplated.

My own opinion is that I can attend to the whole business as easily as to the part explicitly devolved upon me and better than the

the officer at Canton whose knowledge of the persons concerned is less than mine. In fact there are none of the old mercantile residents of Canton now resident there. A few are here and at other ports, and with these I have more or less acquaintance.

My impulse there would be to take charge of the funds and attend to the distribution of the uncalled for dividends.

But I do not feel sure that the Department has contemplated this, and I therefore beg leave to ask your opinions.

I should certainly not be willing to undertake the very great amount of labor involved without compensation. The matter could however be left to the discretion of the Department.

I do not think that questions of jurisdiction need to be considered. All claims have been collected, so far as is possible, and the dividends some five or more in number declared. The estate has been in course of settlement for 20 years perhaps, and the only difficulty will be to find the creditors.

I should mention that Mr. Tindall has lately sent his resignation to Washington

on account of ill health.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

George F. Seward.

Consul General.

No. 161. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 10th April 1865.

R. M. Tindall, Esqr.
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Sir,

Will you please inform me how much money there is in your custody belonging to the Estate of King & Co. and how it is invested? Would there be any objection on your part to my taking charge of the papers of the estate and making the distribution? In view of your early departure, and of other circumstances, this might be desirable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
George F. Seward,
Consul General.

No. 73. Copy.

United States Consulate,
Canton, April 24th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General, Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 161 in relation to the King Estate. I most cheerfully comply with your suggestion and thank you kindly for releiving me from all responsibility in the matter of final settlement. I have been very much afraid that I would be required to do something with it which my limited legal knowledge could not comprehend. Mr. Coryell turned over the following notes to me, belonging to said Estate.—

One on the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for $2,051.$\frac{13}{100}$ due 1st of May 1875. 5 per cent interest.

One on same Bank due at same time 5 per cent interest $364.$\frac{40}{100}$

One on same Bank due 21st day of January 1875. 5 per cent interest $8858.$\frac{40}{100}$

One on Russell and Co. due on demand

demand 4 per cent interest $ 3,973.02

Total $ 15.247.85

Making in all Fifteen Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Seven Dollars and Eighty Five Cents. ($15247.$^{85}_{100}$) The note which fell due on the 21st day of January I got Russell & Co. to take, payable on demand at 4 per cent interest. I have their note for it, together with the accumulated interest, thus note $8858.40.

Interest for six months . 177.17

$ 9,035.57

This 177.$^{17}_{100}$ added to the $15,247.85 will make Fifteen Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars and Two cents. ($15,425.02.)

I will take pleasure in turning over these notes together with all other papers and effects belonging to the Estate of King & Co. of which this Consulate is possessed.

I will await your instruction as to how I shall send them to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. Tindall,

U. S. Consul.

No. 164. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General, Shanghai 8th May 1875.

R. M. Tindall, Esqr.

U. S. Consul, Canton.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 24th ulto. No. 73.

In this connection I beg leave to hand to you a copy of a letter which I have received from the Legation dated the 24th of April 1875.

Will you please remit to me the amounts on deposit in the HongKong and Shanghai Bank, covered by two deposit notes, one for $2051.$^{83}/_{100}$ and the other for $364.$^{61}/_{100}$ with accrued interest. These notes fell due on the 1st instant, and are not now bearing interest.

Please also send me Messrs. Russell & Co's deposit notes endorsed to me for the sums in their hands say $3,973.$^{02}/_{100}$ and $9,035.$^{57}/_{100}$. These latter amounts will be left with them for the present.

You will do well to consult with Messrs Russel & Co. or Messrs. Oliphant & Co. in regard to the best manner of making the above remittances.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

George F. Seward,

Consul General.

Copy. Legation of the United States
Peking April 24th 1895

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General, Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 426 with enclosures, informing me of the instructions of the State Department for your guidance in closing up the estate of King & Co. of Canton, and asking my opinion whether you or the Consul at Canton should take charge of the funds and distribute the uncalled for dividends, I have to say this; —

Considering the changes in the incumbency of the Canton Consulate, and your own greater familiarity with the matter, it seems to me that the disposition of the money should be left in yours. The authority given by the Department also appears to me wide enough to cover the assumption of this trust by you, at your discretion.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Benj. P. Avery.

Cow

approve his course in withholding approval
under facts as stated herein -
C. 17 June.

No. 927.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
JUN
17
1875
OF STATE

Mr. Wood

to Mr. Seward
June 18

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.
The Interpretership at Amoy.

Abstract.

Incloses a copy of his dispatch No. 168, to the Consul at Amoy, giving his reasons for withholding his approval of Mr. Hendersons nomination of Mr. Edwards to be Interpreter at Amoy.

No 427.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Conant

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

The Interpretership at Nanking.

Returned,

Encloses a copy of his dispatch No.
163, to the Consul at Chefoo, giving his reasons
for withholding his approval of Mr. Cheshereen
recommendation of Mr. Edwards to be Interpreter
at Chefoo.

No. 927.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th May 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Henderson's dispatch No. 61, nominating Mr. Edwards to be Interpreter at Amoy, I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of my dispatch to him No. 168, giving my reasons for withholding approval of the nomination, which will I trust meet your approval.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jno. F. Swift
Consul General.

No. 927

No. 168. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 12th May 1875.

J. J. Henderson, Esqr.
U.S. Consul.—Amoy.

Sir,

I am reluctantly obliged to withhold for the present my approval of your nomination of Mr. Edwards to be Interpreter at your port. The fact that he was tried and condemned by Mr. Consul Le Gendre for participation in the coolie trade is certainly not calculated to leave his reputation so clear as is desirable. If, as you believe, injustice was done to him at that time it would be hard that he should suffer also in being kept from honorable employment. I should be entirely willing to examine the record myself, and will do so if you will send it to me, copied so that I in turn may send it to Washington. Pending such examination it would not be right for me to assume that General Le Gendre was wrong and that you were right.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward.
Consul General.

No. 165. Copy

United States Consulate General,
Memphis, 12th May, 1875.

Hon. Thornburgh, Esqr.
U.S. Consul, Mexico.

Sir,

I am reluctantly obliged to write both for the Consul and myself of your recommendation. Mr. Edwards is in the employ of your Government that he was hired & sent out by Mr. Consul Hardie for particular duty on the Texas Border & certainly not calculated to leave his regular business as a detective. If you were there you would know that Mr. Edwards could not be spared from his employment. I should be entirely willing to exercise the second authority, and will do so if you will send it to me, explaining to that I can leave my post & it will be right for me to do so. Pending such explanations I must be right in my refusal to have any thing to do with Edwards.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. T. Howard.

Cons
E

Mr Wood - Sustains Mr Knights ofc under receipt of explanations called for by Mr Seward. JAC 6/17

No. 928.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED JUN 17 1875

Mr. Wood

All d June 22

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

The asst. Sec'y directed the allowance of $25 in China ofcs, and $15 after Aft. 1, 75 State.

A B W.
June 21, 75

Subject.

Incloses copy of a letter to the U. S. Consul at Newchwang about paying too large a salary, $25. per month, to a Chinese Writer.

No. 165. Copy

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th May, 1915.

[illegible] Thornburn, Esqr.
U.S. Consul, Ningpo.

Sir,

I am reluctantly obliged to withhold
for the present my approval of your recommendation
[illegible]
employment. I should be entirely willing to examine
the record myself, and will do so if you will send it
to me, provided he that of the boys may send it to
Washington. Pending such examination, I would
not be unfair to me to assume that those Islands
were wrong and that you were right.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[illegible] Stuart.

Cons E

Mr Wood - Instructed Mr Knights Jr under receipt of application called for by Mr Seward. JAC 6/17

No. 928.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUN 17 1875 OF STATE

Mr. Wood

ack'd June 22

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Incloses copy of a letter to the U. S. Consul at Newchwang about paying too large a salary, $25. per month, to a Chinese Writer.

No. 725.

United States Consulate General

Athens, Greece

Miss Sawyer

to the

Department of State.

Enclosed.

Purchase copy of a letter to the U.S. Consul at Thessaloniki dated Nov. 10 transmitting a declaration of Citizenship

No. 928

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai, 12th May 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Knights' dispatch No. 91, I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a dispatch which I have addressed to him.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure,
1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Knight 11th May 1875.

No. 65. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 11 May 1865.

F. P. Knight, Esqr.
U. S. Consul.
Newchwang.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 91 I have to remark that $25. a month is more than is paid to any other writer in our service in China. I think it desirable for you to inform the Government why you are obliged to pay so much. It is likely that you have done this heretofore. If so, please favor me with a copy of the explanation.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
George F. Seward.
Consul General.

No. 65. Copy

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, March 1845.

G. F. Knight, Esqr.
U. S. Consul.
Amoy.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 41 I have to remark that $25. a month is more than is paid to any other interpreter in our service on Siam. I think it desirable for you to inform the Government why you are obliged to pay so much. It is likely that your Successor this Government, etc, please favor me with a copy of the explanation.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
George F. Burnett.
Consul General.

Mr Wood

Adc C 17 June

Alt 2 June 27

No. 929.

United States Consulate General.
at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of States.

Subject.

Telegraphs for Chinese.

Abstract.

States that there is a prospect of a favorable adjustment of the Amoy telegraph business.

Thinks that a line out of the Capitae would result in the building of more lines in the Provinces.

United States Senate.

at Washington

Hon Sherman

In the

Department of State.

Subject.

Telegraphic for Minister.

Absent.

States that there is a project of
a permanent adjustment of the Canal
question pending.

Wants that a knowledge of the result
may be the building of another line and
the advantages

No. 929

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th May 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the latest advices from Foochow indicate the best prospect of a favorable adjustment of the Amoy telegraph business. The Chinese appear likely to indemnify the Company for certain actual losses sustained and to contract with them to construct the line and to operate it for a time.

I learn from Peking that Captain Hastior of the Danish Telegraph service has lately exhibited a working model of the telegraph before the Tsung li Yamên, and that Chung How transmitted this message; "The telegraph is a very useful appliance."

What is needed now is a telegraphic line out of the Capital. Hearing of such a line the officials here and there in the

Provinces

Provinces would become persuaded that the Government accepts telegraphs and it would become easy for foreigners concerned to promote the establishment of local lines.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General.

Mr. Wood

He cannot be appd without following this bind- and also the annuation is good it only depends on date of

No. 930. of departure of new Consul whether this and - agreable to market - C. 17 June

RECEIVED AT JUN 1875 OF STATE

Ack'd June 2

United States Consulate General, at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Vice Consul at Canton.

Abstract.

Approves the nomination of Mr. Talbot.

No. 92.

United States Consular Service
at Shanghai.

Mem. transmitted,

to the

Department of State.

Subject: Fire Insurance.

Abstract.

Explains the circumstances
of a fire.

No. 930.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th Moay 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Tindall's dispatch No. 86, I have the honor to state that I warmly approve of the nomination of Mr. Talbot to be Vice Consul at Canton.

Mr. Tindall having failed to inclose Mr. Talbot's bond, I will call his attention to the point, and it will be transmitted no doubt before Mr. Talbot enters upon his duties.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No. 951

United States Consular Service,
Shanghai, 18 May 1875

Returns of Cabin Vocabularies
Observant Steerage of Ships,
Reading for

Sir,

Referring to the Circular dispatch No 56
I have the honor to state that I currently re-
ceive the returns of the Cabin Stalled to de-
vice Consul at Canton.

The Steerage I am pleased to receive
the Steerage Vocabularies, I shall call his atten-
tion to the point, and it will be forwarded
to me direct from the Stalled ports
upon his duties

I am Sir

Your obedient servant,

Consul General

Cor
E No. 931.

ack C 17 June

Mr. Wood

Ack 22 June

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghae,

Mr Seward.

to Hee

Department of State,

Subject-
The Yunnan difficulty.

Abstract.
Transmits information in regard to above matter and briefly remarks upon same.

No. 931.

Shanghae. May 13th 1870.

To

Honorable J. C. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir.

You will have heard from the public press and perhaps otherwise of the murder of Mr Margary, an Officer of the British Consular Service in China, temporarily attached to a Mission from the Government of British India to the Governor General of the Chinese Province of Yunnan and of the attack upon the other members of the Mission and their guard, while en route from Bhamo on the Upper Irrawaddy to the Capital of Yunnan. I have now the honor to transmit to you certain Extracts from the North China Daily News giving the information which is current here in regard to these matters. There appears to be little doubt that

that the Government of Upper Burmah is more or less responsible for their very serious business, and that the actual perpetrators were certain frontier officers of the Chinese Government. Under these circumstances it is generally expected that the British will occupy Upper Burmah, and that demands for reparation will be made to the Chinese.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Thos F. Edwards

U.S. Consul General.

APRIL 6TH, 1875.

The sad news brought by the mail, of the death of Mr Margary, will be read with the deepest regret. Few men who have lately passed through the Shanghai Consulate have been better known than Mr Margary, and every one who knew him esteemed him. We can say with all sincerity that the Service has sustained a great loss by his death, and that very many people in Shanghai have lost a valued friend. We write without qualification, because there seems hardly room for doubt as to his fate. Mr Margary seems to have been travelling a-head of his party, when the latter was set upon by a Chinese force and compelled to retire. Mr Margary was, therefore, cut off, and is believed to have been murdered in the town of Manwyne, which he had entered to reconnoitre. Our information is, however, meagre, and we shall be only too glad if subsequent news should give room for doubt. Apprehension was also entertained about Mr Ney Elias, who seems also to have separated from the main body of the expedition; but we are glad to hear that private advices have been received, saying he is safe.—The telegram which we subjoin, from the *Times of India*, gives the fullest information. Others will be found, among the mail news on our fourth page.

Rangoon, March 7th.

When the Expedition was near Manwyne, four marches from Bhamo, a hostile demonstration was made. This was on the 22nd February.

Mr. Margary went ahead, reconnoitring, and entered the town, when he was treacherously murdered.

The remainder of the party were attacked by one hundred Chinese hillmen, when it fell back, and arrived without further loss at Sekkaw, Bhamo.

Mr. Elias started for the southern route, but the Chinese authorities stopped him from going further than Mynemow.

APRIL 7TH, 1875.

News of Mr. Margary's death appears to have reached Peking quite ten days ago, although we were ignorant of it in Shanghai. They evidently assumed however, in the North, that we should be sure to have had the first information, for a few details of the occurrence are only mentioned casually in a private letter received yesterday by Mr. Medhurst. These go to make the outrage appear of the most brutal and painful character. It is said that Mr. Margary was enticed into one of the Yamêns at Manwyne, with three of his Chinese servants, and was there killed, while the rest of the party were attacked but escaped with the loss of all their effects, three Europeans of their number being wounded. It is further stated that Mr. Margary's head was placed on the city wall.

It is remarkable that, in a letter to Mr. Medhurst of the 28th January, recording his safe arrival at Bhamo, Mr. Margary mentions this very town of Manwyne, where he is said to have been murdered, as a locality where he had spent a week in comparative quiet and enjoyment, while his man Liu went in advance to communicate with Colonel Browne, at Bhamo. It is odd that the inhabitants should have proved so daring and bloodthirsty on the return journey, when he was supported by other Europeans and a considerable band of followers. The inference seems, from this and from the details, that the murder was done at official instigation. And now that the sad event itself appears beyond doubt, we can almost hope that this part of the information will prove true. For the difficulty of identifying the criminals will then be removed. In any case, such a brutal outrage, on a British official protected by Imperial passport, will surely lead to a demand for stern reparation, and convince the Home Government what sort of civilisation is that possessed by the Country which they have elected to treat as an equal. Manwyne, according to Mr. Margary's letter, is a town in Yunnan at the foot of the Kakyen passes.—It is remarkable that information of the disaster should have failed to reach Shanghai earlier. Mr. Medhurst has hitherto been kept punctually acquainted with the movements of the Mission, by the Commissioner of Rangoon, and received a telegram from him on the 26th March, saying that Mr. Allen was to leave that place on the 28th March, for Shanghai viâ Singapore. This telegram makes no allusion whatever to the catastrophe, so it is to be inferred that an intermediate one has been somehow lost. Mr. Allen, it will be remembered, was also with the Mission, having accompanied it from Rangoon; and his sudden return only corroborates the sad intelligence. Judging from the date of his departure, he will be here by the next English mail, and from him we shall learn particulars of the event.

APRIL 9TH, 1875.

No official news has been yet received from Peking, of the action which Mr. Wade purposes taking in regard to the murder of Mr. Margary. It is understood, however, that he has taken the case strongly up, threatening even to haul down his flag unless a powerful commission of British and Chinese officers is forthwith delegated to look into the whole case and punish the perpetrators. We cannot hear that anything is yet known as to the result of the negociations; but as there had been time for telegraphic instructions to reach Peking from London, it may perhaps be assumed that Mr. Wade is acting under instructions from home.

It is worthy of note that Calcutta telegrams of the 7th March say orders have been received from England to hold several regiments in India ready for active service. The purpose is not stated, but it was thought likely the attack on Colonel Brown's party had something to do with the preparations.

APRIL 9TH, 1875

UNTIL we have further particulars of the murder of Mr. Margary, it would be premature to saddle the Chinese Government with the immediate responsibility of that act,—an act which, executed in cold blood and without the excuse of political complications, really excels in brutality the murder of Schlagenweit by Wallee Khan, at Kashgar. But even if the Government can clear itself of participation in the outrage, it is not in a position to deny that its own misconduct is really at the bottom of the motives that have led to a crime with which even the rudest and most barbarous of nations would blush to have their name connected. If it had not been for Chinese conceit, backed up by Chinese exclusiveness, no such condition of affairs as we see to-day would be in existence on its Western frontier. The Chinese Government has affected to hold itself out to its neighbours, as the one civilised Power to be respected and obeyed. Instead of using the opportunity thus granted it, to some useful purpose, it has, to gain its own ends, turned it into a means of spreading a policy of isolation. It did not seek to civilise the natives of Central Asia with whom it came in contact; it did not endeavour to restrain their internal disputes and to encourage the arts of peace and industry. This, its position gave it the means to do. It did, however, assiduously cultivate one art—that of dissimulation and exclusiveness. Jealous, itself, of every nation which exhibited the living power of a civilisation gradually dying out in its own body politic, it used its influence to still further incite the naturally rude and jealous tribes of its Western frontiers, to an ignorant and almost inhuman exclusiveness. There was a time when, to the tribes of Asia, overrun with Turkish hordes, China, with reason, appeared the one bright spot on the political horizon. Europe itself was trembling in the balance of fate, and could hold out no helping hand; and the peoples of Central Asia naturally turned to China. In some measure, China did answer to the call; but, even at the time of the Mohammedan inroads into Central Asia, the innate selfishness of her rulers was too strong to induce her to take really active steps to turn aside that conquest, under which the greater part of the continent has since almost relapsed to barbarism. At intervals, Chinese influence was again revived in Central Asia, but only to result in the inculcation of the very worst features of Chinese polity on nations whose own dark and suspicious natures rendered them peculiarly susceptible to such influences. We, therefore, even supposing that the Chinese Government can be acquitted of direct participation in the present outrage, can by no means separate that crime from our condemnation of the unjust and barbarous policy pursued by China towards those countries over whom she has exercised an influence. Morally, the crime of Mr. Margary's murder must be laid at Peking; for it is as logically the result of the policy dictated from thence, as if carried out under actual commands from headquarters. The mere punishment of the immediately guilty parties can, in such a case, be no complete penalty for the crime. The removal of the causes which have led to its perpetration, is the only effectual offering which the Chinese Government can make in satisfaction of an outrage against all the laws of humanity. That, in the interests of China itself, such a course is advisable, we pointed out a few weeks since; we have now the additional proof that, in the interests of common

humanity, the time has come to insist on a modification of the relations existing between China and ourselves along her Western frontier. Why should she be allowed to bar ingress and egress, not to her own people alone, but to the inhabitants of nearly half of Asia? Yet this is practically the position occupied by her just now. The result has been the bloody wars in Yunnan and Turkestan, and its latest developement—the murder in cold blood of Mr. Margary.

LOCAL

APRIL 10TH, 187

WHATEVER reparation may be eventually demanded for the insult and outrage lately offered to the British Mission in Yunnan, punishment of the chief actors must be a leading feature. And, as the detection of the real culprit is a chief difficulty among people who regard evasion, falsehood, and fraud as harmless and often necessary alternatives, it was eminently desirable that Foreign officials should take a leading part in the necessary investigations. This we presume to be the understanding come to with the Chinese Government. A joint Commission, in which a British officer shall take the leading part, should undoubtedly be our first demand. Even so, it may not be easy to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion; but otherwise, we may be quite sure there would be no daylight reached at all. The explanations which will be offered can be discounted beforehand—savage tribes, antipathy to foreigners, officials powerless, extreme regret, and the usual string of excuses for inaction. But we have had enough experience of the Chinese Government and its officials, to know the value of such protests; and the presence of foreigners on the spot will be a check on the tale of falsehood that would otherwise be certainly compiled.

A great deal will depend on the constitution of the Mission, and the circumstances under which it appears on the scene. We have yet no information as to the intention of the British Government in this respect; but one thing is clear: it is essential the Mission should be invested with all possible importance, in order to convince the Chinese that we intend laying that stress on the case which its gravity demands. To send two junior officers across China to Yunnan, would be to invite for them risk and contumely. Two men coming from nowhere, and with none of the attendant circumstances of power, would command no respect in a place elate with what is no doubt considered a victory over barbarian intruders. And it would be madness indeed to trust any more lives to Chinese "faith," after the experience we have had, in the cases of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Margary, of the value attaching to an Imperial passport when the whim of the officials is adverse. The British Commission should comprise a Consul (or a Secretary of Legation) with two or three interpreters on the staff, and should arrive on the scene escorted by a large and well appointed body of soldiers, both horse and foot—by the same route along which Colonel Browne's Mission travelled. A representative of the Indian Government should certainly join the Mission at Rangoon; and the whole expedition should visit the capital of Yunnan, and talk there with the Governor of the province, after the enquiry has been completed on the scene of the outrage. It is of high importance to our prospects in China that the measures taken to redress this last crime should be effective and complete, even should the perpetrator prove to be the highest official in the province. The impunity with which Mr. Cooper's imprisonment at Wei-sei was allowed to pass, was probably not without effect in encouraging this new outrage. But our prestige on the frontiers is now more gravely assailed, and a marked demonstration of strength will be necessary, to guarantee security in future for the trade routes which India is trying to open up.

Apart, however, from the punishment of the crime, and beyond the necessity to re-establish our prestige on the frontier, arises the broad question of our position and policy in China—and the opportunity should be taken to re-assert both, with a firm hand. It cannot be disguised that the influence gained by the last war has been gradually slipping from us; the respect which our victories ensured for the Foreign name has been dying out, and the traditional insolence of the Chinese Mandarin is again obnoxiously evident. It is high time to remedy this, and the present opportunity is a favorable one to teach the Chinese a new lesson. We do not want proclamations informing the *people* that foreigners are human beings and entitled to be let live in the Flowery Land; it is the officials who want teaching that their insolence is intolerable, that we see through the riots they are so fond of instigating, and that their sins will be visited upon their own heads. Let the opportunity be taken of re-establishing our prestige, of regaining the ground which has been slipping from under our feet, and of removing the official cobwebs which have been allowed to strangle our intercourse with the people and the country. The opportunity is clear. No diplomatic forms need embarrass those upon whom will fall the duty of avenging this last outrage. There was little regard shown for treaties or civilization by the men who entrapped and murdered Margary; and it will be pitiful if we allow the Chinese to embarrass, with fine-spun argument, our demands for reparation. The Peking Government cannot decline responsiblilty for an act committed on Chinese territory, within a recognised official district, nay even, so far as our present information goes, within an official Yamên. If they do plead powerlessness, in the hope of evading responsibility, our alternative is clear; Momein is very near to Rangoon, and it will be for the Government of India to take the law into its own hands. It will cost little to throw troops into Yunnan, and it will be well that China should feel the pressure of British India on the West, as she has already felt that of Russia on the North. —To conclude, however, as we began, we maintain that both policy and wisdom require us to send into Yunnan, at the outset, a Commission invested with diplomatic importance, and escorted by such a force as shall inspire respect.

APRIL 19TH. 1875

THERE seems to be a strong impression in India and in Rangoon, that the attack on Colonel Browne's party was pre- arranged between the Chinese and Burman authorities, and a very clear resolve that the guilty parties, whoever they may be, shall be fitly punished. That there was pre-arrangement seems beyond doubt. The only difficulty will be to place the responsibility on the right shoulders; and if a share in it can be brought home to the King of Burmah, we fancy his tenure of power will become precarious. The circumstantial evidence seems strong. The King was known to be hostile to Major Sladen's expedition, and is accused of having conspired to cause its failure if not its destruction. It is said in Rangoon that one of the frontier chiefs avows having received orders—which he disobeyed—that it should not return. The news of Mr. Margary's successful journey to Bhamo is said to have been received with evident annoyance at Mandalay; and a Burmese Mission preceded Colonel Browne's party along the route on which the latter was attacked—Colonel Browne having previously been hindered in the selection of another route. The evidence, so far, is purely circumstantial but we repeat that, if the facts are as stated, they look bad; and the report that Mr. Forsyth is being sent on a special mission to Mandalay, looks as though importance were attached to them, at Calcutta. The King's behaviour has long been such as to alienate the sympathy of the Indian Government. He has impeded commerce by arrogating a monopoly of all the chief articles of trade; he has misgoverned the country, and has caused so much dissatisfaction among his people that it is believed a change to English rule would be viewed with satisfaction. The population of British Burmah is steadily increasing at the expense of the Native State, and this immigration is in itself a proof of the comparative estimation in which the two Governments are held. Under the one, exactions are heavy, property is insecure and industry is hampered; under the other, the reverse conditions are assured. There can be no doubt that England would be conferring a boon on the people, by incorporating Burmah Proper with the seaboard territory over which she already rules. That she has not yet done so, is a proof of remarkable political honesty: but

mplicity in this last outrage can brought home to the King's Governit is likely a much stronger ition will be taken up at Mandalay an we have been hitherto content to ld.

The political advantage of occupying rmese territory would not be confed to India. The contiguity of the itish Indian frontier with that of unnan would mean a presure on ina that could hardly fail to be felt Peking, as much as that of Russia on Chinese Tartary in the North. nd there seems every likelihood that, efore long, China will incur the eighborhood of a third European ower to increase her discomfort.

here can be little doubt that the roceedings of the French in Tonin will eventuate in annexation. We hear a rumour that arrangements ave been made by the Government of ochin China to pay off a loan of 300,000 contracted by the Tonquin Government from Manila, on the understanding that France shall exercise protectorate over Tonquin, which will of course mean a real sovereignty nd the presence of French troops pon the Southern frontier of Yunnan. If, therefore, England annex Burmah —and we imagine it is at most a quesion of time—China will have neighbors in the South and West, very much less amenable than the tributary barbarians to whom she has been hitherto able to dictate.

The steps that will be taken to punish the Chinese share in the Yunnan outrage, must of course depend on the result of the approaching investigation; but Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, upon whom the conduct of the affair devolves, are men of character and decision, and unlikely to let it pass. The facts that the attack occurred in a Chinese prefecture, and that Margary was murdered in a Chinese town, are sufficient to make the Peking Government legally responsible. But the more interesting question is, to whom the practical guilt of ordering the attack will be brought home. Indian papers accuse the Governor of Momein; but if the report is true that news of the intended opposition to Colonel Browne's party had reached the French Missionaries in Hankow, the evidence of premeditation would be absolute, and we should have to carry the responsibility far higher. All these matters will of course become subject of investigation. We can only hope that the truth will be somehow elicited, from the cloud of falsehood and prevarication with which the real culprits will of course try to shroud it.

PRIL 20TH, 1875.

THE Chinese Government would have belied its character had it not tried to emasculate, by some cunning trick, the importance of the joint Commission to Yunnan. It had been compelled to acquiesce in the despatch of a mission, in which British officers would hold a prominent position. But it has conceived a worthy plan by which to turn this acquiescence into a fresh insult. Our Tientsin Correspondent tells us that Li Hung-chang has appointed one of his attachés named Sung Paou-hwa, who was formerly a clerk of the well-known merchant Ta-kee and has been lately acting in various subordinate capacities about Tientsin, to be the Chinese delegate in the mission. There are two features in this appointment which call for note. The first is the apparent emanation of the appointment from Li Hung-chang. We are not sufficiently well-informed, however, to lay stress on this point. It may be that Sung Paou-hwa holds a commission from the Tsung-li-yamên, although selected, and undoubtedly regarded in Tientsin as appointed, by Li. Still, we can quite conceive an attempt to lower the appointment by making it proceed from Li Hung-chang, as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the North of China, instead of from the Central Government. Speculation upon this point, however, is useless, pending further information. What is clear, is that Sung Paou-hwa has no official position; his name does not appear in the list of mandarins published in the Red Book, and he has been filling some very petty offices at Tientsin. A button he no doubt has, but a button has ceased to have any value as a mark of standing. For instance, the Taotai's Interpreter at Shanghai has a red button, while the Taotai himself wears only a blue one. Even, therefore, if Sung had a button of the highest class, it would be no compensation for his want of official station. We thoroughly agree then with our correspondent, that the appointment is, under every aspect, an additional insult to England, and we confidently rely that Mr. Wade will refuse to accept the nomination. It is clearly an effort, on the part of the Central Government, to escape from the fancied humiliation of having to join in a Mission demanded by Foreigners, and in which Foreigners will take a leading part. They have been compelled to acquiesce so far, but they now seek to neutralise the concession by nominating an official so petty as to deprive the appointment and the Mission itself of all weight or importance in Chinese eyes. The objection is not to the man himself, but to his official unimportance. What care will the Provincial officials of Yunnan have for a man in the station of Sung Paou-hwa? And what letters can we imagine to be sent forward, in regard to the importance of the Mission, when such an officer is appointed on it as the Chinese representative? The murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on Colonel Browne's party in Yunnan are no less an insult to England, than the murder of M. Fontanier and the general attack and massacre in Tientsin were an insult to France; and we may rightly demand the nomination of an official as high as Chunghow, to be a member of the Commission of enquiry and to see to the punishment of the guilty. We are confident that the feeling we have expressed will be that with which our Tientsin correspondent's letter will be generally read; and we are equally confident that H. B. M.'s Minister will know how to resent the insult which we conceive has been offered to him.

APRIL 26TH, 18

THE ATTACK ON COLONEL BROWNE'S EXPEDITION.

A common spectacle in China, as everybody who has ever resided for any time in the celestial empire knows full well, is a man's head placed in a bamboo basket and suspended over the gate of a city for the crowd to gaze at and take warning by. It is not often, however, that the demoralized instincts of Chinamen have been gratified by the sight of a European's head in such a position, and we may well fancy what a crowd has stopped to gaze intently on such an unusual object over the chief gate of Momein, one of the walled towns of the remote province of Yunnan. Day after day during the past month the eyes of a Chinese multitude, as it passed in and out of the city gate, were turned towards the *Yang quei tse tow*, or "foreign devil's" head. Some grinned, no doubt, with satisfaction, some wondered in mute astonishment; and some, perhaps not a few—for all Chinamen are not such idiotic, frivolous creatures they are generally taken to be—made shrewd remarks, and questioned to themselves the wisdom of such a proceeding, however sophistically accounted for in the proclamation posted on the side wall of the city gate.

Poor Margary! Full of life, and the pride of having accomplished the feat of being the first Englishman who succeeded in traversing from the north-east to the south-western limit of the vast empire of China, and safely got beyond its borders to Bhamo where we have a resident political agent—such, it seems to be too true, is his unhappy fate.

The story is soon told. Having accomplished his mission, to which he was duly accredited by our representative at the Court of the Emperor of China, and by the Chinese Government, and arrived safely at Bhamo on the confines of Burmese territory, he put himself in communication with Colonel Browne, who arrived at Bhamo from the south about the same time, in command of the expedition to the Governor General of the province of Yunnan, to open up a trade route with western China. It was considered that the experience he acquired in his recent journey would be most valuable to the expedition, and he at once prepared to return with it over the same ground to Talifoo, and through China to Shanghai. The expedition consisted of five Europeans, viz., Colonel Browne, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Allen, in charge of the Topographical Department, and Mr. Ford in charge of the escort of 15 armed Seiks. To this was added, by the Burmese King's orders, a guard of 100 Burmese soldiers under two of their officers: so that, what with the baggage animals, several of the Chinese servants and other followers, the expedition assumed considerable dimensions.

Its history is, however, a very brief one. Starting from Bhamo through a line of country which had already been determined upon, and the necessary preliminary communications with the Tsawbas or heads of the clans of semi-independent tribes who inhabit the space intervening between Chinese and Burmese territory—who, in fact constitute the "buffer" between those nations—having been duly accomplished, the expedition set out; but after a few days march some difficulties were encountered, and opposition began to be shown to its further progress. At length it became palpable that proceeding any further would be likely to cause a hostile collision with the people; this of course was to be avoided, as the expedition, whatever may have been its merits, was strictly a pacific one. This route was given up, and the party returned to Bhamo, where a new one was determined on; and as soon as the necessary communications with the chiefs residing in that direction were completed, the expedition started on its way again. A few marches had hardly been accomplished when rumours of opposition to its progress

were again rife, and as it proceeded these rumours assumed a more definite form. From the accounts we have had the opportunity of hearing from the members of the expedition when they touched at Thayetmyo, where they arrived on the 15th ultimo on their way to Rangoon—and these accounts were necessarily very vague and limited until the official report of the mission is published—it seems the usual duplicity and feeble cunning of uncivilized people was apparent in the interviews with, and messages sent by, the chiefs of the Cochins, (Kakhyens?)—the usual designation of these people, who are distinguished as Burmese or Chinese Cochins in accordance with their proximity to either the Burmese or Chinese territory, and are generally known in China as the Shan — or hill men, who prefer their own barbarous independence rather than submit to Chinese laws and customs.

At length the opposition compelled the party to halt, and in order to ascertain the reason of it, and if possible to adjust matters, Margary, with five or six Chinese servants who accompanied him, proceeded in advance.

We shall, perhaps, never fathom what took place in that interval. Suffice it to say that Margary did not turn up in the manner he had pre-arranged with Colonel Browne, and that the last communication with him was a message he sent back saying that the expedition was to come on, as it was all right. The Chinaman who brought back this message returned to Margary, and was one of the unhappy victims of that kind of treachery which has so frequently branded the Chinese character in history. This was near being exhibited on a larger scale. Colonel Browne, receiving the message that it was all right in front, started off ahead of his party with one or two others, and was to all appearance politely received by an official at his residence, which he was induced to enter; presently it became no longer doubtful that some serious duplicity was intended, which was fortunately frustrated by the timely arrival of the armed escort. There was an immediate retreat, when their worst apprehensions were confirmed by the appearance of armed men on some neighbouring hills, and some shots fired from the jungle close by. One of the Seiks was struck by a spent ball, and a mule belonging the baggage train was shot through the neck. Fortunately, these were the only casualties, but they might have been more serious; in fact, the safety of all the party would have been in much jeopardy had it not been for the resolute behaviour of the Seiks, who were armed with breech loading Snider rifles, but who had few chances of using them with effect, as the jungle was both close and dense. It was not until the Burmese guard and friendly Cochins, who behaved well, had set fire to the jungle, and thus obliged the enemy to expose themselves in the open, that their firing told. Probably twenty altogether were shot.

After such an unfortunate occurrence, it was of course impossible to think of proceeding further, and the next thought was how to get back to Bhamo. This being resolved on, the expedition retreated as fast as possible over the high range of hills which separates Chinese from Burmese territories. It was well it did so in time, as the armed body assailing it was only the advanced guard of a considerable force, which was being sent on from Momein with the object of cutting off retreat in all directions.

It was since ascertained, however, that there was no doubt as to poor Margary's fate. At the frontier town of Manwein, through which he had passed on his way to Bhamo, and where he had been hospitably received, he had been decoyed into a retired place under most friendly pretexts, when he was speared while he sat on his pony, by some dastardly Chinese; and his head was sent on to Momein, together with the heads of five or six Chinese who accompanied him. One of these Chinese he had picked up in Shanghai. Another joined him at Hankow. He was a Christian, and a most intelligent and well-informed man. Another was a native of the province of Yunnan, who, being a Panthay, had escaped into Burma from the recent general massacre of his party and settled at Prome, where he married a Burmese wife. He joined the expedition with the view of returning to Yunnan to see his aged mother and surviving relations. He had made himself most useful, and was much regretted by all in the expedition. It must not be supposed that any of the Chinese servants were agents in the treachery; on the contrary, the expedition owes its escape altogether to the fidelity and quick apprehension of the Chinese servant who accompanied Colonel Browne when he went on in advance.

Now, who were the aggressors? There can be no doubt they were a band of Chinese braves, with, of course, some local Cochins. One of the leaders, who was more courageous than the rest, got in advance of his men, and was shot by the Seiks. There was an opportunity of examining him closely, as his men bolted as soon as he fell. This man wore the usual dress of a Chinese military official of a low grade. The Cochins were not altogether hostile to the expedition; on the contrary they assisted in carrying the baggage, and otherwise showed hostility to the Chinese; of course they were well remunerated, which was an important element in gaining their friendship, and they readily assisted in recalling Mr Elias, the Assistant Political Resident at Mandalay, who had started on a separate route to explore the course of the Irrawaddy.

Another reason for supposing that the treachery was approved of, if not instigated, by the Chinese Mandarins, is the fact of the heads having been sent to the Chinese city, where they were publicly exposed. It must also be remembered that this hostile attack took place within a few miles of the proper Chinese territory.

The Chinese Government appear to be bent on keeping a strict cordon around the western borders of their empire, with the object of guarding against the admission of Europeans in that direction. On all sides we see every effort made to get into the country from the west frustrated, and the recent expedition is only another evidence of this old Chinese exclusiveness which has been broken down pretty well on the eastern borders, but still exists where our gunboats cannot reach. There is no provision in the Treaty of Tientsin by which we can claim admission into China by any other direction than the sea board, and the disastrous failure of Colonel Browne's expedition is an unfortunate example of our shortsightedness in framing that Treaty.

Whether the Burmese were privy to the opposition may be hereafter more fully shown, or it may not be so; though the fate of the previous expedition under Major Sladen, and the fact of a Burman expedition having proceeded Colonel Browne's only a few days previously, besides the probability of other evidence being forthcoming, tend to throw some light on the cause of the unfortunate denoument of a project which was intended to be mutually beneficial to Chinese, Burmese, and English interests.

The question now remains, how will all this be regarded by the different nationalities interested in it? The Chinese will of course represent it as a great victory gained over the outer barbarians, and will treat it with the usual exaggeration, boasting how their braves beat back an immense army of invaders and utterly annihilated it, &c

The Burmans will, no doubt, regard it as a piece of diplomacy. They seem to be entirely opposed to the opening up of trade with China viâ Burma, and have reduced it almost to a minimum, though at one time it assumed considerable dimensions, and appeared capable of very great extension, had the trade route been thoroughly opened out.

The Seiks, who, though few in number, represent an important nation, will carry back the tidings with them to India. They fully expected to be detained at Thayetmyo until a large force could be collected to take revenge on the Chinese, not knowing of course that there were more direct ways of reaching their government than by sending an army up the Irrawaddy.

And lastly, what will our own people say when they hear the news? Apart from feelings of profound sympathy for the brave man who met with so cruel a fate, and of just indignation against the dastardly deed, it will prove a great disappointment to many who were in hopes, from the occurrence of recent events in China, that at last the dawn of progress had commenced to shine on the hitherto obdurate people of that country. A telegraph was in process of construction, coal mines were to be opened up and their proceeds brought in reach of the seaports by a tramway, which was to grow into a railway; a foreign loan was contracted for, and so on. Now comes this terrible blow. After all these years of diplomatic and commercial intercourse with that nation, it is the same as when we first approached it. The same acts of treachery, of inhumanity and duplicity, distinguish it now as then. There is one hope still left. The man who is now in the ascendant in China may exert some decided influence for good. He has had much intercourse with foreigners while at Shanghai, where he was obliged to reside while the Taiping rebels had overrun the province, of which he was Footai. It was by our assistance he was able to suppress that rebellion, and he has made great exertions to introduce English workmen and machinery into his country; he has, in fact, established extensive armouries and dockyards, for the purpose of manufacturing small arms and the largest cannon, and building armour-plated gunboats. This man, Li Hung-chang, is now the chief minister of state and guardian of the young heir who was elected on the death of the late Emperor. Had he been at the head of affairs when Colonel Browne's mission started, there is no doubt but it would have had a very different issue.—*(Our Chronicle—67th Regt. newspaper.)*

, APRIL 27TH.

Our Tientsin correspondent renews his protest against the appointment of Sung Paou-hwa to the Yunnan Commission; and, if he is right in his premisses, we agree with him that nothing can be said too strongly in condemnation of the appointment. An attempt by the Peking Government to degrade the importance of the mission would not be a new feature in Chinese policy, and we emphatically endorsed his protest, directly on receipt of his first letter. But it occurs to us that there is a possibility he may be mistaken as to the exact position Sung Paou-hwa is to occupy. It is noticeable that he all along speaks of the appointment as emanating from Li Hung-chang, whereas the original demand and concession were understood to be, that a high mandarin should be appointed by the Central Government. It is possible therefore that our correspondent may be premature in his conclusion that Sung Paou-hwa is really nominated to a membership in the Commission; that this appointment may be still pending, and that Sung may be only a delegate from Li, to attend the mission as a sort of clerk or reporter—the actual Commissioner being yet forthcoming. Time will very soon show whether our surmise is correct, and whether the Government is entitled to the benefit of the doubt which we give, as it suggests itself.

...ere, after the campaign in the North and ...ing the Taeping rebellion, and we are ...ourse indebted to the recollection of ...s stay here, for the present paper. The ...7th, being stationed at Thayetmyó, were ...n the way of getting early information of ...he expedition.

...oard.

We are indebted to Dr. Lamprey, of the 67th Regiment, for a much fuller narrative than has yet been published, of the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition, and the circumstances of Mr. Margary's assassination. The narrative was to be published, a few days after it was despatched to us, in the regimental paper of the 67th—*Our Chronicle*, and a copy is very courteously sent to us in advance, with the knowledge that it would have exceptional interest in Shanghai. Old residents will well remember the regiment when it was quartered

MAY 1ST, 1...

THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

The murder of Mr. Margary continues to engage the attention of British subjects in China, and in fact all Foreigners, as it is instinctively felt that the action to be taken by the English authorities, must affect, either for good or evil, every Foreign resident in China. Mr. Wade is now among us, and not isolated at Peking as he usually is.

It seems to me very important that the British Minister should be impressed with what his countrymen expect of him in the position in which he is now placed. If the unprovoked murder of Mr. Margary is unavenged, no man's life can be safe in this country, and, in case of a row, I would not give much for Mr. Wade's own life at Peking, unless our prestige is supported. It is the only protection we have, when out of gunshot of our men-of-war, and if we give up that we are poor indeed.

It is desirable under the circumstances to take a retrospective view of our experience with Chinese authorities. Without going back to the treacheries, poisonings, &c., of the first war in 1841, I would recall to mind that there are two cases nearly parallel to that of poor Margary—viz., the seizure, under a flag of truce, of Sir H. Parkes and his escort by order of *Sang-ko-lin-sin*, and the brutal torture and murder of all except Parkes and Loch. The authors of this outrage were never punished. The second was the Tientsin Massacre, where the French Consul went to the yamên of Chung How for protection and assistance. He was not murdered in the *yamên*, but outside, to save appearances, just as in Margary's case. Which of the mandarins were punished in that instance? None! A few coolies were beheaded for form's sake and their heads sewn on again.

This murder of Margary is a natural sequence to that cruel massacre. How can Mr. Wade expect the Chinese Government to punish their authorities for obeying their own orders? It would be absurd to expect them to do so.

If the murderers of Margary are to expiate their offence, we must punish them, by sending an armed force to the spot, where the murder was committed. Every feeling of honour and justice calls upon the English as a nation to punish the murderers; and if Mr. Wade allows himself to be cajoled by the Chinese authorities, he will have a heavy account to render to his country.

All eyes are now anxiously fixed, to see what he will do. Any armed interference must come from India, as it is impossible to reach them from this side. The scene is too remote.

Redressing an outrage on the spot does not, and never did, involve a war with China. The local authorities should in all cases be held responsible, as it is according to Chinese law and custom.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1875.

MAY 7TH, 1875.

We are able to give, this morning, an account of the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition and of Mr. Margary's murder, which has been sent to the London *Times* by one of the members of the party, and has been kindly placed at our disposal by the writer. It substantiates, in the main, the narrative we published on the 26th ultimo, but is much more comprehensive and covers, we imagine, the most interesting details of the attack, and of the unhappy murder of Mr. Margary, that are likely to find light, pending local enquiry into the circumstances

THE ATTACK ON COLONEL BROWNE'S EXPEDITION.

The following account of the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on the expedition has been furnished to the London *Times*, and has also been kindly placed at our disposal by a member of the party :—

On the 6th of February, 1875, we took up our quarters at Tse-kaw, a village situated on the left bank of the River Ta-pêng. It consists of one long street,—the Eastern half of which is inhabited by Chinese, and the other half by the Burmese, and surrounded by a bamboo palisade as a protection against Kakhyengs and tigers, both of whom occasionally prove unpleasant neighbours. Our party, which was composed at this time of Colonel Browne, Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Fforde, Allen and Margary, 2 Chinese writers, 15 Sikhs and servants of all descriptions, was lodged outside the town in a kyoung or priest's house, which was nothing more than a two-roomed frame building with mat walls and a bamboo floor raised on piles to a height of some six feet above the ground. A subordinate officer sent by the Woon of Bhamo, and entitled Tsa-re-dawgyee, was supposed to protect us with the body of 150 men under his orders. Most of these soldiers were only raw peasants called in from the neighbourhood without the least experience in warfare, and armed with weapons varying from the *dah* or cutlass, which every one in these regions carries, to the matchlock, or flint fowling piece by Manton & Co., gunmakers to the King. From the 6th to the 15th, the Colonel was occupied in receiving a succession of Tsawbwas and Pawmines, (chiefs and sub-chiefs or village head men,) who came to make arrangements for our transport, and to receive the customary presents which they exact from all who pass through their hills. Some of these gentry were the most repulsive specimens of human nature that it has ever been our lot to behold. Their persons and their clothes were filthy beyond description. One individual in particular, the Tsawbwa of Ponline, was a man whose appearance it is not easy to forget. He had very small eyes, even for a Mongolian, an enormous mouth stained with the inevitable betel nut, and a nose with no bridge whatever to it. His beauty was further improved by his wearing a ragged Chinese cap with a brass button, such as is worn by a lictor in a mandarin's Yamen, or by a public executioner in China.

On the 15th we were told that all arrangements had at length been concluded. The mules—so many from each Kakhyeng village—to carry our luggage, had been collected; the hostages, who were the Ponline Tsawbwa and his son, the son of the Tsarai Tsawbwa and the son of the Ponsee Pawmine, were taken charge of by Burmese officials at Tsekaw, and so we finished our final packing and prepared to start at daylight on the following morning. No Burman can, however, be trusted to be punctual, nor is it easy to satisfy the grasping demands of their wild neighbours; thus, though the European portion of our party was ready at the appointed time, we found that there was plenty to be done before we could hope to get off. From six a.m. to 4 p.m. the Tsa-re-dawyee was coming to Colonel Browne at intervals of a few minutes, to say how that this Tsawbwa wanted to be paid all his mule hire in advance, and then that this Pawmine was discontented about something else; but at the last mentioned hour we actually did get under weigh, although we only accomplished a short march of four miles that afternoon. Our road lay across a fertile rice-bearing plain, which slopes imperceptibly from the banks of the Ta Peng to the Man Wung Lake, a broad but shallow sheet of water surrounded by reeds and jungle, in which wild fowl and barking deer are found in considerable numbers. The fields are covered by a regular carpet of pretty but tasteless wild strawberries. We halted for the night in a zyat or guest-house in the village of Sehit, a picturesque spot at the very foot of the Kakhyeng hills, and on the following morning we began the ascent. Our path, for it could hardly be termed a road, ran at first up the side of a steep range covered with a tolerably dense tree jungle. We passed through Ponline, and after fifteen miles of very rough travelling reached the fourth of the guard houses which the Burmese Government have established along the road. Here the first report of trouble reached us. Travellers coming from Momein stated that a force of 400 Chinese was about to dispute our passage near Manwyne. The Tsa-re-daw gyee now declared that it was positively necessary to send on scouts to ascertain what truth there was in this report, and the arrangement arrived at was that we should march on the morrow to the next guard house, and that Margary, having been over the ground before, should go on to Manwyne with a few men if the road was clear, but that if it was not, he was to return at once and tell us. On the 18th a march of 3 miles took us to the fifth guard-house, in a lovely valley, through which the Nanpêng, a clear mountain stream, runs, dividing China from Burmah at this point. News was brought to us here that two of our hostages, the son of the Tsarai Tsawbwa and the son of the Pontsee Pawmine had made their escape. This was confirmed the next day, and as the Ponsee Pawmine himself was with us, it was decided that he was to become hostage in the place of his son, to which he had to consent, and he was at once sent back to Tsekaw. The following morning Margary started accompanied by his Chinese attendants, namely his writer—who was a polite and pleasant Christian Chinaman, much liked by us all and nicknamed 'Goggles' on account of his huge spectacles—a boy, an official messenger, a cook and groom. A Kakhyeng, the Pawmine of Tshan-poon, with a few men, was the guide of the party. No apprehension whatever was felt by any of us for their safety. We all supposed that if any armed Chinese had collected it was for the purpose of protecting us, not of attacking us, and no one was surer of this than Margary himself, who went off, declaring that he would occupy his spare time at Manwyne in writing up his journal, and asking us whether he had not better go on to Momein if we were more than a month in overtaking him. That evening we received a note from him written from Tsarai, to say that the road was perfectly clear, and that the Kakhyens were laughing at the timidity and caution

of our friend the Tsa-re-dawg-yee. He further mentioned that he was going to press on to Manwyne that evening.

We had the usual difficulty in getting our mules started on the 20th, but by twelve o'clock that day we were off, and accomplished a march of about eight miles. The path was terribly steep, and was up hill nearly the whole of the way. We encamped that evening in the open on a plateau on the West side of the Pontsee Hill, at a height of some 5,500 feet above the sea. As this plateau was the scene of our fight with the Chinese, a short description of it will be necessary. The part on which we encamped was nearly circular in shape, and about 100 yards in diameter. To the North of us was a spur of the hill, at the foot of which lay the road to Tsarai, and to the North West a wooded knoll. To the East of us was the Pontsee Hill, forming a sharp ridge some 500 feet above us, along the top of which a road to Pontsee ran. On the West the ground sloped away abruptly down to the Nanpêng valley; on the South of us was a mountain brook, on the other side of which the road by which we came spread out into a small plateau, which was bounded by another spur of the hill covered with thick jungle. At the point where the path ascended this spur, the road ran between two high banks, the mouth of this little defile being some 200 yards from our camp. That evening more rumours reached us of the Chinese projected attack on us, the numbers of the attacking force increasing with each successive report. Still we passed an undisturbed night, and prepared to resume our march on the 21st. Finding it hopeless to persuade the Burmans and Kakhyengs to start, Colonel Browne and the other Europeans attended by the Sikh guard set off first, leaving the luggage to be brought on in charge of the Burmese contingent. We arrived at Tsarai, eight miles off, without misadventure, and went to the Tsawbwa to consult him. This chief we found in his house, which was a curious wooden building some 200 feet in length, with a tiled roof. It consisted of one long passage running the whole length of the house, with a row of small rooms on the right hand side, and in the centre an open fire place. There was but little light, and everything in the house was filthily dirty and begrimed with the smoke, which made its escape as best it could through holes in the roof and through the doors, for there were no windows. The Tsawbwa informed us that Margary had passed safely through, and that the road to Manywne was open, and offered, if the Burmans would not take us, to guide us there himself, and further promised to carry a note to Margary from the Colonel that afternoon. Still his manner was very strange. He was a long time in appearing, gave many evasive answers to our questions, and from time to time held whispered conversations with other Kakhyengs who came in and out, though he was polite after his fashion, and gave us refreshment in the shape of eggs and sheroo, a not unpalatable liquor made of fermented rice. His behaviour finally determined Colonel Browne to return to our camp that afternoon and bring up our luggage the next day. Just before we started, the Tsawbwa told the Colonel that he must not be alarmed if he saw a large body of Chinese approaching, because they had nothing but friendly intentions towards us. That evening two men were observed on the top of the Pontsee Hill, watching us with much attention, which put our Burmese guard into a state of great excitement, but no one molested us further that night.

On the 22nd, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, a servant came in with a vague report that Margary and his servants had been murdered, and positive assertion that 3000 Chinese troops from Momein, in conjunction with the Tsarai and Pontsee clans were coming to attack us, and that they were close behind. In a few minutes we could see them passing along the crest of the hill above us. No time was lost in making preparations to defend ourselves. Some of the Burmans were placed as an outpost on the Northern spur, a few on the road to Tsarai, and some more on the wooded knoll to the N.W. where the Tsa-re-dawgyee stayed. The main body was posted to defend the Tsekaw road, and a little lower down our Sikhs were stationed behind a line of rock which formed an excellent breast-work. By the time we were in position, the enemy began the attack. Their men filled the jungle on the southern spur, and many of them came rushing out of the narrow road on to the open space in front, yelling and waving spears and tridents, and shouting to the Burmans that they did not want to fight them, but only to kill the foreign devils. The steady fire of our Sikhs soon made this amusement too exciting for them, and they dodged behind trees and stones, only venturing from time to time to raise their heads or brandish their weapons, any such exhibition being promptly followed by a shot from our side. Even this was too much for them, and after about an hour of this work, a regular stampede of them ensued. They all rushed to escape by the narrow road, and as they were getting away the Sikhs gave them a volley with great effect, and we could see that many were wounded, and that one corpse was left behind on the path. Some of the Burmans, led by the Khyoung Oke, a Burman Shan village headman, ran out to secure the head, which they cut off with their *dahs* and brought into camp. Having performed a most extraordinary war dance round it, they hung it on a tree, the Khyoung Oke shouting out to the Chinese to come on, and share their comrade's fate, "for the Burmans here," cried he, "are none of your ordinary fellows, but servants of His Majesty the King of Burmah." All this time the Chinese were firing on us from the jungle; luckily neither their aim nor their arms were very good, and they did little execution. A Burman wounded in the neck, and an Indian servant who was grazed by a bullet which afterwards lodged in the leather of the cook's shoe, were the only two on our side who were hit. After a while we could see a considerable reinforcement of the enemy arrive, but none [illegible] after their experience in the morning. While the fight was going on, the Tsawbwa of Won Kaw came up and significantly informed Colonel Browne that the Tsawbwa of Tsarai had promised him 500 rupees if he would join him and the Chinese. Colonel Browne at once offered him 10,000 rupees, if he would aid us and convey our baggage safely to Tsekaw. It took some time to make this barbarian understand what ten thousand rupees meant, but when it was explained to him that it was ten baskets of silver he promptly closed with the offer. He set his men to work to burn the jungle, and as the wind was favourable and the long grass as dry as tinder there was soon a magnificent blaze, and the Chinese then retreated as fast as they could, completely routed. As they went along the top of the hill we got plenty of shots at them with the 800 yards sight up, and notwithstanding the distance one or two of them were seen to fall. At four o'clock all firing, even from the guard stationed on the northern spur, died away; the mules were brought up from the lower part of the hill where they had been placed during the fight, and loaded faster than they had ever been before, and in half an hour we all started in good order, our trusty Sikhs bringing up the rear guard. As a parting insult to the enemy, the Khyoung Oke and one or two more of the Burmese officers executed a second war dance, and solemnly challenged their foes to come on from each point of the compass. We must say a good word here in behalf of our Burman allies. Notwithstanding their inferior weapons they stood by us and fired steadily and pluckily. The Tsa-re-daw-gyee himself fired one shot into the jungle, where it was impossible to see anything, but he stoutly asserted that he had hit a man in the arm. On reaching the village of Tse-te, some three miles from our camp, the Burmans proposed to stay there for the night, but the Colonel would not listen to the proposal for an instant, as the place was utterly undefended, and surrounded by jungle coming up to the very doors of the houses, so that the Chinese would be enabled to creep up close to us, and pick us off deliberately. We therefore chose a few mules to carry our beds and a few provisions, and continued our march back to Nan Peng, which we reached at ten o'clock that night, having left the Wong Kaw Tsawbwa to earn his ten thousand rupees by bringing on the luggage as best he could. The following morning he brought us word that the Chinese were following us up in force, and that we must leave everything behind us, if we hoped to outmarch them. He further brought a letter from the Burmese Resident at Manwyne to the Tsa-re-daw-gyee, to inform him of the opposition of the Chinese, and of the massacre of Margary and his servants in cold blood by them, and to advise him to throw the Europeans over and look to his own safety. We had to be off, and never expecting to see an article of baggage again, we set our faces for Tsekaw, 22 miles off. The road by which we travelled was not the one by which we had come, but one that passed through the village of Won Kaw, and joined the main road again at the third guard house. We met with no opposition or trouble, and slept that night in comparative safety at Tsekaw. Contrary to our expectations, our luggage was not seized by the Chinese, but was brought down to us in two instalments. The Kakhyengs, however, managed to pilfer a good deal. The uniforms of Colonel Browne and Dr. Anderson were both stolen, and now probably decorate some filthy savage chief, or are hung up in his house as an ornament. We remained two days and a half in Tsekaw, waiting, in much discomfort, for our beds, and clothes, and other appliances of civilization. We noticed there that the Chinese of the village, who had previously been on very familiar terms with us, now avoided us like a pestilence, never showing themselve near the Kyoung in which we lived, if they could help it. From Tsekaw we went back to Bhamo, to which place steamers run from Lower Burmah, and so we are supposed to be once more in a settled and civilized town.

Since leaving the Kakhyeng hills we have by degrees received what we may fairly suppose to be an authentic account of what took place on the other side. From these it appears that a force of 3,000 men was sent from Momein and the districts thereabouts, of which a portion, under the command of a mandarin named Fung, was to oppose us on the Sawuddy route, and another portion under Li Sŭ, a Hsieh Tai, or officer of the second military rank, if we came by the Mainsee road. Orders were issued that the whole of our party, English, Indian, Burmese, and Chinese, were to be killed. It is said that these orders were issued by the Sub-Prefect of Momein, but as this officer is anything but a mandarin of high rank, we must infer that he was acting under a pressure either of his superiors or possibly of the populace. We sometimes see in China a man of influence in a district putting himself apparently above the reach of the law, and all the officials about him not venturing to move hand or foot to interfere. There is not the least doubt that the notorious Chen Kwo-jui was the instigator of the Tientsin massacre, and that Chung How himself, though Imperial Commissioner, was powerless or at least afraid to stop him. Again, only last year the Vice-President of one of the Six Boards came down to Nankin and other places in the Kiangsu province, and ordered a number of persons to be executed in defiance of the wishes of the Provincial authorities. So in this case it may well be that some official, full of a rabid hatred against foreigners, has taken it on himself to disregard the Treaty, and the passports issued to the Mission by the Imperial Government itself, and to have attempted our destruction at all hazards. Margary arrived safely at Manwyne on the evening of the 19th of February, and took up his quarters in the khyong of that town, and spent the next day and most of the 21st in walking about conversing with people, with whom he seemed on the best of terms. On the even

ing of the 21st, some of the Chinese offered to shew him some hot springs in the neighbourhood, and as he was in the act of mounting his pony to go with them, they struck him down from behind and despatched him with their swords and lances. They then massacred all his Chinese servants, with the exception of the cook, who is believed to have escaped, and afterwards removed the heads from the corpses and stuck them up on the walls of the town. Her Majesty's Consular Service loses a most valuable officer in Margary. He had been for some eight years in China, and was a very promising Chinese scholar. In the summer of 1871 he, together with Mr. Dodd, an English merchant of Formosa, obtained the Albert Medal, and the Medal of the Royal Humane Society, for his gallantry in swimming off and saving the crews of three ships, which were being driven out on the rocks of Kelung harbour during a typhoon. He had just successfully completed his journey overland from Shanghai to Burmah, having been the first European to do this feat since the time of Marco Polo. He appears to have been on the best of terms with all the officials and people along the route. The Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow deputed a civil and military mandarin to take charge of him to the frontier, the local officials received and lodged him hospitably, and even the coolies who carried his sedan chair volunteered to accompany him to Bhamo. Li Sstt, whom he met at Momein, behaved to him with great politeness, and Margary often expressed to us the pleasure that he would have in meeting him again. His loss will be much felt by all his brother officers and his many friends in China.

The fate of two others of our party is still a mystery. When we went to Tsarai on the 21st of February, we were accompanied by two Chinese. One was named Mong-yu. He claimed to be a British subject, and was employed as our interpreter, caterer and so on, as he spoke Chinese and Burmese. The other was a native of Shanghai, named Shih Yü-tien, hired by Mr. Allen as a writer. These two stayed behind at Tsarai, and from that time nothing more has been heard of them. A Burman brought back word that one Chinaman was murdered at Tsarai, and that the other escaped to Pontsee and was murdered there, which account is confirmed by one of the Yunnan merchants living at Bhamo, but no further particulars have reached us. Mong Yu was a relation of Li Sstt, and so it is just within the bounds of possibility that he has been able to get away and lie hid until the excitement has blown over. But we shall never hear the full details until the negotiations at Peking, which it may be inferred will be the next step, are completed.

No. 932. Mr Ford

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUL 9 1875 OF STATE

Ack July 13

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. May 21st 1875.

Mr. Seward

to the

Bond approved July 14.

Department of State.

&

Subject

Appointment of Vice Consul
&
at Canton.

Abstract.

Forwards Bond and recommends that it be approved.

No. 932.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai May 21st 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir;

I have the honor to
1/ transmit to you the Bond of Mr.
Talbot as Vice Consul at Canton.
I am not so well acquainted with
the competency of the principal
and sureties as to be able to certify
that they are good for the penalty
stipulated in the Bond, but I
believe that they are, and advise
that the Bond be accepted
and approved.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Has been appointed -
C & Ins

Mr. Wood

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUL 9 1875 OF STATE

All July 13

No. 933

United States Consular Journal.
Shanghai.

Mr Seward
To the Navy Department.

Subject.
Nomination of Navy Consul at Foochow.

Abstract.
Mr Seward approves of the nomination of Revenue L. S. Baldwin.

No.

Proceedings of the Government Assembly.

Wednesday, the

By the Hon'ble

Read and ordered.

Recommendation of Hon'ble Commissioner of Police.

Ordered.

That [illegible] of the Municipality
[illegible] of Police [illegible]

No. 933.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai May 28th 1875.

To
Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir!

I have the honor to state that I warmly approve of Mr Ds Lanoi's nomination of Reverend Stephen L. Baldwin to be Vice Consul at Foochow.

I have the honor to be
Sir!
Your obedient servant.
Georg F. Seward.
Consul General.

Have this corrected - W. Wood - Mr. Berdan
C. 24 Inf

No. 934.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUL 24 1875 OF STATE

d/c Aug 6.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Irregularities in the transmission of dispatches.

Abstract,

States that four dispatches which passed through the Consulate General were sealed.

No. 934.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

U.S. Consular

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Transmitting six tile samples.

Returned.

Five tiles that were distributed
to various persons through the Con-
sulate General were handed.

No. 934.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 8th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that by the mail received here on the 5th inst. came four dispatches addressed to the Consuls at Newchwang, Tientsin, Chinkiang, and Ningpo, the envelopes of which are those generally used by the State Department and were sealed.

I am
Sir.
Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No 934.

United States Consul's Office,
Shanghai, 8th June 1876.

Honorable Lohn J. Goodnow,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that by the usual received here on the 23 inst. Commissioner Lin Yuchiang ordered to the Consulate at Shanghai, Ningpo, Chinkiang, and Wenchow, the amounts of which are those generally used by the State Department and are needed.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul General

annual dispatches - each

Mr. Wood

No 935

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
JUL
24
1875
OF STATE

United States Consulate General
Shanghai June 12th 1875.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject:
Municipal matters at Shanghai.

Abstract.
Transmits annual reports.

No. 935.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai June 12th. 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a
1/ copy of the Report of the Municipal Council of Shanghai for the year ended 31st March 1875, together with supplementary Reports upon Water Works
3/ and the Land Regulations, also a copy of the Minutes of a Rate Payers Meeting which was held on the 18th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

REVISION

OF

LAND REGULATIONS.

REMARKS

BY

COUNCIL'S LEGAL ADVISER.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.

REVISION
OF
LAND REGULATIONS.

REMARKS
BY
COUNCIL'S LEGAL ADVISER.

ARTICLE I.—Defines the boundaries of the land to which the proposed new Regulations are intended to apply; by Article XII, however, their application is indefinitely extended beyond those boundaries, and unless these Regulations are sanctioned in such a manner as to amount in fact to a new Treaty, this extension of the Council's Authority could not in my opinion be supported.

ARTICLE II.—Reduces the qualifications of an Elector, and leaves undecided the position of tenants-in-common, as well as one or two minor points.

ARTICLE III.—Increases the number of Councillors, and reduces the qualifications very considerably. The last paragraph appears rather to suggest many points of uncertainty than to remove them. There is no provision for any of the following details—viz., the filling up of vacancies during the Municipal year; the tenure of office; the quorum necessary for the despatch of business; the division of work by the appointment of Committees, &c., all such matters being left to be provided for in the By-laws hereafter to be drafted.

ARTICLE IV.—Declares the powers of the Council in very wide language, but gives no power to raise money by loans and otherwise, or to hold lands and buildings in trust for the public. The words "charged with the care of" and "charged with the collection of" must be relied upon as conferring by inference a vast amount of power, which in my opinion should be more distinctly detailed and defined.

ARTICLE V.—Refers to Municipal meetings, and amounts to little more than a preamble to the By-laws yet undrawn. It also infers that the Council have power to borrow money upon Municipal debentures and suggests a definition of limitation to such power.

ARTICLE VI.—Proposes a fixed rate of taxation, which might be found very inconvenient; and I see no reason why the Council should not be authorized to levy such taxes as may be authorized at the annual meeting, without any limitation, care being taken as far as possible, that all interests are sufficiently represented at such meetings. An annual assessment is made compulsory, which would probably necessitate a vast amount of unnecessary trouble and expense.

ARTICLE VII.—Throws upon the Police the onus of deciding at their own risk what are "competent" authorities, and what are the "proper" Courts in each particular case.

ARTICLE VIII.—Would be a better protection if the order of procedure was inverted.

ARTICLE IX.—Is, I think, altogether *ultravires*, and I believe that no Court of law would enforce an award such as proposed.

ARTICLE X.—Refers to suits by and against the Council, and immunity to persons acting under the authority of the Council. These subjects should, I think, be dealt with in separate Articles; and Articles XXVI and XXVII of the existing Land Regulations, with some slight variation, would be preferable to that proposed.

ARTICLE XI.—Should commence by enacting the Bye-laws annexed to the Regulations, and give power to make By-laws in future, which should come into force and operation as soon as approved by the Consuls, at Shanghai, of Foreign Powers having treaties with China, or a majority of them, and passed by a majority of the Ratepayers in any public meeting assembled, but subject to disallowance by the Ministers at Peking, provision being made for the validity of acts done under the authority of such By-laws between the date of confirmation at Shanghai and the disallowance (at Peking or elsewhere) by the Ministers becoming known to the Council. The whole of the machinery for the Government of the Settlement being dependent upon the Bye-laws, this clause should be very clearly and fully expressed.

ARTICLE XII.—I have referred to in reference to Art. I.

ARTICLE XIII.—Imports the whole of the existing regulations in reference to the tenure of land and system of registration, and reserves all "existing rights of the Chinese Government, the Municipality, or individuals in, to, or over foreshores, beach grounds, accretions and lands which have been surrendered to public use." I think it would be better to re-enact distinctly the provisions as to the tenure of land, and the system of registration, and to leave out any reference to "existing rights."

In reference generally to the proposed new Regulations, or as I should prefer to call it the new "Municipal Code," I will add a few remarks.

In the first place, it contains no clause repealing the existing Land Regulations and By-laws, and this I think absolutely essential, to prevent endless confusion and constant uncertainty; and as a necessary consequence of the repeal, I think that it will be very unadvisable to pass a set of new Regulations, depending wholly for their usefulness and effect upon By-laws, without having those By-laws ready for consideration at the same time, because it might very possibly be found that too great a strain had been cast upon the By-laws rendering it necessary to revise, and enlarge the Code itself. Many provisions of the present Land Regulations are left out of the proposed Code, as well as others which might, I think, be inserted with advantage; and though it may be very desirable to obtain the sanction of the Chinese Authorities to the new Code, and with that view to render it as concise as possible, yet I think that too much sacrifice may be made for this purpose, and the chances of success be but slightly increased.

In conclusion, I may mention that the opinion of Mr. Fitz James Stephens, Q.C., is being taken by Mr. Rennie, upon a statement prepared by him, and this opinion will most probably be shortly received here; but I have no expectation that this will amount to anything in the nature of a Code, though it will no doubt be a valuable contribution, as Mr. Stephens is probably the most eminent English Jurist now living.

W. V. DRUMMOND.

May 17th, 1875.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OF SHANGHAI.

REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1875.

SHANGHAI:
CARVALHO & Co., PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS.
1875.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OF SHANGHAI.

REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1875.

SHANGHAI:

1875.

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

Your Council have the pleasure of laying before the Ratepayers their Report for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1875.

After entering into office, your Council inspected the Police Force in company with the old Council, Mr. Fearon, the Chairman of the retiring Board, taking the opportunity of expressing to Mr. Penfold the satisfaction of the retiring Council with the Policing of the Settlements during their year of office.

The Armoury was also inspected, and the arms, &c., found in good order.

The two Councils then proceeded to the Board Room.

The Chairman of the old Council called the attention of the meeting to matters left outstanding, which had not been referred to in the General Report.

Before handing over the affairs of the Municipality, Mr. Fearon desired to return his best thanks to his colleagues for their support in Municipal affairs during the past year, to which was mainly owing the unanimity that had characterized their debates and proceedings. To the Secretary he expressed the satisfaction of the Council with the way in which the staff generally had performed the duties entrusted to them, and the Board's wishes had been attended to.

Before the Chairman retired, Mr. Purdon wished to say what he had fully intended saying at the Ratepayers' meeting, but was prevented by the abrupt termination of that meeting. He knew that the usual formal thanks would be given at this present meeting to the retiring members, but he thought it a matter of justice as well as of pleasure that the late Council should express in as public a manner as possible their thanks to Mr. Fearon for the admirable manner in which he had presided over their meetings during the past year. The Community scarcely knew how much they lost by his retirement, but the late Council were aware how much it was owing to their Chairman's ability and readiness at all times to devote his attention to public affairs, that so much had been accomplished, and to his courteous manner that the unanimity just referred to had prevailed. He was but expressing the feeling of every member of the late Council in this estimation of their Chairman, in tendering him their best wishes.

Mr. Fearon acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks, and the old Council retired.

The new Council then proceeded to the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and to form themselves into Committees which resulted in being elected as

Chairman—Mr. J. G. Purdon.
Vice-Chairman—Mr. A. G. Wood.
Defence Committee—Messrs. Purdon, Wood and Kidner.
Finance, Rate, and Appeal Committee—Messrs. Carmichael, Cowie and Lemarchand.
Watch Committee—Messrs. Heyden, Kidner and Wood.
Public Works' Committee—Messrs. Purdon, Mackenzie and Webb.

During the year the Community were deprived of the valuable services of Mr. A. T. Carmichael, owing to his departure for Europe. Mr. E. Seligmann was elected to fill his place as a member of the Board and the Finance Committee.

Staff.—Agreements have been renewed with Mr. E. H. Oliver, Engineer—J. A. Pond, Accountant—J. McMillan, Local Postmaster—John Howes, Inspector of Markets, Nuisances and Livery Stables—Chang, Linguist in General Establishment—Z. Keeshaw, Linguist Engineer's Department—S. Yung Kiang, Tracer.

Mr. G. M. Hart has been engaged as Assistant for three years.

Agreements with Messrs. George Barton and J. M. Fabris were not renewed, and those gentlemen left the service.

Mr. E. A. Fabris has been engaged, subject to the usual probationary term.

Leave.—Mr. C. E. Penfold, Superintendent of Police, has been granted of nine months' leave of absence.

Periodical Leave of Absence.—The Council have passed a resolution, that Officers on the permanent Staff be allowed, after each term of five years' service in Shanghai, leave of absence for a period of nine months on half pay, allowances during such time being discontinued; it being understood that no two heads of Department shall be away together, and no inconvenience to the public service be involved in such leave.

Arrangements for periodical leave to officers have been submitted and approved, subject to such modifications as may appear necessary hereafter.

Reduction of Staff.—Where an opportunity has presented itself, the Board have dispensed with the services of some of the Staff;

General Establishment.

What has been done during the past two years will be understood best by comparing the amount of salaries now with what it was in 1873, when the Rateptayers called attention to the apparent necessity of reducing the Staff.

In 1873	Tls. 31,040.00
At present time	„ 21,000.00
Saving	Tls. 10,040.00

Engineer's Department.—In renewing Mr. Oliver's agreement, the allowances for chair coolies and supervision of Sinza Road have been discontinued. The Council think a reduction can be made in the Staff during the ensuing year.

Commutation by H. E. the Taoutai for Dues on Goods passed through the Custom House by Chinese.—The Consular Body have been applied to, to move for an increased commutation; the arguments put forward in support of the application by the Council are elaborated in the subjoined Memorandum drawn up by the Secretary:—

The time has arrived when the Chinese authorities may with some reason be applied to for an increased annual commutation for dues on goods passed through the Custom House by their subjects. The amount of $14,000 now paid was agreed upon in 1866, since when it cannot be denied, and the Authorities will doubtless admit that the native trade has increased in a degree not contemplated at that time.

The authorities cannot shut their eyes to the peace and good order prevailing to-day and the security to life and property in the Settlement and neighbourhood, when compared with the state of things that existed some eight or nine years ago, and that the natives are to all appearance thoroughly well satisfied with Municipal Administration.

Indeed they have shown their appreciation of this and of the good services rendered by the Police in a marked manner, by presenting each of the Foreign Superintendents with a golden badge of merit as an acknowledgment of the success which has characterized their efforts to detect and check crime in the Settlement. The native portion of the Community enjoy all the benefits accruing from the prevalence of peace and good order, from the existence of good and well lighted roads and sanitary arrangements, and it is surely therefore to their interests to preserve these privileges when residing in the place, and their duty to bear a fair share of the Municipal burden which secures their trade being protected and fostered in Shanghai. It cannot be said that they are highly taxed or even sufficiently so, for towards a yearly Municipal Expenditure of ..... Tls. 244,000.00

there is derived from Rates on their dwellings		Tls. 45,219.00	
„ „ „	License fees	„ 22,600.00	
„ „ „	Dues—Commutation	„ 10,000.00	
			77,819.00
Leaving to be borne by Foreigners			Tls. 166,181.00

Estimating the native population at 90,000, this gives 86 candareens (Tl. $0\frac{86}{100}$) per head per year, whilst the Foreign Community, numbering 2,000, contributes Tls. $83\frac{09}{100}$ per head per year.

The following statistics which have been compiled from the periodical "Reports "on Trade published by order of the Inspector General of Customs" will show the growth of trade.

In 1866.	The native produce imported from the Chinese ports, chiefly Hankow, Kiukiang and Ningpo, exclusive of Chinese produce of local origin, were valued			Tls. 27,080,250
„ 1867	ditto	ditto	„	29,288,074
„ 1868	ditto	ditto	„	41,610,436
„ 1869	ditto	ditto	„	39,613,802
„ 1870	ditto	ditto	„	38,098,949
„ 1871	ditto	ditto	„	47,545,485
„ 1872	ditto	ditto	„	54,151,632
„ 1873	ditto	ditto	„	50,235,941

These figures do not take into account re-exports of produce and imports of foreign goods, in which Chinese frequently make ventures, at one time on their own account, at others on joint account with foreigners. Still they are quite sufficient for the present purpose, and show in the period embraced an increase in this branch of Trade alone, amounting to nearly fifty per cent.

It might not be necessary to go further to ascertain where the great increase in trade consists, or to consider what prospect there is of its continuing to improve, or even remaining where it is, but a synopsis of the staple commodities, such as Tea, Silk, Cotton, &c. will prove alike interesting and useful to the Council in approaching the Chinese.

TEA.

In 1866 the amount imported was		Piculs 499,472
In 1873	ditto	„ 763,381
Increase		Piculs 263,909

These figures speak for themselves, but moreover there is further evidence of a rapid growth in trade, Mr. Medhurst reporting to his Home Government in 1872 that "within the last ten years the supply of Tea for foreign use has increased from "140,000,000 lbs. to 225,000,000 lbs., and that after supplying this large quantity "the shrub is by no means denuded of its leaves; indeed the only limit to the quan-"tity brought down for Export is the expense of picking, firing and packing."

SILK

The season 1865-1866 there were brought to the market			Bales 41,900
„ 1873-1874	ditto	„	71,500
Increase			Bales 29,600

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

A list of imports would be incomplete without any allusion to Munitions of War, a considerable portion of which find their way through Shanghai into the neighbouring provinces. Moreover a considerable quantity of manufactured metal is imported for the use of the Government Arsenal, intended for the manufacture of Ordnance. Being the property of the Government they are exempt from duty, consequently are omitted from the trade returns. Still their value may be added to goods imported and consumed by Chinese.

GENERAL.

Besides the chief staples which have been referred to, there are innumerable articles, such as Hemp, Rhubard, Nut Galls, Safflower and Straw Braid which swell the value of China produce, and in which a progressive trade is carried on.

All then goes to show progress and a rapidly increasing trade—apparently more in favour of the native than the foreign merchants—the bulk of nearly the whole of the business centering in Shanghai or passing through it in one way or another, the port affording facilities and protection, which it is undoubtedly the duty of the native authorities to recognize and maintain in a complete and satisfactory state.

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.—The Council have proposed that this Company should not be covered by this commutation for the reasons adduced in the following letter:—

SHANGHAI, 21*st April*, 1875.

SIR,—Since the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. have commenced operations a few foreign firms have disputed their liability for re-export dues on native produce which has been in the first place imported by Chinese in this line of steamers and landed within the limits of this Settlement.

The argument put forward is that the Taotai's commutation covers all dues chargeable to Chinese and that such goods as those referred to having once contributed under the commutation to the Municipal Exchequer, cannot again be taxed. If this position be unassailable an important question arises.

Whether this Company should not be placed on the same footing as foreign Companies, as regards their liability for Municipal Dues?

Justice to the foreign shipping interest generally would seem to require this, and a glance at the position of the company and at the condition of trade to-day will, the Board trust, fully entitle the foreign Community to this consideration.

If we review the statistics of shipping during the past eight or nine years we find that—

In 1866, 135	vessels flying the Chinese flags and carrying cargo entered the port representing a tonnage		8,077
In 1874, 241	do.	do.	62,072
Increase 106			53,995

CLEARED.

In 1866, 120	vessels, tonnage		7,647
In 1874, 246	do.	do.	63,603
Increase 126			55,956

This marked progress dates from the time that the China Merchants' S. N. Co. was inaugurated and there is little doubt that there is every encouragement to increase their fleet.

Having done so they must take a very prominent part in the carrying trade on the river and coast if well managed, and create a forminable competition with foreign shipping.

The well-doing of the Company can scarcely be regarded as problematical, for if it be true that the success of the local foreign Companies has been in a great measure attributable to the fact of the Chinese being large Shareholders, how much more so will Chinese support a Company flying their own flag under government patronage, maintained, it is reported, purely by native members and capital and extensively represented in influential and official circles. Instituted professedly to facilitate the grain transport, the vessels purchased so far have not confined themselves to this branch of trade. It follows then apart from the interest taken by the native trader in the welfare of the Company that if goods shipped by their steamers are to escape Municipal Dues, there is immediately a decided advantage gained over foreign tonnage in shipping by this Company, and it is not difficult to foresee in consequence sooner or later, a falling off in the Revenue derived from Dues on Merchandise, which it is the Council's aim to guard against.

It would seem evident therefore that as the carrying trade gets more and more into the hands of the Chinese, the Municipal resources must become correspondingly curtailed, unless some such arrangement as the one now advocated be adopted, and to provide against this the Council would energetically move that the question now discussed be dealt with altogether by itself and as a further argument in favor of this course, the Council would take the liberty of referring you to the figures set forth in the accompanying letter which solicits your valuable services in procuring an increased commutation from H. E. the Taotai in respect of goods passed through the Chinese Custom House by the Chinese.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,
United States Consul General,
Chairman Consular Body.
SHANGHAI.

Water Works.—A separate report on the scheme advocated by the Council will be issued.

Taxable area of Land—Municipal Council versus W. H. Fogg.—Judgment in the case is appended. The Council reluctantly took proceedings to recover the tax in question, but they felt they had no option given them to depart from the resolution of the Ratepayers, that land tax should be collected on land as registered in the various Consulates, and though a suggestion emanated from the Court that it might be advisable to postpone the case until the feeling of the Ratepayers had been taken, the Board thought that as the agent of the owner would not consent to abide by the decision of the Ratepayers, and the Land Regulations were now being revised, any essential defects in the existing code brought to light in the case could be remedied, and that it would be well therefore to ascertain clearly the position of the Municipality in the matter. (For full Report of the case vide *North-China Herald* No. 411 of 25th March last.)

The resolution, so far as Mr. Fogg's lot is concerned, may apply somewhat inequitably, if, as he asserts, 6 *now* out of a total of 14 have been surrendered by him to public use. The Council will therefore come forward with a motion as suggested by Mr. Seward, leaving it to the Ratepayers to decide, whether an exception to the general rule should be made in respect to Mr. Fogg's lot, or whether the powers of the Finance Committee should be extended to that of a permanent Appeal Committee to enable them to deal with this and all other cases, where objections may be lodged against assessments.

Municipal Year.—The Council advocate the fiscal year being made the same as the Calendar year, and to discuss the change a Special Meeting has been convened by the Foreign Treaty Consuls.

Revision of Land Regulations.—The Report from the Committee, appointed to revise the Land Regulations together with the Council's remarks will be published separately.

Proxy Voting,—

Alteration of Art. IX of Land Regulations,—

Amalgamation of Settlements, North and South of the Yang-King-Pang,—Resolutions on these subjects passed at Special Meeting of Ratepayers on 8th June last have been communicated to the Consular Body, but no reply has been received.

Returns called for by Mr. J. P. Bisset at last Ratepayers' meeting have been placed in the hands of the Ratepayers. The Council have no comments to make.

Revised By-Law XXXIV has been approved and sanctioned by the Foreign Ministers at Peking and the Chinese Authorities.

Foot-Bridge—Soochow Creek—Keangse Road.—Mr. J. K. Thorndike has built a foot-bridge at his own cost, and has generously handed it over to the Community. It has been accepted on the understanding that the Council are not to be considered or held bound to replace the bridge if it should be destroyed or when it may become worn out or unfit for further use.

Firing of Salutes in harbour.—The Council are much pleased to feel that the representations to the various Consuls as to the danger attending firing of salutes in harbour have been courteously acknowledged by the Naval Officers commanding on the station, and that instructions have been given not to fire in future.

Complaints.—The Council would take this opportunity of suggesting to everyone who has any specific complaint to make as to the condition of a road, existence of a nuisance, &c., that they should communicate directly with the Council, instead of adopting the less practical course of writing anonymously to the papers. The Council never hesitate to attend to such complaint, and would feel obliged if the public would take the suggestion thrown out. The Board do not wish to be understood, however, that they object to comment or discussion, anonymous or otherwise, upon questions of Municipal administration, but only on matters of detail.

Encroachment on Yang-King-Pang by the French Council.—The Council are able to report a settlement at last of this question. The correspondence is submitted in full. It will be seen that to the original question to be submitted to arbitrators as contemplated in 1873, a fur-

ther one as to encroachments on this side was added—no complaint of the kind had ever been made by the French Council until at the meeting of delegates on 3rd March, 1875, mention was made of an alleged encroachment by our abutment at Honan Road Bridge to which reply was made as in the letter of 16th February, 1875. This was the only encroachment ever alluded to by the French Council and therefore this Council were perfectly willing to submit to arbitrators and abide by the decision.

As will be seen this Council as far back as 29th March asked the French Council to fix upon a day for forwarding the argument upon questions and statements of each side to the arbitrators, and an interchange of copies of the statements with time for each side to reply, suggesting the 5th April. To this they received a reply merely that the 5th April was not convenient, and to a further request to say what day would be, received no reply at all, but on the 17th April received a letter informing them that the French Council had sent their case and a plan to Mr. Godeaux one of the arbitrators; and also a verbal intimation that Mr. Godeaux was leaving by French mail. Mr. Godeaux forwarded the documents to Mr. Medhurst, who however refused to enter into the question until memoranda of the issue in question signed by both parties were handed in. This Council not knowing what the other side had alleged, could only send in their own statement, denying any encroachment. It was not until the Chairman and Engineer had attended the arbitrators by request to answer any point needing explanation that they found the French Council had sent in a plan showing very large encroachments by this Council along nearly the whole length of the creek. To this they could only reply by denying the correctness of the plan, pointing out to the Arbitrators that from what had taken place between the two Councils, they had only expected to hear of an alleged encroachment at Honan Road and were not prepared to guarantee that if the other parts were declared to be encroachments, that they should be removed, but suggested that if time were allowed for a consultation with the Council, a more decided reply could be given. The Arbitrators however thought it best not to have any further delay, and the representatives of both Councils withdrew.

The official decision is annexed to the correspondence.

SHANGHAI, 27*th November*, 1874.

SIR,—Your letter of 9th instant with enclosure has been laid before the Council and carefully considered.

The Council notice with regret that the weight of the Bridge will necessitate the strengthening of the abutment on this side of the creek and therefore an additional outlay. They would call your attention to the suggestions made by them in their letter of 15th September, 1873, and they are of opinion that had they been

carried out, particularly with regard to a flooring of corrugated iron-plate, there would have been no need to alter the abutment.

In the Bridge ordered by your Council the roadway is to be on arches of bricks, thus materially increasing the weight, beyond what it would have been, had an iron flooring been substituted, or the original intention of a wooden one been adhered to (which were the only two plans this Council had any knowledge of),—but in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer even this extra weight, were it properly distributed, the abutment is sufficiently strong to bear.

Under these circumstances the Council believe that you must agree with them that they cannot be fairly called upon to bear an extra expense for which they were not prepared and which would not have been necessary had their suggestions on the original plan, to which they gave their assent, been carried out.

In this connexion the Council would remark that as the length of the Bridge is considerably more than the distance from the abutment on this side to the line of bunding lately made on your side, they are led to hope that it is the intention of your Council to move back that bund line. It will be in the recollection of your Board that the question of the bund line referred to was under discussion in January last year, when it was agreed by the representatives at the meeting of the Consular Body that they should recommend their several Councils to submit the point at issue to two members of the Consular Body. This for some reason has been delayed and it will afford the Council much satisfaction to learn that the matter will be settled by moving back your line at the time of erecting this Bridge, instead of having to proceed to arbitration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, Esq.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 30*th November*, 1874

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the work of reconstructing Bridge No. 4, which it was intended to commence on the 1st December, has been postponed the Council having to consider the contents of your letter of 27th instant.

Accept, &c., &c.,

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, *5th January*, 1875.

SIR,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter of 27th November last I am instructed to inform you that the Council having in their letter of 14th September adopted the proposition of the French Council as to submitting matters of common interests to two delegates from each Council,—the Council at their meeting of 22nd December referred to the President and Vice-President (the members delegated by them) the care of negotiating with the delegates of your Council, as to the arrangement of the matters of which your letter treats.

Accept, &c., &c.,

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 1*st February*, 1875.

SIR,—Before replying to your letter of 27th November relating to No. 4 Bridge over the Yang-King-Pang, I am directed to convey to you the apologies of this Council for their delay in replying, and to offer you some few observations on this subject.

With the two-fold object of obviating the delay generally attending discussion by letter, as also to promote good feeling between the two Administrations, this Council proposed to your's to submit all questions in dispute to a Committee formed by two members from each respective Council.

This proposal was accepted, but the double aim which our Council had in view does not appear to have been realized, for not only does your Council show no inclination to carry out the principle as agreed upon, but it has also, by a most unusual act, rendered for the future any meeting of delegates quite impossible.

It may not be out of place here to remark in support of my first assertion, that it has always been the French Council who have proposed to settle through delegates the different matters in dispute which have presented themselves, and quite recently a meeting of delegates officially appointed for the 13th January had been adjourned by a private communication of your Chairman, without his appointing another day for the meeting. It appears therefore that this means of promptly settling and despatching business of common interest has entirely failed.

With respect also to the foregoing assertion of the impossibility of any future good resulting from a friendly interchange of the views of the two Administrations, instance the premature action of your Council in publishing a complaint of encroachment without having first communicated with the French Council, to whom however your Municipal Council had already submitted the basis of the question. Therefore this wish to conciliate and to facilitate matters appears here also to have failed. Further, as no advantage in time or convenience will to all appearance be gained from the meeting of two delegates of each administration, the Conseil directs me to convey to you in writing its views in reply to your letter of 27th November.

The refusal to share the expense of constructing new abutments for the Iron Bridge No. 4 over the Yang-King-Pang appears to it partly justified. In fact, in order to provide the public as speedily as possible with a bridge of a single span—the utility of which had been allowed—the Conseil, though having to contend against objections made respecting the cost of reconstructing the Southern abutment, has taken upon itself the burthen of supporting the whole cost.

With respect to the abutment on the North side, it must be noted that the suggestions contained in your letters of 15th September and 3rd December, 1873, would necessarily increase the weight of the bridge. This fact is indisputable, and you yourself—as per your letter of 17th October, 1873—anticipated an enhanced price consequent on the increased weight. Thus, these suggestions on your part were forwarded to the builder at Paris with the instruction to adhere to them as closely as possible, so long as the cost price was not too much augmented thereby. They have been partly followed and the changes have resulted in an addition of 6230 kilos or 57 per cent. in weight, taking the weight of the hardware in proportion to the weight of the original plan. Had your suggestions been followed out in their entirety, the Conseil has no doubt but that they would have caused an increase in weight of metal which, though certainly less than that of the iron work and of the bricks of the bridge—supposing the bridge finished and in place—would still be sufficiently important to necessitate the reconstruction of abutments stronger than those actually existing. It is no more than just and reasonable therefore that the French Council bears the cost of constructing the Southern abutment, and the half only of the Northern one. Besides, this latter projects out beyond a reasonable limit into the bed of the water course, and as it at present stands, is only an obstacle to free navigation.

A grave mistake has crept into your aforesaid letter. The bridge, according to the specifications ordered with the approval of your Administration and forwarded to France, is not sufficiently long to permit of the size of span for the arch, which you suggest, being carried behind the Quay on the South side.

Further, this Conseil can with difficulty understand this bringing forward again by your's of an old subject of contention, which in the public interest has, so to speak, been tacitly allowed to drop. To sum up:—what the public wants, is a substantial structure and free navigation. This want appeared to be met by the order of an iron bridge of one span, consequently rendering unnecessary the intermediate pile which is actually in the very spot where there is the greatest depth of water. The whole weight of the correspondence between the two Administrations shows this point manifestly predominant, and this Conseil cannot but deeply regret to be under the necessity of bringing to the notice of your Administration the fact of the injury which public interests suffer through the delay in putting in place the No. 4 Bridge over the Yang-King-Pang.

This Council is much pained to observe that your Administration seems to quite ignore the fact that the Municipal Council, far from supporting its claim(?) by the forwarding of memoranda as announced by letter of 15th January, 1873, has on the contrary seemed to have quite given it up, judging from its accepting the proposal of the French Council to construct a bridge of iron with a single arch, as the best and most practical way of facilitating the navigation of the creek, and of doing away with the pile in the middle of the canal.

The attention of your Administration is particularly directed to the great advantages to free navigation which is afforded by an iron bridge of a single span measuring forty (40) English feet. The present bridge has two spans of twenty-two (22) feet only each span.

As regards the question of encroachment the French Municipality is prepared to take up the same standing which it assumed when the question was first opened. It trusts to be in a position to prove that it has by no means injured any interests, which exist on either side of the Yang-King-pang, and that if it has,—on its own part,—hitherto refrained from bringing forward any complaints of encroachment on the Yang-King-Pang made by the Municipal Authorities of the Northern side, it is only from the knowledge that they have been made in good faith, and because they have in no wise affected public interests. As a final remark on this subject, your Administration may rest satisfied with the knowledge that nearly all the bridges over the Yang-King-Pang have been erected by employés of the Municipal Council, and that with only one or two exceptions, their arches are smaller than will be the span of the new iron bridge.

So far as respects the order for the bridge itself, our Council considers that it has confined itself to the understanding arrived at between the two Municipalities, and it feels convinced that, once the No. 4 iron bridge is in place, it will fully meet the utmost requirements of the case. It further appears to it, that your Municipal Council rather goes beyond its province in wishing to make the Conseil responsible for everything that your Administration may consider not exactly to meet its ideas and suggestions, for most certainly the French Conseil never consented—nor would think of accepting—the rôle of contractor for your Municipality. It has simply acted throughout to the best of its ability for the mutual benefit of the two Administrations, and cannot even recommend any action against the contractor, who, according to the opinion of the Conseil, has given no cause for such proceeding.

It may be noted that in the plan and specifications submitted to the Municipal Council, the metallic part is put down at 11,052 kilos., to cost Francs 13,500. In order partly to meet the suggestions which were made, the weight of metal has correspondingly increased 6,230 kilos, and the iron work has been brought up to a total weight of 17,282 kilos. But fortunately owing to a fall in the price of cast-iron the cost of the Invoice of the metallic part does not exceed Francs 13,500. Had it not been for this opportune fall, the suggestions of your Administration in so far as they were carried out, would have greatly increased the price. And further the increase in weight has naturally entailed a greater cost in the transport of it.

It is therefore quite impossible that the French Council can admit any of the objections made relative to the cost of the iron bridge laid down in Shanghai, and

I therefore must beg that you will be good enough to send me a cheque for the half of this cost, amounting to Tls. 2,430.12.

Invoice, Francs 16,798.55 at Francs 7.125 per Tael, ...Tls.		2,357.69
Interest at 6 per cent. on the said amount paid into the Comptoir d'Escompte, from the day when the drafts in Paris were negociated until the arrival of the funds at Paris—say 94 days, ...	„	36.43
Landing expenses, $18 at Tls. 75 per $100,.....	„	13.50
Insurance fee upon Tls. 2,500, ...	„	22.50
	Tls.	2,430.12

Half of which, say Tls. 1,215.06.

So soon as the bridge is put up, I will forward to you a memo of the expenses due by your Administration, which may be thus detailed:
Half of the cost of reconstructing the abutments on the northern side,
Half of the cost of putting in place and in a state of service the iron bridge.

As it is in the interest of the public that the new bridge should be put in its place so soon as possible, and always understood that the said bridge is in conformity with the specifications set down in the plan approved of by your Municipality, the French Conseil has issued the necessary orders to commence work immediately after the China New Year Holidays, and I would beg you to take due note that the traffic over the bridge No. 4 Yang-King-Pang will be interrupted from the 15th February.

The French Conseil deems that the Municipal Council is willing to abandon the materials of the intermediate pile, which will be employed in the reconstruction of the two abutments. I should feel obliged if you would kindly communicate to me your decision on this subject.

I beg you to accept, Sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 16*th February*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, Esq.,
Chairman French Municipal Council.

Sir,—In reply to the communication from your Council, dated 1st instant, my colleagues request me to say that they note with much regret the views expressed therein with regard to delegates meeting to discuss matters pending between the Municipalities.

They consider that the plan has not had sufficient trial to warrant any opinion as to its usefulness, as only one meeting has taken place, and although that resulted in each side maintaining its own previously entertained ideas it does not follow that future meetings would necessarily have the same result.

With regard to the meeting fixed for 13th January to which allusion is made, it is known to your goodself that on casually meeting one of the delegates appointed from your side, I mentioned that the day fixed was American mail day, and he most readily agreed that it had better be postponed, promising to inform you of the circumstance. Another day was not then fixed, as we did not know what day would be mutually convenient, and my sudden departure for Hongkong prevented one being appointed until my return, before which, however, the communication under reply was received.

I only refer to this point to prevent any wrong impression that might arise from the perusal of that communication by those to whom the facts are not known, as I am aware your Council have no intention of imputing any want of courtesy in the matter.

So far from showing no inclination to carry out the proposed plan, this Council can only repeat that they think it desirable to have submitted to a friendly meeting of two or three members of each Council, questions upon subjects which in their nature are susceptible of alteration or modification from interchange of views upon them, before they are definitely entered into by official correspondence; and in the

same spirit which the Council have invariably manifested to do all in their power to maintain amicable relations between the two Municipalities, they hope the plan will not be abandoned at least until further trial proves its impracticability.

With regard to the subject of the Bund on the South side of the Yang-King-Pang Creek, the Council need only say that having their attention called to the subject by several Ratepayers, they referred to the correspondence of former Councils, and found that while the Council have always maintained very firmly their position regarding what they considered an encroachment on the South side of the Creek (how firmly may be seen by reference to letters of this Council to your's of 11th, 14th 27th and 31st December, 1872) both Municipalities had however agreed to leave the question to arbitration; but that no further steps had been taken after the 15th January, 1872, owing no doubt to the late Secretary of the Council being shortly afterwards taken ill and leaving the settlement, and this matter with many others was overlooked for the time; and to this and not to the Council having given up their position, is to be attributed the non-forwarding the memoranda mentioned in their letter of 15th January, 1873.

This Council therefore considered it their duty to ascertain your views, as the erection of a new bridge offered a good opportunity for the moving back of the line of Bund; or failing your acceding to that, they would have been pleased to know when it would be agreeable to your side to carry out the arrangement entered into by our predecessors, and which has never been abandoned so far as this Council know.

This Council entirely agree that what the Public wants is free navigation on that creek, and it was for this reason the Council on this side opened the question at all (see Mr. Dent's letter of 11th September, 1872), as it is equally the only reason why the present Council have reverted to it.

It will also be seen by reference to correspondence of December, 1872, that the idea that removing the centre pier of the bridge would compensate for the encroachment of the line of Bund, was not deemed satisfactory by the Council on this side. The removal of the pier is undoubtedly a desirable improvement, but is altogether independent of the other question.

The Council are much pleased, however, to understand from the letter under reply, that your Council are prepared to have the matter referred to arbitration as before agreed, and will be glad to learn when it will be agreeable to you to have this arrangement carried out on the basis of correspondence in January, 1872, when the Council will immediately appoint its arbitrator.

The Council take due note of your remarks regarding the projecting of the abutment of the Honan road bridge on this side. They cannot admit it to be an encroachment. On the contrary, the line of the bund on the North side of the creek, formerly went out to the end of the abutment (B' A B'), and in point of fact the space B1 B2 C lying between the present line of bund and the outside of the abutment has been given to the creek by this Municipality.

This will be better understood by a glance at the accompanying sketch, when it will be seen that the true width of the creek is the 50 feet (A to A) from abutment on the south side to the abutment on the north, as it was at the time when the bridge was taken over by the two Municipalities.

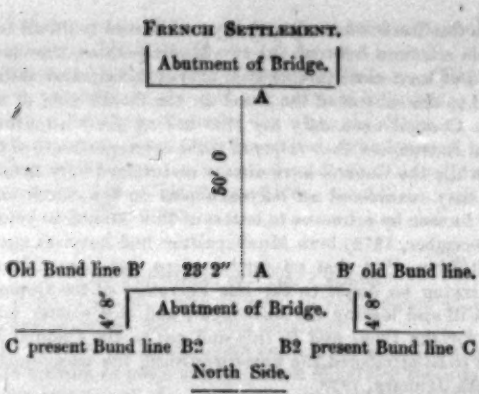
With regard to the question of expense and of putting up Bridge No. 4, as well as to the plan of the bridge, the Secretary has been instructed to reply thereto.

In conclusion, my colleagues join me in expressing the hope that, while differences of opinion regarding matters between the two Settlements will doubtless always exist, these differences even when they cannot be settled to the satisfaction of both sides need not in any way interfere with the cordial relation that should exist between the neighbouring Municipalities; and as one means towards this end, the Council consider that perhaps it will be better if in future, as in times past, all communications regarding important matters should be signed by the Chairman of the respective Councils.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.



Shanghai, 6*th March*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, Esq.,
Chairman French Municipal Council.

Sir,—In conformity with the understanding arrived at, at the Meeting of Delegates from our respective Councils, held on Wednesday last, at which it was mutually agreed to leave the question of the encroachment on the South side of the Yang-King-Pang Creek to arbitration, I have now to request that your Board will stop further work at Bridge No. 4, until the question has been definitely settled.

Immediately after the Meeting of my colleagues on Monday next (8th instant), I will do myself the pleasure of forwarding you the name of the Arbitrator chosen on behalf of this Municipality, as also the points for arbitration based on the correspondence of January, 1873, for the consideration and approval of the French Council, prior to submitting them to the Arbitrators.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 8*th March*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, Esq.,
Chairman French Council.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of 6th instant I have the pleasure to inform you that Mr. W. H. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul, at the request of this Council, has kindly consented to act as one of the Arbitrators in the question of the encroachment of the Yang-King-Pang creek.

The Council understands this question to be:—

"Whether the new Bund along the South side of the creek between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne is an encroachment. Whether in its present position it is an obstruction to the free navigation of the creek. Whether it prejudices the interests of owners alongside the creek."

"The decision of the Arbitrators to be binding on both Municipalities."

The Council will be glad to learn that this is as your Council understand it, and trust that an early day can be appointed for the two Councils to place before the Arbitrators such facts as they rely on in support of their respective positions.

I avail of this opportunity to add that this Council will be pleased, upon the decision of the Arbitrators being made known, and in the spirit of that decision, whatever it may be, to agree with your Council upon a fixed width for the entire length of the creek so that in future no such question as the present one could arise.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J, G, PURDON,
Chairman.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 13*th March*, 1875.

J. G. PURDON, ESQ.,
Chairman Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have laid before the Conseil your letter of 8th March informing me that Mr. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul, had consented to act as your Arbitrator in the question of encroachment on the Yang-King-Pang, and I am happy to state that Monsieur Goudeaux, Consul General for France, has accepted a similar position on behalf of the French Municipality.

Your letter informs me further that the points for arbitration are thus understood by your Administration:—

1. Is the new Bund on the South side of the Yang-King-Pang, between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne, an encroachment?
2. In its present position is it an obstacle to navigation?
3. If so, does it prejudice the interests of property owners along the creek?
4. The decision of the Arbitrators to be final and binding on both Municipalities.

The Conseil at the meeting of the Delegates has already made known to you, that it had accepted the basis of arbitration as proposed in Mr. Morel's letter of 11th January, 1873, and agreed to by your Council in their letter of 15th idem.

This basis is contained in points 2, 3 and 4 referred to in your letter. Point No. 1 has never been questioned in the letters above alluded to.

I am happy however to tell you that the Conseil, actuated by a spirit of fairness and conciliation, has unanimously endorsed my own views that I had the honor of expressing to you at the meeting of Delegates, and it admits that an encroachment took place in 1872. This point granted, it is useless then to submit it to arbitration.

On the other hand the Conseil intends submitting to the decision of the Arbitrators two new points, which result from acts done subsequently to the 15th June, 1873 (the date of agreeing to arbitration by your Municipality), and from protests addressed to the French Council against encroachments which have been made on the North bank of the Yang-King-Pang.

This intention has already been brought to the notice of your Council by the Delegates, and it rests upon so just a view—that of making each Municipality responsible for its own actions—that I have no doubt you and your colleagues will accept it.

In fact the points the Conseil intends submitting to the Arbitrators are:—

1. Is the Yang-King-Pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne, in its present position an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?
2. Does it actually injure the interests of property owners along the creek?
3. Not forwarding the Memorandum mentioned by the Municipal Council in their letter of 15th January, 1873, and then later consenting to the order being given for an iron bridge of dimensions just sufficient to connect the two sides of the Yang-King-King as they now exist, has it not vitiated your Council's protest and allowed this Council to consider the present line as settled.

I shall be happy to learn that you and your colleagues adopt these points for discussion, and finally I can assure you that the Conseil will co-operate readily in arranging a new line of bund, which, by defining exactly the rights of each and ensuring free traffic in the creek, shall prevent similar misunderstandings in future. —&c., &c.

A. VOISIN,
Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 18*th March*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, ESQ.,
Chairman French Council.

SIR,—The Council on Monday last had placed before them your letter of 13th instant in reply to the one I had the honour to address to you on the 8th regarding the appointment of Arbitrators and the points to be submitted to them for their decision.

The Council note with pleasure that Mr. Goudeaux, Consul General for France, has kindly consented to act in conjunction with Mr. Medhurst.

With regard to the points to be submitted, my colleagues desire me to say, that as by your acknowledgment of the encroachment in question on the Yang-King-Pang our first point was done away with, it is not necessary therefore to include it in the question before the Arbitrators.

With regard to the two new points which you state your Council intend submitting to the Arbitrators, I am desired to state what I had already stated verbatim to you at the meeting of Delegates, that the Council could not agree to have those points submitted as part of the question. The Council regard them as partaking of the arguments to be used in support of a case, and not as distinct points for arbitration, and if brought forward at all, should be brought forward in that way by your Council, when this Council can bring forward their arguments to contest them, and they do not doubt that on re-consideration you will agree in this view.

The questions then to be submitted to the Arbitrators—the fact of the encroachment being admitted—would be simply these two points:—

1. Is the Bund in its present position an obstacle to navigation?

2. Does the encroachment prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of the creek?

If this meets your concurrence, nothing remains but to fix a day when each Council will place before the Arbitrators their facts and arguments in the case, which I presume had better be in writing, so that each side may have an opportunity to answer in writing the arguments adduced by the other, and that will close the evidence to go before the Arbitrators, unless they wish for further evidence or explanation.

The Council are much gratified at your recognizing the desirability of agreeing to a fixed width of the creek for the future, so soon as the result of the arbitration is made known.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,

Chairman.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 24*th March*, 1875.

J. G. PURDON, ESQ.,

Chairman Municipal Council.

SIR,—In the letter that I had the honour to write to you on 13th March making known to you the points that the Conseil wished submitted to the Arbitrators on the the question of the Yang-King-Pang encroachment, a regrettable omission has occurred in mentioning only one of the two new points and that the most important.

The following are the points which the Conseil desire to submit to arbitration.

1. Is the Yang-King-Pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Tourranne, in its present position, an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?

2. Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners on the banks of the creek?

3. Not forwarding the memorandum mentioned by the Municipal Council in their letter of 15th January, 1873, and then, later, consenting to the order being given for an iron bridge of dimensions only just sufficient to connect the two sides of the Yang-King-Pang as they now exist—has it not vitiated your Council's protest allowed this Council to consider the present line as settled?

4. Have the Municipal Council made an encroachment on the left side of the Yang-King-Pang? If so, is it an obstruction to the navigation of the creek, and does it really prejudice the interests of property owners?

It is this last point which was unfortunately omitted in the letter signed by me.

Expressing my great regret for the omission which gave yourself and your colleagues a wrong impression of the deliberations of the Conseil at its Meeting on 12th March, I am happy, in reply to your letter of 18th March, to inform you that the Conseil do not wish to insist, as a point for arbitration, on the conclusion to be adduced from the silence of the Municipal Council for two years, regarding the claim which they had announced in the beginning should be insisted upon.

In order to preclude all misunderstanding I beg to be permitted to repeat once again the points that the Conseil intend submitting to the decision of the Arbitrators:

1. Is the Yang-King-Pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne, in its present position, an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?

2. Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of the creek?

3. Have the Municipal Council made encroachments on the left side of the Yang-King-Pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the navigation of the creek and do they really prejudice the interests of property owners?

Hoping that the two Administrations will find themselves in a position to settle once for all, by the decision of the Arbitrators, all controversy relative to encroachments on the Yang-King-Pang,—I beg you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

A. VOISIN,
Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 29*th March*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, Esq.,
Chairman French Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, which was laid before the Board at their Meeting this morning.

The Council while of the opinion that there are no grounds whatever for supposing that they have made an encroachment on the creek on this side, but on the contrary they have voluntarily given up ground to widen it, as explained in my letter of 16th February last, yet feeling as they do their position in this respect so strong, they do not object to its being made part of the question, if your Council desire it. They therefore agree with your Council in understanding the questions to be as follows:—

1. Is the Yang-King-Pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne, in its present position, an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?

2. Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of the creek?

3. Have the Municipal Council made encroachments on the North bank of the Yang-King-Pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the creek? and do they really prejudice the interests of property owners?

The Council suggest that Monday the 5th April proximo be the day appointed to submit the question to the Arbitrators, and trust that this date will be convenient to your Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 3*rd April*, 1875

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have submitted your letter of 29th March to the Council, who note with pleasure that the two Municipalities agree on the points for discussion by the Arbitrators in the matter of the encroachment on the Yang-King-Pang.

I shall have the honour to write you later on and to forward you then, memo. by the French Municipality to be laid before the Arbitrators, but in any case the amount of work consequent on the close of the Municipal year does not permit the Conseil accepting the date 5th current that you propose.

Accept, &c., &c.,

A. VOISIN,
Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 6*th April*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, ESQ.,
Chairman French Municipal Council.

SIR,—The Council have received your letter of the 3rd instant, and observe with regret that it was not convenient to you to fix the arbitration for 5th instant. They will be glad to learn the earliest possible date on which it will be agreeable to your Board to proceed with it.

The annual meetings of the Ratepayers in both Settlements are now approaching and my colleagues think that you will agree with them, that it would be desirable for all parties concerned to have the result of the arbitration made known before then if possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 16*th April*, 1875.

J. G. PURDON, ESQ.,
Chairman Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have forwarded to-day to Mr. Godeaux, Consul General for France, an explanatory note and a plan of the course of the Yang-King-Pang, and that I have begged him to be good enough to select with Mr. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul, a day to decide the question of encroachment which has been submitted to them by the two Municipalities.

I beg you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

A. VOISIN,
Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 19*th April*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, ESQ.,
Chairman French Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have your letter of yesterday's date, but I do not quite understand whether you have forwarded to Mr. Godeaux a plan of the Yang-King-Pang with a note merely explaining that plan, or whether you have submitted your side of the question to him. In either case I think there has been some misapprehension on your part as to the manner in which the question was to be submitted to the Arbitrators.

This Council never contemplated one side forwarding anything in advance of the other nor to one of the Arbitrators alone, but supposed the usual course in such matters would be pursued. We understood, as will appear from my previous letters, that the two Councils would fix a day, upon which they would forward to the joint Arbitrators an agreement as to the points to be decided, signed by both parties and

accompanied by a statement from each Council of its case, and each Council was to have a copy of the other's statement, and allowed then to send in, if necessary, to the Arbitrators a written reply thereto; and these documents together would constitute the case.

This Council were of opinion that no Arbitrators would entertain a question unless it was put formally before them in this manner, and it was for this purpose that they wrote to ask what day would be convenient to you.

I would respectfully suggest therefore that the points as agreed upon be signed by both parties and forwarded to Messrs. Godeaux and Medhurst, and as I presume your statement has gone in, we will forward ours so soon as we can have it written out, and forward it to those gentlemen. We will send you a copy of it, and I have to request that you will kindly furnish this Council with a copy of what you have already sent in to Mr. Godeaux.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,

Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 20*th April*, 1875.

A. VOISIN, Esq.,

Chairman French Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing you copy of the statement of the Council's case which they propose sending in to the Arbitrators.

The original correspondence between the two Councils, to which reference is therein made, is already in your possession.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,

Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 20*th April*, 1875.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,

MONSIEUR E. GODEAUX.

GENTLEMEN,—I forward herewith documents in support of this Council's position in regard to the question now submitted to you for your decision.

From a reference thereto it will appear that this Council have always protested against the encroachment of the French Council on the South side of the Yang-King-Pang (see letters of December 11th, 14th, 27th and 31st in the pamphlet herewith).

And it will also be seen that after a good deal of negotiation it was agreed at a Meeting of the Consular Body to leave the matter to arbitration. It has ever been the intention of this Council to have this question thus authoritatively settled, but owing to the illness and death of the late Secretary, Mr. Johnston, and the delay in the appointment of his successor the matter with others was overlooked for the time, but at the first convenient opportunity was again brought up by this Council, and it was proposed to carry out the arrangement.

The French Council have finally agreed to this course, but in the meantime admitted that it was an encroachment they had made (see their letter of 13th March, 1875). This Council might have rested the case here, as the fact of an encroachment would be sufficient to justify them in requesting the French Council to rectify it, or failing that to appeal to the French Consul General to decide whether they were not bound to do so. Feeling however so secure in their position and that they would attain the same end through the arbitration they consented to submit the question in its present form to you.

With regard to the first point, this Council feel confident that it needs no argument to prove that an acknowledged encroachment on a narrow water course like the Yang-King-Pang is an obstruction to the navigation of the creek.

With regard to the second point, that it is prejudicial to the interests of owners of property along the creek—as well as the general public—scarcely admit of more doubt. The enclosed copy of letter from the agent of Mr. A. Cushny dated 7th

December, 1874, as well as that of a number of Ratepayers in the accompanying pamphlet dated 15th April, 1862, will show with what jealousy the owners of property regarded any scheme for narrowing the creek. And moreover that such a scheme may easily prove detrimental to the health of the neighbourhood, it is only necessary to instance the detention in consequence of the crowding of night soil and other nuisance boats.

It is manifest that if one side can encroach the other can, and this Council have always reserved to themselves the right to carry their bund line as far into the creek as the French Council have theirs, if the latter was allowed to remain.

At the time the land on both sides of the creek was given up by the owners to the Public and the roads formed from it, and the bridges taken over by the two Municipalities the width of the creek was 50 feet.

If the French encroachment is allowed to remain, the creek is narrowed some 12 to 14 feet, and this Municipality instead of enjoying the advantage of a water course 50 feet wide, as was originally intended, will only have that of one 36 to 38 feet, and the French Municipality become possessed of 12 to 14 feet of land to which they are in no wise entitled.

The injustice of this is so apparent that I will not dwell further upon it.

With regard to the third point submitted at the request of the French Council, it will be seen by reference to copies of my letters to Mr. Voisin of 16th February and 29th March, 1875, that while this Council not only do not admit any encroachment, but on the contrary as per sketch plan therewith, show that they have given up ground to widen the creek, yet they willingly allowed the question to be submitted.

As the French Council have never pointed out to this Council where such encroachments exist, I am at the moment unable to do more than to deny there are any. But I must add that had any such encroachment been made and pointed out to this Council by the French Council, it would have been immediately rectified, but during the whole time that our expensive stone bunding was being formed alongside that creek, we heard nothing whatever from the French Council regarding encroachments.

In conclusion, by the admission of the French Council that they have made the encroachment, which was the original cause of complaint by this Council, it becomes unnecessary for me to trouble you with plans showing the width of the creek in 1865, which however can be submitted should you require them.

And the question whether such an encroachment is not an obstruction to the free navigation of the creek, and whether it is not prejudicial to the interests of this Community, are ones which this Council confidently leave to your judgment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 21*st April*, 1875.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have received your letters of 19th and 20th April, the former asking for copy of the Memo. sent by this Conseil to its Arbitrator on the question of encroachment Yang-King-Pang, and the latter putting me in possession of that forwarded by the Municipal Council to their Arbitrator on the same subject.

The Conseil has always understood that the Arbitrators would communicate to each Administration the arguments put forward by the other party and that they would not fail during the progress of the case to appeal to their respective clients to clear up any doubtful points.

It is therefore by its Arbitrator that the Conseil expects to be informed of those arguments of your Administration which appeared to him to require a special reply.

However, the Conseil has no reason to alter the manner in which the arguments of the two Municipalities are made known to their Arbitrators, and I have therefore the honour to hand you copy of the explanatory note forwarded to M. Godeaux.

Accept, &c., &c.,

A. VOISIN,
Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Conseil, the copy of the explanatory note referred to in the attached letter, was forwarded yesterday by the Vice-Chairman.

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

Note with reference to the question of encroachment on the Yang-King-Pang forwarded to Mr. Godeaux, Consul General for France.

"To prevent all misunderstanding, I beg permission to enumerate here the points "that the Conseil intend submitting to the decision of the Arbitrators.

"1. Is the banding of the Yang-King-Pang between the Rue Discry and the "Rue Touranne in its present position an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?

"2. Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the creek?

"3. Have the Municipal Council made encroachments on the left side of the "Yang-King-Pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the naviga- "tion of the creek? and do they really prejudice the interests of property owners "along the creek?

"Hoping that the two Administrations will be able to settle once for all, by the "decision of the Arbitrators, all controversy relative to encroachments on the Yang- "King-Pang, I beg you to accept, &c., &c., &c."

"Shanghai, 29th March, 1875.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th "instant, which was laid before the Board at their meeting this morning.

"The Council while of the opinion that there are no grounds whatever for sup- "posing that they have made an encroachment on the creek on this side, but on the "contrary they have voluntarily given up ground to widen it, as explained in my "letter of 16th February last, yet feeling as they do their position in this respect so "strong, they do not object to its being made part of the question, if your Council "desire it. They therefore agree with your Council in understanding the questions "to be as follows:—

"1. Is the Yang-King-Pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Tou- "ranne in its present position an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?

"2. Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of "the creek?

"3. Have the Municipal Council made encroachments on the North bank of "the Yang-King-Pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the creek? "and do they really prejudice the interests of property owners?

"The Council suggest that Monday the 5th April proximo be the day appointed "to submit the question to the Arbitrators, and trust that this date will be conve- "nient to your Council.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. G. PURDON,—*Chairman.*"

How far back it is necessary to go, and what grounds it is necessary to put forward, to arrive at the solution of the three points submitted to the decision of the Arbitrators, the following extract from a letter of the Chairman of the Municipal Council will show.

Letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Council of 14th December, 1872.—

"..... But I may mention here that this Council has already in its possession "sufficient evidence to satify them that the works complained of constitute a viola- "tion of the agreement entered into by the Councils of the two Municipalities in "July, 1862, and seriously interfere with the traffic on important highway.

"I have therefore to protest against your action, the immediate consequence of "which has been to jeopardise seriously the interests of property holders in this "Concession along the banks of the Yang-King-Pang.

"On the part of this Municipality the agreement has been rigidly adhered to, "as our plans and surveys will show, and I trust that on considering the circum- "stances of the case, no time will be lost by your Council in restoring the boundaries "of the creek....."

The agreement mentioned in the above letter is referred to in the following document.

Extract from the meeting of 25th July, 1862.—" .....Read letter from "the Secretary of the English Municipal Council referring to an interview he had "had with the Chairman, at which the Secretary on behalf of the English Council "had expressed the wish to preserve the Yang-King-Pang at an uniform width of "50 feet, and requesting in this connexion the consent of the French Council. This "width will therefore be established, taking the middle of the creek at high tide, "as the fixed line, and leaving 25 feet for the English side and the same for the "French side.

"Decided that the French Council willingly concur in this desirable end, and "that the President be requested to make known this decision to the English "Council."

The two Municipalities are therefore bound by the agreement of July, 1862, and it is from this date that we have to see if encroachments have been made by one or the other Municipality in the different works that have been executed on the banks of the Yan-King-Pang.

Notwithstanding having by the letter of 14th December, 1872, as has been shown above, required the Conseil Municipal to keep to the terms of the agreement of July, 1862, the Municipal Council introduces another document and earlier date in the following extract from letter dated 31st December, 1872.

"..... They send you a tracing of the survey made by Mr. Yuell of the "Royal Navy in 1855, by which you will see the width of the creek at that date was "50 to 60 feet. The width shown by this plan at the Honan Road, where the en- "croachment amounts to a stoppage of traffic, is 60 feet.

"This Council would also observe, that the creek has never been surrendered, "but still remains a Chinese water course.

"The Council trust therefore that the plan now sent will remove any miscon- "ception that may have existed, and hope that your Board will discontinue further "work until the views of the Taoutai are learned....."

This letter was written doubtless in ignorance that the French Concession has only been under the charge of a Municipal Conseil since 1862, as will appear from this extract from the meeting appointing one.

"1862, 30th April.

"M. the Consul General for France has convened a meeting at the French Con- "sulate, of the landed proprietors in the French Concession, for the purpose of "presenting to them Messrs. Buissonnet, Schmidt, Meynard, Maniquer and Fajard, "who are appointed by Consular decision of 29th April to serve as "Conseil d'Ad- "ministration Municipale," and will enter on their duties the 1st May next. These "gentlemen accepted the position and were confirmed in their capacity by the Land "Renters present."

The Municipal Conseil is not responsible for changes made in the course of the Yang-King-Pang previous to 30th April, 1862 (the date of its inauguration), and all changes made before that date are attibutable to the various property owners along the creek.

To sum up, the preceding shows:—

The existence of an agreement between the two Municipalities in 1862 to determine the course of the YangKing-Pang;

Then follows the charge made by the Municipal Council that the French Municipality have not adhered to it;

And finally, the two Municipalities agree to come to a decision, as to whether they have made encroachments by the works that have been executed on the banks of the Yang-King-Pang.

It is therefore necessary to review the nature and the date of execution of these different works since the month of July, 1862, the date of the agreement.

WORKS EXECUTED BY THE

Municipality North of Yang-King-Pang.		*Municipalité Française.*	
Between		Between	
Bridges 1 & 2—	Bund made 1866	Rue Discry & Bridge No. 6...	Sept. 1872
	„ repaired ...1868		...Jan. 1873
„ 2 & 3—	„ made ...1870-71	Bridges 1 & 2	1874
„ 3 & 4—	„ „ 1871	„ 2 & 3	1875
„ 4 & 5—	„ „ ...1870-72		

All the work on the Yang-King-Pang Bund, done by the Municipal Council, has without exception been executed before that done by the French Conseil.

Finally, to show the position of these works, plan is subjoined to this memo.

It must be noted that it represents exactly, besides the actual line (of Bund?), the line fixed in the plan (cadastral?), the survey of which was put in the hands of Messrs. Knevitt, Whitfield and Kingsmill, by the French Conseil at its meeting of 10th June, 1864.

This Conseil was composed of the same members who agreed to the convention of July, 1862, and it must be added that the plan of the English Settlement was made at the same time and on the same scale.

These plans were completed in 1865, and no bunding work done after the agreement of July, 1862, has been commenced before the year 1866.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 21*st April*, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed to state that the engagement on the part of this Council to accept the decision of the Arbitrators in the question of the Yang-King-Pang encroachment, and the basis on which the Arbitration should be conducted are specially set forth in the Chairman's letters of 13th and 24th March, 1875.

Nevertheless in compliance with your request I return the document forwarded by you, to which the Chairman has affixed his signature.

I shall have the honour to send you a Memo. drawn up in French in the same sense, and shall be obliged by your returning it after being signed by the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Accept, &c., &c.,

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, ESQ.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 24*th April*, 1875.

SIR,—In accordance with my letter of the 21st April I beg to hand you herewith translation in French of the statement agreed upon by the two Municipalities to be submitted to the Arbitrators in the question of the Yang-King-Pang encroachment.

I shall feel obliged by your returning it duly signed by the Chairman of your Council, and I beg you to accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest sentiments.

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, ESQ.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

(COPY.)

Empiètements sur le Yang-King-Pang.

Les questions que les deux Municipalités ont consenté à soumettre à l'arbitrage du Consul General de France et du Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique ainsi que d'un troisième arbitre en cas de désaccord sont celles-ci:—

1. La construction du quai du Yang-King-Pang entre la rue Discry et la rue Touranne, dans les conditions actuelles, est-elle un obstacle à la navigation du canal?

2. Porte-t-elle prejudice d'une façon réelle aux intérêts des proprietaires riverains?

3. Des empiètements ont-ils été commis par le Municipal Council sur la rive gauche du Yang-King-Pang. Dans l'affirmative, ces empiètements sont-ils un obstacle à la navigation du canal et portent-ils préjudice d'une façon réelle aux intérêts des proprietaires riverains?

Par le present compromis, les deux Municipalités s'engagent à considérer dans cette affaire, la décision des arbitres surmentionnés comme finale et executoire, ainsi qu'à se conformer aux instructions données par eux à ce sujet.

SHANGHAI, *le* 23 *Avril*, 1875.

(Signed) A. VOISIN,
President du Conseil Municipal.

(Signed) JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman Municipal Council North of the Yang-King-Pang

DECISION.

This day, twenty-third April 1875.

We, Ernest Godeaux, Consul General for France, and W. H. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul, Arbitrators appointed by agreement bearing date of 21st of this month, to decide the question at issue between the French Municipality and the Council of the Foreign Settlement on the subject of encroachments which have been made on the Yang-King-Pang, have in the presence of Mr. Vignale, Consul General for Italy, selected by us as third Arbitrator, in virtue of the right delegated to us to decide in case of non-accord between us, given our decision in the manner following:—

The questions which have been submitted to us are:—

1. Is the Yang-King-Pang Bund between the Rue Discry and the Rue Touranne in its present position, an obstruction to the navigation of the creek?

2. Does it really prejudice the interests of property owners along the line of the creek?

3. Have the Municipal Council made encroachments on the North bank of the Yang-King-Pang? If so, are these encroachments an obstruction to the navigation of the creek? And do they really prejudice the interests of property owners?

In principle we are of opinion that every isolated work, which encroaches upon a narrow canal and one generally crowded would more or less lessen the facilities for navigation, if it is not executed in accordance with artistic principles and in conformity with a plan intended in the end to improve the course of this creek, and that consequently it more or less considerably prejudices the interests of owners of property on the other side of the creek: we believe further that it should not be undertaken without the consent of the territorial authority.

We say therefore, with regard to questions 1 and 2 that if in its present state, the bund of the Yang-King-Pang between Rue Discry and Touranne, encroaches on the original banks of the creek, it obstructs more or less boat traffic and this bund would be in consequence more or less prejudicial to the interests of the owners of property along the other side of the creek and generally everybody interested in its free circulation.

As to the third point, in the absence of all means of verifying the original width of the Yang-King-Pang and in default of the text of the agreement which should have been entered into in 1862 between the two Municipal Councils, as also of a plan

fixing the centre line from which should be measured the width that each Municipality should allow for the canal, we do not know how to decide on the point whether encroachments have been made on the left bank of the creek. But as the bunds constructed upon this bank are works (done ?) they must, if they go beyond the original line, be regarded as encroachments they interfere therefore more or less with traffic and thus prejudice more or less the owners of property on the the other side of the creek, and generally, every one interested in its free flow.

However this may be, we advise that on both sides, things be allowed to remain as they are, but that the two Councils agree for the future paying due regard to the requirements of traffic on the river and also on the adjacent roads upon a width of creek—accompanying their agreement with a plan, which shall be submitted for the approval of the Chinese authorities and shall in it take the points of reference as a starting point. We advise further that every work in future upon either side of the creek shall be agreed to by the two Municipalities.

Made and given at Shanghae the day and date above written, in witness of which we have subscribed our names in duplicate to this arbitration judgment.

GODEAUX.

W. H. MEDHURST.

SHANGHAI, 24*th April*, 1874

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to convey to you on behalf of this Council their best thanks for your valued services as Arbitrators in the questions lately submitted to your decision, and I may state that my colleagues will be most happy to follow out the suggestions contained in your award.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

MONSIEUR E. GODEAUX,
Consul General for France.

W. H. MEDHURST, ESQ.,
H. B. Majesty's Consul.
SHANGHAI.

J. G. PURDON,—*Chairman.*
G. J. W. COWIE,
F. E. HEYDEN,
W. KIDNER,
F. W. LEMARCHAND,
R. MACKENZIE,
S. D. WEBB,
A. G. WOOD,
} *Members of Council.*

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM,
SHANGHAI, 8*th May*, 1875.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Chairman.—The Committee at their first meeting elected Mr. John G. Purdon as their Chairman.

Snider Rifles and Ammunition.

The stock of Snider Ammunition has been sold but no offer for the Rifles has been sufficiently favorable to induce the Committee to part with them; but the Committee recommend that they be disposed of as soon as a reasonable offer can be obtained.

Gatling Guns.

The question of replacing the Howitzers at present in use by the Artillery, with Gatling Guns, has, during the year, been under consideration. The Committee are unanimous in their opinion that the Howitzers are unwieldy and apart from the drawback existing in the heavy cost necessitated in keeping a stud of trained ponies to draw them, decidedly not best suited as a means of defence here.

In this opinion they were not joined by Capt. Dallas and therefore before coming to a decision in the matter, actuated at all times to meet the wishes of the Volunteers as far as possible, a Committee of Officers was appointed to report on the superiority of the Gatling over the Howitzer as a means of defence in Shanghai. This resulted through the courtesy of Capt. C. J. McDougall, U. S. Corv. *Saco* in experiments being made with the Gatling at the Rifle Butts, on which the subjoined Report followed—

Shanghai, 16*th November*, 1874.

The Secretary of the

Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with the wishes expressed in your letter dated 26th ultimo, relating to Gatling Gun Ordnance, I beg to inform you, that having formed a Committee for the purpose of inspecting and witnessing the practice of one of these guns, kindly lent from U. S. S. *Saco*, they are of opinion that this gun would greatly strengthen the Corps, but as a larger calibre would likewise be required, say for battering purposes, they proposed the purchase of 2 small steel guns as per Memo. attached, and one Gatling, carrying the same cartridge as now used for the Rifle, so that no confusion would arise from having different ammunition. As president of the Committee, I agreed with their opinion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. BREWER,
Capt. & Adjt. General S. V. C.

Memo. of 7 pr. Ordnance—

Steel-Rifled Muzzle-Loading.

	Dimensions. ft.	in.	Weight. lbs.	oz.	Cost £	s.	d.
Gun calibre 3 in. length	2	5	150	0	32	12	0
Carriage with cheque ropes.....			110	8			
Elevating screw.....			6	6	22	4	0
Wheels each diameter	2	6	39	0			
Limber with wheels			130	0	10	0	0
Implements, say			20	0	2	4	0
Total.....					67	0	0

Ammunition.

Shell, common, per 100	£17	14.8
„ double, „	28	11.3
„ shrapnel „	26.	4.3
Shot, case, „	6.	15.0

It will be noticed that no mention is made in the report of the Howitzers. The Committee on further consideration finally concluded to recommend the sale of the Howitzers and that two or more Gatlings be substituted in their place.

The Committee have been unable to arrange a sale of the heavier ordnance, yet they feel no hesitation in saying that the possession of a Gatling gun will strengthen the Corps and have accordingly recommended the purchase of one at once. The Howitzers can then be kept in store for sale or ready in case of need.

Steel Guns.

The recommendation accompanying the Report just referred to that two small Steel Guns for battering purposes should be added to the Armament, the Committee did not endorse, being of opinion that they were not necessary.

Municipal Challenge Cup.

The Committee thought it expedient to change the conditions on which this cup will be shot for in future, their reasons for doing so were that they considered a cup of the value of the Municipal Challenge should be long and well contested. It will now have to be won twice consecutively or three times in all before finally becoming the property of any one member.

Falling off in Drill.

It was with much regret that the Committee had to notice in the early part of their year of office, a falling off in the attendance of Volunteers at drill, but they have since had the satisfaction of seeing a marked improvement in this respect after the Volunteers had been urged to exhibit that interest in the Defence of the Settlement which the Community look for. No one doubts that in the event of trouble the apparently latent energy of the Corps will be stimulated, yet the Volun-

teers must bear in mind that their usefulness depends more or less on the efficient state in which they may be found when the occasion arrives for their services.

Danger Signals.

In consequence of the riots which unfortunately took place in the French Settlement in the spring of 1874, signals were agreed upon between the Commanding Officers of the Men-of-war then in harbour, the various Consuls and the Council, to be used in case of need, so that the Naval and Land Authorities might act in concert. The signals decided upon were:—

1.—Six strokes of the firebell at the Central Police Station (to be continued for fifteen minutes and accompanied by the display of blue lights from the bell tower if at night; or if during the day, by the hoisting of the British Ensign, half-mast and *union down*, on the flagstaff of the bell tower).

2.—On the above signal being made, *four guns* will be fired from the Senior Naval Officer's ship.

The Committee have ordered that these regulations be sent on board every Man-of-war entering the port for the first time and they presume it will be arranged between the Commanders which vessel shall fire the signal.

Police Stations.

The various Police Stations have been supplied with Snider Rifles and Ammunition.

Artillery.

Three iron 12 pounder guns have been presented to the Community by the Executor of the late Mr. J. M. Lloyd's Estate.

Resignations.

Prominent amongst the resignations the Committee had to accept with much regret, that of Capt. Brewer as Adjutant General, conveyed in the following terms:—

Shanghai, *December 4th*, 1874.

The Chairman

Municipal Council.

Sir,—It is with much regret that I feel called upon in the interest of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps to tender my resignation as Adjutant-General.

My reason for so doing is that my present business engagements prevent my devoting that attention to the drilling and general discipline of the Force that I I consider the appointment I now hold requires.

I should not take this step at a time when I think the Corps should be kept together and maintained in a state of efficiency, did I not know that there are officers more competent to fulfil the duties of Adjutant-General than I am.

Yet taking the interest that I do in the welfare of the Corps, it will afford me much pleasure to serve in any other capacity that you may wish.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. BREWER,

Capt. & Adjutant-General S. V. C.

The thanks of the Council on behalf of the Community were returned to him for the interest taken and the energy he displayed in connexion with the Corps.

At a general meeting of the Volunteers held in the Lyceum Theatre on 14th December, 1874, Mr. J. Hart was elected to take the appointment vacated by Capt. Brewer. The proceedings on that occasion will not be altogether void of interest. (Vide *North-China Daily News* of 15th December, 1874.)

Drill Instructor.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the Volunteers, application has been made to the Officer commanding H. M.'s Forces in Hongkong for a well qualified, steady Sergeant possessing if possible a knowledge of the Henry-Martini drill. Provided the Members take advantage of the opportunity that will be afforded by the services of such a man to perfect themselves in their drill, the Drill Instructor will be retained as long as occasion requires and as he can be spared by H. M.'s Government.

Calling in of Arms.

An order has been issued that all arms shall be sent into the Council once every three months, proper lists kept and the result of such inspection be reported by the Armourer to the Defence Committee.

Prizes.

A cup value Tls. 50 has been presented to the Volunteers to be shot for at the Spring Meeting. Ranges, 200, 500 and 800 yards, 5 shots at each range.

Autumn Meeting.

The prizes won at this meeting were presented on 30th March by the Civil Commandant, accompanied by Members of the Council. A general parade was held for the purpose, and the manner in which the manœuvres were gone through on the occasion deserved great praise.

Rifle Meetings.

The Spring Meeting commenced on 17th April last year and lasted 5 days. It was regarded as a most successful one (for full account vide *North-China Herald* No. 364 of 25th April, 1874).

The Autumn Meeting commenced on 13th November and was equally successful.

Shooting Matches

With military rifles have taken place between Hongkong and Shanghai, in which Shanghai was winner, and with any rifle between Hongkong, Yokohama and Shanghai, in which Shanghai was unsuccessful.

Arms.

The Rifles are in good condition.

Appointments and Promotions

As under have been made during the year:—

No. 1 Co.—J. Hart, on 17th April, 1874, appointed Captain. vice Captain Kidner resigned. On 18th December promoted to command of the Corps with the title of Major vice Capt. Brewer resigned.

T. Brewer, on 18th December appointed Captain No. 1 Co. vice Captain Hart promoted.

Rangers.—H. Savage, on 15th February, 1875, appointed Captain vice Capt. C. A. L. Dunn resigned.

Resignations.

Brigades.—T. Brewer, from post of Adjutant General S. V. C.

Rangers.—C. A. L. Dunn, as Capt. Shanghai Mounted Rangers on account of departure from Shanghai.

No. 3 Co.—H. Mylne, as Lieut. on account of lengthened absence from Shanghai.

Roll of Volunteers.

	Capt.	*Lieut.*	*Serg. & Priv.*
No. 1 Company	1	1	42
„ 2 „	1	1	57
„ 3 „	1	1	48
Mih-Ho-Loong Company ...	1	2	56
Shanghai Mounted Rangers	1	2	18
Artillery	1	1	22
	6	8	243

Band.

The Committee cannot conclude without congratulating the Corps on the possession of a good band numbering 19 members, and tendering their thanks to the members composing it for their much apreciated services.

Adjutant General.

The title of "Major" for the Officer commanding the Volunteer Corps has been substituted for that of "Adjutant-General."

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Chairman.

At their first meeting, Mr. A. T. Carmichael was elected Chairman.

Native Boat Tax.

The Committee confirm the decision arrived at by the Watch Committee in regard to the petition referred to in their report.

Cost of Painting Bridges, Yang-King-Pang.

As the French Municipal Council declined to pay their half share, the Committee were in favor of paying the whole cost on the occasion. The matter was left in the hands of the Works Committee in whose report the correspondence will be found.

Hongkew Police Station.

A renewal of the lease has been offered by the Protestant Episcopal Mission for one year upon the same terms. Regarding the length of time that the Council have been tenants of the premises (15 years), and the rental ruling for almost similar buildings in the same neighbourhood, the Committee consider the rent of Tls. 1,500 per annum high, and addressed the American Episcopal Mission in this connexion. Added to this, some Tls. 3,000 to Tls. 4,000 have been spent by the Municipality in improving and enlarging the premises, which would entitle the Council to consideration.

In the absence of the Bishop or the appointment of a new one, the Rev. E. H. Thomson was not in a position to treat with the Council, but as soon as this difficulty is got over, the Council recommend that negotiations be re-opened for either purchase of the premises or renewal of the lease on more favorable terms.

Taxation of British Post Office.

The following letter has been under the consideration of the Committee. They were not disposed to recommend the application being granted, as they were of opinion that the postage paid by the Community is adequate to cover the expenses referred to in the communication under notice:—

Post Office,
Shanghai, 12*th June*, 1874.

Sir,—It being necessary in framing the Estimates of Expenditure of the General Post Office, Hongkong, for next year, to provide for the payment of any taxes which may be imposed upon the new Post Office, now building in Peking Road for

this Department, I beg to request information as to whether the building will be taxed by the Council; or whether, in view of the advantages the Shanghai Community derive from having their mails—by both French and English Packets—sorted in the Hongkong Post Office, and made ready for immediate delivery on arrival at Shanghai, entailing labour and expense on this Department, the new building will, as was at one time the case, be free from Local Taxes.

I have, &c.,

J. P. MARTIN,
Postmaster.

E. B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

ASSESSMENTS.

Valuations have been placed for purposes of taxation on various new buildings in the Settlement.

Several applications have been made on the part of Householders for reduction in the assessments of their respective premises.

The Council having no authority whatever to make any alterations in the assessment of 1873, on which they have been instructed by the Ratepayers to collect the Municipal rates, the applications have not been granted.

At the same time, without expressing any opinion as to the assessed valuation of property in the Settlement as at present existing, the means of adjusting the assessment of property for purposes of taxation are unsatisfactory, and the Committee would recommend that at the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers, the Finance Committee shall be empowered to deal with special cases—their decision being considered as final and binding.

CONTRACT FOR REMOVAL OF GARBAGE.

Tsang Ah-nook's offer to remove the garbage out of the Settlement for $105 per month, in addition to his existing contract, has been accepted.

LOCAL POST OFFICE.

The working of this office has been satisfactory and a reference to the Schedule of mail matter passed through the office during the year, will show the large amount of work done by the institution.

The Local Postmaster's Annual Report is attached.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1875.

L. P. O. Stamps.—In July last all the *old pattern* L. P. O. Stamps in Stock (about 10,000), were sold for Tls. 100.

All the *new pattern* L. P. O. Stamps in stock were re-stamped to *one* and *three* candareens, and used up during the year. Another supply has been ordered from England which is expected shortly.

Unclaimed Letters.—A list of Letters at L. P. O. unclaimed is exhibited at the office windows as usual.

Mail Cart.—In September last the Mail Cart with 2 ponies for same were dispensed with, and a Jin-rik-sha with 2 strong coolies substituted. The work is done more efficiently by the Jin-rik-sha, and at considerably less cost.

Letter Boxes.—If Letter Boxes were erected in a convenient and safe place outside Hongs and Business Offices by the occupants, it would facilitate delivery from the Local Post Office and prevent the complaints that are so frequently occurring of letters delivered after office hours being mislaid &c.

It is alike unsatisfactory to the persons to whom the covers are addressed and to this office to be unable to trace with whom the fault lies, and I venture to suggest that some such plan as that now proposed would prevent similar complaints in future.

House Numbers Bubbling Well Road.—It is difficult at times for the Local Post to find addresses of people living on the Bubbling Well Road, the remedy would, I think, be numbering the houses.

JOHN McMILLAN,
Local Postmaster.

LOCAL POST OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 1st *April*, 1875.

Mail matter passed through the Local Post Office during the year ended 31st March, 1875.—1st April, 1875.

To and from the Ports.										Posted in Shanghai for Town Delivery.	
Mails.		Total Mails.	Letters.		Newspapers.		Parcels.		Total Letters, Papers & Parcels	Letters, Circulars, &c.	Expresses.
Despatched	Received		Despatched	Received	Despatched	Received	Despatched	Received			
2,574	897	3,471	47,676	69,524	49,508	5,475	5,642	1,359	179,194	164,734	1,442

Total Mails..... 3,471
„ Letters, &c....343,928
„ Expresses ... 1,442 average 300 copies of each=432,600

The room over the Local Post Office has been let for the remainder of the Council's lease at Tls. 210 a year.

Complaints of Irregular Deliveries.—A complaint having been made by a firm of irregular delivery of expresses, circulars, &c., at their office, the committee on making enquiry were unable to discover that there was any neglect or carelessness on the part of the coolies employed at the Local Post Office.

The case referred to was brought to the notice of the Committee too late to admit of their tracing to whom blame was attached, and the Committee would, therefore, request the public to notify the Local Postmaster at once on the occasion of any delay or irregularity in the delivery of matter at their offices; otherwise it is extremely difficult to investigate the circumstances subsequently.

Fines.—The Committee have resolved to institute fines for neglect or carelessness on the part of the Local Post Office coolies, in the delivery of mail matter. The fines will go towards a fund which it is proposed at the end of the year to distribute amongst those coolies against whom there have been no complaints. The amount of the fines inflicted, and the particulars of the cases, will be reported in the Local Postmaster's Return at the end of each month.

Municipal Stores.

Owing to the inconvenience and trouble attendant upon collecting small amounts, the Storekeeper has been informed that stores required by private individuals must be paid for in cash at the time of delivery.

Pawnshop Fees.

A report from the Acting Superintendent of Police published by the Watch Committee will explain the falling off in this source of revenue during the quarter ending 30th September last.

Shanghai Fire Department.

The Fire Commission were requested to do their utmost to meet the views of the board as to keeping the expenditure for the current year strictly within the funds at their disposal, and it will be seen by their report that they have succeeded in doing so.

Honan Road Bridge, Soochow Creek.

The Works' Committee asked for a further appropriation of Tls. 1,000, to enable them to make this a skew-bridge, as recommended at Ratepayers Meeting 18th May, 1874, instead of at right angles to the creek, as originally intended. Their object in making the alteration was to avoid an abrupt and awkward rise from the Honan Road, that would otherwise exist. The extra vote of funds was agreed to, considering it advisable to avoid the defect pointed out.

Sinking Fund Deposit.

The deposit of Tls. 2,000, due 31st March, 1875, with interest accrued thereon, and a further sum of Tls. 2,000 provided for in the Budget, have been lodged in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a year at 5 per cent.

Blacksmith's Shop.

The Committee being of opinion that a considerable saving in cost of repairs to the Council's Rolling Stock and Fire Engines, might be effected by the Council having a blacksmith's shop of their own, have built one on the vacant ground in the Honan Road and the result has fully borne out the original impression.

"Tunsin" Property.

Agreement for sale and purchase of these premises has been concluded.

Dues Office.

The Customs' authorities have notified the Council that owing to the confusion arising from the shipping permits being scattered, they regret they cannot continue to allow the Council's assistant in charge of the Dues Office to obtain possession of them until the vessels to which they respectively refer have cleared the port.

The rendering of the dues accounts will therefore be unavoidably delayed unless the incoming Council can arrange with the Commissioner of Customs to allow the Council's assistant to gain the information required, by some other means than that existing.

Stud.

Messrs. Crofts & Sewjee have been informed that the arrangement with them having worked satisfactorily during the past year, their contract will be renewed for three years in accordance with the understanding originally entered into.

Shanghai Gas Company

Have been asked whether they were prepared to make any reduction in their charge for lighting the public lamps and have replied in the negative.

Purchase of Land.

The purchase (provided for in last year's Budget) of a piece of land outside the Settlement for deposit of garbage was not required, the present contractor having, in consideration of an increase in the terms of the old contract, undertaken to remove the garbage to a safe distance from the inhabited quarters of the Settlement.

Telegraph Material.

Indent for telegraph material, amounting to £169.14.4, has been ordered and has arrived.

The purchase of this was unavoidable for the reasons contained in the following report from the Telegraph Engineer. More material, Mr. Bishop assures the Council, is not likely to be required for some time to come.

Shanghai, *May* 11*th*, 1874.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman Works' Committee.
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,—Herewith I beg leave to hand you requisition for material for fire alarms and telegraph lines.

The magneto inductors are to replace the expensive batteries at present in use which require much attention and maintenance.

The item for these may seem large, but after the first cost they involve no further outlay, and, as mentioned in my report for 1873-74, will repay their cost in from 12 to 18 months. This outlay will therefore reduce the future maintenance of the system to almost nil.

The bells are required to replace old and damaged bells or such as may be damaged by lightning and is a cost which will not again recur.

The shackles are required for corners and junctions and in view of the increasing number of wires are very necessary.

The 30 feet poles are required as spare poles and also to raise the present lines above the trees on the bund.

My agreement to keep the Council's lines without further outlay for material expires at the end of the year 1874-75. From various causes the material on hand will run short before that time expires and I have now on the road out a further supply for their maintenance at my own expense.

The material now indented for will therefore be required immediately on the expiration of my agreement, and as the manufacturers at home are now so fully busy with large cable orders, much delay will take place in their execution of this one, as they are patent specialities of which a stock is not kept on hand. I am now preparing the necessary drawings for Messrs. Siemens Bros., and would recommend to the Council that this material be ordered from them as early as possible.

Yours faithfully,

J. D. BISHOP,
Telegraph Engineer S. M. C.

Depreciation in Municipal Property.

An amount of Tls. 10,331.70 has been written off.

Accounts.

Reviewing the detailed statement of Receipts and Expenditure appended, we find under the former head that the revenue from the following sources has exceeded the original estimate, and for the reasons set against them as under:—

General Municipal Rate—Native—owing to number of new houses erected
Dues on Merchandize—owing to heavy shipments of Silk.
Wheelbarrow Fees—in consequence of increased number plying for hire
Local Post Office—by sale of stamps and postage on loose letters
Stud Branch—by sale of Council's Stud not allowed for in framing Budget
Municipal Stock and Stores—sales casual and therefore not considered prudent to rely on receipts from this source in framing Budget

The Expenditure amounts per detailed statement to ...	Tls.	244,137.12
The Budget 1874-1875 allowed	„	237,160.99
The Budget has therefore been exceeded by	Tls.	6,976.13
But in the amount	Tls.	244,137.12
are included items which the Council were authorized to meet by the issue of debentures.		
Bridge—Honan Road—Soochow Creek	Tls.	5,000.00
Bunding—Whangpoo—Heard's Wharf to Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s premises	„	1,287.08
Hongkew Creek—West Side—Whampoo to Iron Bridge	„	2,691.20
North side Soochow Creek—Will's Bridge to Honan Road	„	6 000.00
Roads—Widening, ...	„	3,185.91
	Tls.	18,164.19
Leaving the Expenditure	Tls.	225,972.93
Or in other words on the Budget figures of	„	237.160.99
A *Saving* of	Tls.	11,888.06
This, together with Increase in Revenue from various sources (vide page 00) ...	„	7,054.61
Shows surplus funds placed at disposal of the Council during the year	Tls.	18,942.67
Which it was thought advisable to apply to the above works without plunging the Municipality further into debt	„	18,164.19
Leaving the surplus for the year	Tls.	78.48

The great saving on the Budget arises from the fact of the monies voted for—

Yang-King-Pang Iron Bridge	Tls.	5,000
Seward Road Bridge	„	2,000
Seward Road Extension	„	2,000
Purchase of Land outside Settlement for deposit of Garbage	„	500
	Tls.	9,500

not having been required for those purposes.

Further explanation detailing the cause of increase or decrease as the case may be under the various headings, is given in detailed statement.

Wheelbarrow Fees.

The Committee have pursued the course recommended by their predecessors and would submit to the Ratepayers that it be continued.

Further correspondence with the French Municipal Council that has passed on the subject is subjoined.

2nd April, 1874.

Sir,—In the opinion of the Council the equal participation by the French Municipality of fees collected from Wheelbarrows on this side is not equitable, and it was accordingly decided at a Board Meeting that for the ensuing Municipal year the arrangement which has existed with the French Council for equal division be discontinued and that another agreement be entered into on the basis of each Municipality retaining the license fees it collects.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, Esq.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

(Translation.)

Shanghai, 25*th May*, 1874.

Sir,—I have communicated to the Council your letter of 27th April last stating that your Council had decided to cancel from the 1st April the arrangement by which the tax collected on Wheelbarrows has hitherto been equally divided between the two Municipalities, alleging that the division of this tax in equal parts is not equitable.

The Council direct me to express to you their desire to know the motives that have moved the Municipal Council to revert to the first arrangement, and to remark that if it is not equitable, the Council can also make the same objection to meeting half the expenses of the reconstruction of bridges over the Yang-King-pang.

Accept, &c., &c.,
H. SAYN.

Shanghai, 30*th May*, 1874.

Sir,—The Board have considered your letter of the 25th instant, expressing a desire to be informed of the reasons which have induced the Council to discontinue the equal division of Fees on Wheelbarrows.

In reply they direct me to state that it was only after mature deliberation that they arrived at the decision conveyed to you in their letter of 27th April last, and they are still of the same opinion that an equal division of Wheebarrow Fees is not equitable to the Ratepayers, North of the Yang-King-Pang. They think that possibly your honourable Council will be of the same mind when the following facts are put before them.

The mileage of the roads in this Settlement over which Wheelbarrows run is 25¼ miles, while on the so-called French side it is 9¼ miles.

The number of licenses issued last year on this side was 2,200 against 800 approximately issued in the neighbouring Settlement. The fees derived being respectively Tls. 3,773.68 and Tls. 1,781.95.

These figures plainly show the disproportion of equal shares.

The Council while thus giving their reasons for discontinuance of equal division of the Fees, are prepared to consider any other proposition which may tend to bring about a satisfactory arrangement between the two Municipalities.

The Board regret that they fail to see how the fact of the cost of construction of and repairs to bridges over the Yang-King-Pang Creek, being equally divided bears on the question under notice, or is in any way a parallel case.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, Esq.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

(Translation.)

SHANGHAI, *9th July*, 1874.

SIR,—In your letter of 30th May last you were good enough to inform me of the grounds on which your Council considered an equal division of fees derived from wheelbarrows as not equitable, but stated that the Board would be glad to consider another arrangement.

I have submitted this letter to the Council, and as you add that your Board do not see that the discontinuance of an equal division of wheelbarrow fees forms any ground for this Council disputing their liability for an equal share of the cost of construction of and repairs to bridges over the Yang-King-Pang Creek, I am directed to draw your attention to the analogy which this Council conceive exists between the two cases.

In point of fact the ground upon which your Council refuse to contribute an equal share of the tax on wheelbarrows, is the disproportion between the amount of taxes collected on this side and that collected in your Settlement, and also the difference between the extent of the streets on the south side of the Yang-King-Pang as compared with those on the north side of the Creek.

This Council on their part support their argument for no longer continuing to bear half share of maintenance of bridges spanning the Yang-King-Pang Creek upon the disproportion of the causes of wear and tear produced by the Ratepayers of your Municipality and by those of this. It is easy to account for this by the great majority in the number of the population, and more particularly of carriages of every description, on your side, over those of the French Settlement.

Further I think it my duty to draw your attention to the intermediate position occupied by this Concession, which serves as a passage between your Settlement and the Chinese city, and in consequence of which a constant traffic is kept up over the streets and bridges. I hope the Municipal Council will take note of these observations.

Adhering to the policy of their predecessors, the Council are desirous, in order to avoid a complication in Municipal affairs, and to preserve cordial relationship, to continue the arrangement agreed to by the two Municipalities for the equal division of wheelbarrow taxes and of the expenses of maintaining bridges over the Yang-King-Pang Creek.

At the same time, should your Council decide not to continue the arrangement as to the tax in question, the French Council will be compelled to refuse to contribute half share of bridge expenses, but they hope that their arguments will carry weight with your administration, and that nothing will interfere with the old agreement.

Accept, &c., &c.,

H. SAYN.

SHANGHAI, 18*th July*, 1875.

SIR,—Your letter of 9th instant has been laid before the Council.

They direct me to state in reply, that they regret nothing further has been adduced in it to lead the Board to change the views they have already expressed to your Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, ESQ.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

At their first meeting, Mr. A. G. Wood was elected Chairman.

Licenses.

It has been resolved that hereafter all applications for Licenses to open a Hotel, Tavern, Restaurant, Coffee-shop, House of Entertainment (Billiard and Bowling Saloons), for sale of Spirits, Wine, and Malt Liquor, be signed by six resident Ratepayers, and that the time appointed for consideration of them by the Watch Committee be notified in the public newspapers fourteen days beforehand.

It was deemed necessary to take this step as any persons residing in the neighbourhood where it was intended to open an establishment of the kind, had at present no means of knowing until the licenses had been granted, and any reasonable objections they might wish to make against it would be too late for the consideration of the Council.

It has been further agreed—

That all new licenses to open a Hotel, Tavern, Restaurant, Coffee-shop, House of Entertainment (Billiard and Bowing Saloons) for sale of Spirits, Wines, and Malt Liquor, be issued for twelve months only.

Carriage Stands.

Application by Mr. Charrier to establish Brougham Stands at the jetties of the Nanking and Peking roads, has been granted, subject to the following conditions:—

That no more than two (2) broughams shall be at one stand.

That the fares (approved of by the Council) shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the carriage.

That each carriage and attendant driver shall bear a number.

That no shed or building of any description shall be erected at the stands for the protection of animals or carriages.

The stands shall not be an obstruction to traffic.

Droppings shall not be allowed to accumulate, so as to be offensive.

The license at present shall be for three months, at the end of which time the Council to have the power to renew or cancel it as they see fit, and to alter or amend any of its conditions.

The license fee shall be $9 (Nine Dollars) a quarter, payable in advance.

The drivers in charge of the carriages shall not shout or create unnecessary noise.

Dust-bins.

The idea of fixing dust-bins for the reception of garbage, &c., has been definitely abandoned, as the Health Officer, Inspector of Nuisances,

and Municipal Engineer were of opinion that owing to the difficulty there would be in inducing the Chinese to deposit their garbage in them, they would prove of little use, besides being expensive to buy.

Deposit of Garbage Outside the Settlement.

The Committee received a very favorable offer by the present contractor to remove all garbage and rubbish of every description to a safe distance from the Settlement, and recommended its acceptance to the Finance Committee.

Scavengering of Settlements.

It has been resolved to introduce the following system for removing garbage and keeping the streets clean. Householders to be allowed to throw garbage and other refuse into the streets from daylight up to 9 a.m. Persons depositing refuse or other matter on the public roads at other times than those appointed, to be summoned before their respective Courts, in order that they may be fined.

Sanitary Condition of the Settlement.

The following letter has been received from Dr. MacGowan suggesting various means of improving the sanitary condition of the Settlement:—

Shanghai, 23*rd May*, 1874.

Sir,—As the sanitary condition of the Settlement promises to engage the early attention of the Municipal Council, I beg to indicate for consideration one means of improvement to which none of their constituents will object. I refer to protection against small-pox. The pains that the Municipal Council and the local authorities take to avert ravages from that loathsome and malignant disease, can accomplish little so long as the practice of inoculation is suffered to exist. In the spring of every year small-pox is brought into the Settlement through the agency of inoculation. During the period, every person who is susceptible to the variolous position through a weakening of the prophylactic power of vaccination, is liable to an attack of the most violent form of small-pox. Hitherto we have suffered only from sporadic cases; but the recurrence of an epidemic visitation, when there is a general susceptibility to an absorption of the virus, would occasion a widespread calamity.

What I propose is, that, with the co-operation of the local authorities and the French Consul-General, the ingrafting of small-pox should be interdicted in the Foreign Settlement, in the City, and adjacent region; also, that when it is discovered that the interdict has been disobeyed, the case be removed to a safe distance.

It would be a work of supererogation were I to descant on the desirability of enforcing this sanatory precaution.

You asked my opinion with regard to the best disposition to be made of the numerous deep ponds which disfigure Hongkew. As they cannot be drained, and as their filling-up would entail an expense that present circumstances do not warrant, I beg to suggest a means of neutralizing their deleterious influence. Let their margins be thickly planted with trees; these will render them comparatively innoxious. As a means of drainage, the utility of trees is well established. For example, careful experiments were made with an old spreading oak in the park in Munich, when it was found that the discharge of water through its leaves during

the summer was eight and a half times greater than the amount of water falling in rain during the same period upon the ground covered by its branches. Species of the *Eucalypti* have drained, and rendered healthful, extensive malarious marshes, notably in Constantinople. The disappearance of malarial fevers in America has often followed the growing up of a dense growth of young trees, and the removal of trees has in many cases been followed by outbreak of malarial diseases where such diseases were previously unknown.

For the ponds in question, we want rapidly growing trees, which we have in the willow and the Pride of India, or China (*Melia*). Let a row of the former be planted thickly on the margin of the ponds, and flanked by rows of the latter, and, aided by the condition of a higher temperature of the air, they will be found more effective than the Munich oak in promoting drainage, and fulfil to a certain extent the anti-malarial functions of the Eucalyptus. It was maintained in a late discussion in the French Academy of Science, that the Eucalyptus possessed no specific power in abating malarial influences, its remarkable antifever qualities being attributed to great drainage capacity. I happen to know that the house in this Settlement which is surrounded by most foliage, is the most free of mould. The Municipal Council and residents generally should plant trees in every available situation, as auxiliary to the drainage of the imperfectly reclaimed marshes of the district in which we live.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Most respectfully yours,
D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Nuisances.

In view of the expression of opinion at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, instructions were given to the Secretary to act up to the strict letter of the Bye-Laws, and to deal summarily with every breach of Sanitary Regulations.

Deportation of Criminals.

The following correspondence has passed between H. B. M.'s Consul and the Committee, relative to the deportation of criminals—

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 27*th May*, 1874.

Sir,—I beg your perusal of the accompanying copy of a Despatch, which has been addressed to me by Her Majesty's Minister, on the subject of deporting Chinese criminals hence to Hongkong.

I am aware that the sixteen Chinese referred to in the Despatch were not forwarded to the Colony by your Superintendent of Police, but merely escorted during their passage through the Settlement as a measure of precaution. I therefore have merely to request, that on any future occasion when it comes to the knowledge of your Department that Chinese criminals or otherwise are being sent hence to Hongkong, you will be so good as to acquaint me with the fact, so that I may advise the Colonial Government accordingly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. H. MEDHURST.
Consul.

E. B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.
Shanghai.

PEKING, 11*th March*, 1874.

SIR,—Earl Granville's attention has been directed by the Earl of Kimberley to a correspondence between the Government of Hongkong and Mr. Alabaster, towards the end of 1872, regarding certain Chinese, sixteen in number, alleged to have been forwarded to the colony by the Superintendent of the Shanghai Police. They were believed by the Colonial Government, on the authority of the *Shanghai Courier*, to belong to the criminal class. Mr. Alabaster contended that although their need might have driven some of them to petty theft, they were not professional thieves or wrong-doers, but a troupe of unsuccessful actors from Canton, for whom their fellow-provincials had charitably provided a passage home. The case at the time appeared to be so exceptional, that it did not occur to me to issue any special instructions with reference to the contingency of its recurrence. It is at the same time manifest that shipments of the character attributed to this by the Government of Hongkong, might be productive of serious inconvenience to the Colony. It is advisable, therefore, that the Superintendent of the Shanghai Police be cautioned, through the proper channels, against the embarkation of Chinese whom in his capacity of Superintendent, he may desire to see removed from Shanghai, for the Colony of Hongkong.

With so large a passenger traffic as that existing between Hongkong and Shanghai, a traffic moreover shared by so many different nationalities, it would no doubt be very difficult for the Consul so to check the departure of Chinese for Hongkong, to insure the Colony against the occasional irruption of persons belonging to the dangerous classes. So efficient a police as yours will, however, in many cases be informed of the movements of such persons, and if it be impossible with the aid of the Chinese authorities to prevent their exodus, it will at least be in your power to send the Colonial Government such information as will put it on its guard.

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

SHANGHAI, 2*nd June*, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 27th ultimo, enclosing copy of despatch addressed to you by Her Majesty's Minister on the subject of deporting Chinese criminals hence to Hongkong.

In reply, the Council beg to state that the Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police has never removed dangerous characters from Shanghai in this way, being alive to the risk that might be caused to the peace of the colony of Hongkong in consequence.

The Council viewing with equal disfavor as yourself such a procedure on the part of the Chinese Authorities, will not fail to communicate to you any instances that may come under their notice, of their deporting their criminal subjects to Hongkong.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

W. H. MEDHURST, ESQ.,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
SHANGHAI.

NIGHT SOIL BOATS LYING IN THE YANG-KING-PANG CREEK.

A complaint has been lodged through a member of the Council on the part of a resident on the Yang-King-Pang Creek, against the great nuisance arising from night soil boats lying in the Yang-King-Pang. The Committee regret they can do nothing to remedy the nuisance

effectually, because they know of no more suitable outlet; but to mitigate the evil as much as possible, have requested the acting Superintendent of Police to see that the boats are properly covered, and that so far as the state of the tide will allow, the boats do not remain in the Creek after 9. A. M.

Damming of Creeks on the Bubbling Well Road.

On the suggestion of Mr. Consul Medhurst, Mr. Byrne has been advised to put himself in communication with the Tepaos, who would doubtless for some small consideration prevent the nuisance arising from the damming up of the creek in this neighbourhood.

Native Cargoboat Squeezes.

Proclamations have been posted cautioning boatmen against paying taxes to any but the Municipal Council, and urging them to give information at the nearest Police Station of any unauthorised person soliciting the taxes.

A notice in the same sense has been added to the License Cards issued by the Council.

Firing of Crackers.

To control this nuisance as far as practicable, instructions have been given to the Police not to grant permits to Chinese to fire crackers during the day in the vicinity of houses occupied by foreigners, unless they obtain the consent of such occupants beforehand. Firing of crackers and burning of joss-paper at night between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m., have not been allowed in the public streets under any circumstances.

Increase of Police Force.

Four Natives have been taken on, to look after obstructions and street nuisances in the native streets.

Bayley's Hydrostatic Watering Vans.

The idea of introducing these in Shanghai has been abandoned. The Committee find that the vans cannot be built light enough to be drawn by an ordinary sized pony or mule.

Certificate of Cause of Death.

A difficulty is experienced in obtaining in every instance certificate of cause of death from a competent authority before granting permit for burial in one of the Municipal Cemeteries.

The Committee consider it absolutely necessary, for the protection of the community and the floating population, that such a certificate should be forthcoming, and recommend the question to the immediate attention of the Council.

Register of Burials.

There being no record in the Municipal Offices of interments in the Cemeteries under the Council's control prior to 1869, the Committee have authorized copies being made of the Registers in existence since 1859, which have kindly been placed at the disposal of the Council by the Rev. Canon Butcher.

Protection of Pontoons.

The regrettable instances of drowning by persons walking over pontoons into the river, have led the Committee to consider whether any means can be devised for protecting the pontoons, but they regret that at present they see none.

To put fixed railings would interfere with the shipping and landing of cargo, and if to obviate this difficulty they were made moveable, the Committee are of opinion that accidents would be more frequent than at present, owing to the danger of the chains being replaced carelessly, or possibly not put up at all after being used.

In large ports—London, Liverpool and Hull for instance—the pontoons have no better means of protection than those in Shanghai.

The public pontoons are all well lighted, but as far as the Council are aware, accidents have chiefly occurred at private pontoons where the lighting is probably defective.

Assistance of Police at Fires.

Guided by the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Shanghai Fire Department and the acting Superintendent of Police, the following reply was sent to letter received from some of the Foremen of the Shanghai Fire Department, suggesting that such instructions should be given to the Police as will enable them on the occasion of a Fire to keep the ground in the immediate vicinity entirely clear of the public, and that only firemen in uniform, owners of the property in danger, and representatives of Insurance Companies be allowed to approach the scene of action.

16th January, 1875.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of 10th December last complaining of the want of organized and efficient assistance of the Municipal Police a tFires, has been considered, and in reply I have been directed to state as follows:—

That the Police have attended every Fire that has occurred within the limits of the Settlements, and cheerfully afforded assistance wherever it has been required.

That no complaint or application for assistance from any member of the Fire Brigade has reached the Superintendent of Police or other acting in his place, without being attended to, and there is no record of any instance when the movements or action of the Brigade have been impeded by the public. Individual cases of obstruction or interference doubtless will occur, but they are extremely rare, and are easily dealt with.

The Council apprehend no difficulty in preventing bystanders from crowding too closely on the Brigade while at work.

An attempt to enforce such a measure as the one suggested, would probably create a vast amount of ill-feeling, and might possibly lead to complications, the result of which it is difficult to foresee.

Since the introduction of Extincteurs, the Police have often succeeded in extinguishing or arresting the progress of fires, and if their duties had been confined to keeping the ground clear of the public, several fires that have occurred on foreign property would have proved most disastrous before the Brigade could have rendered any assistance.

The action of Police at fires must be guided by circumstances, and the Council conceive that no better arrangement can be come to, than to leave the matter in the hands of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the officer in charge of the Police at fires.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

To Messrs. E. W. RICE.
JOHN H. VAIL.
J. H. CHEVERTON.
L. MOORE.
C. P. BLETHEN.

Fire Signals, on occasion of fire amongst the Shipping in Harbour.

The following letter from the Harbour Master, and Report from the Chief Engineer of the Shanghai Fire Department, with reference to Mr. Viguier's suggestions, considered.

Harbour Master's Office,
Shanghai, 10*th December*, 1874.

Sir,—The late fires on board shipping in the Harbour having proved the necessity of giving the earliest possible notice to the Fire Department, I propose, in case of fire in the Harbour, to make the following signals at the Pootung Signal Station, should they meet with the approval of the Municipal authorities and Fire Department.

Day Time.—Fire in Lower Reach—One gun will be fired, and 1st pendant over green flag with yellow cross, will be hoisted at the mast head.
Fire in Upper Reach—One gun; 2nd pendant over same flag.
Fire in Junks—One gun; 3rd pendant over same flag.

Night Time.—Fire in Lower Reach—One gun; white and red lamps.
Fire in Upper Reach—One gun; white and green lamps.
Fire in Junks—One gun; white, green and red lamps.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. A. VIGUIER,
Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master.

To the Chairman of the
Anglo-American Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 22*nd December*, 1874.

Sir,—With reference to the Special Fire Alarm proposed by the Harbour Master in case of a fire amongst the Shipping in Harbour, I think it would be well, whilst thanking Mr. Viguier for his suggestions—which the management of the Fire Department are always glad to receive and consider—to point out to him that the de-

partment is not in a position to render assistance in case of fire on board a ship lying out in the stream. It therefore appears to me unnecessary that any extra signals should be adopted.

In my opinion it is advisable to keep the Fire Signals as simple as possible, in order to avoid all possibility of confusion.

The present system of alarm has undoubtedly worked very satisfactorily hitherto, and the only additions that I think can be made effectively to those at present in use, are:—

For a fire on board ship *alongside a wharf.*

In the Lower Reach.—5 strokes of the Bell with 10 seconds interval; and in the Upper Reach, 6 strokes.

But even then it is a question whether the present signals would not serve the purpose equally as well.

However, if Mr. Viguier thinks this suggestion would be an improvement, it can be adopted.

I would point out that the only Fire Engine at present in Shanghai that can render assistance in case of fire amongst the shipping *in the stream*, is the floating Engine belonging to the S. S. N. Co.

This Engine is not connected with the Fire Department, although it is always courteously placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer S. F. D., when its services can be of use.

It might be suggested to Mr. Viguier that a similar Engine connected with the Harbour Master's Department would doubtless prove very effective in checking fires occurring amongst the shipping.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer S. F. D.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Jin-rick-shas.

The Committee having conferred with the Acting Superintendent of Police, with regard to the petition from the Proprietors of Jin-rick-shas, that the Municipal Regulations with regard to carrying of lights and loitering in the streets should be applied to Wheelbarrows, have come to the conclusion that it would be quite impracticable to enforce them, without an increase in the strength of the Police Force, owing to the great number of wheelbarrows now in the Settlement.

The argument put forward by the petitioners that they are placed at a disadvantage in plying for hire so long as wheelbarrows loiter in the streets, does not appear to hold good.

The experience of the past twelve months shows that the regulations drawn up for the control of Jin-rick-sha traffic are so persistently disregarded, that it requires constant vigilance and extra exertions on the part of the Police to prevent the throughfares being obstructed, and the necessity of some improvement in this respect has been brought before the petitioners. With a view to controlling all traffic, regulations are being drawn up.

Refuge for Destitute Native Orphans.

The following correspondence has passed with the Chinese authorities through the usual channel.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, *4th January*, 1875.

JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,—I have the honor as Senior Consul to hand to you the enclosed letter received by me from the Mixed Court Magistrate and to ask for your views thereupon for the information of my Colleagues.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

Mixed Court Magistrate *to* Mr. Seward, *United States Consul-General.*
26th day, 11th Moon—January 3rd, 1875.

Tong-Ting-Tsu, a Councillor of a benevolent Institution, and three other Councillors, have petitioned me saying. At Shanghai both within and without the city there are many orphan children who have no means of living. Truly their situation is to be pitied. After consultation it is proposed to provide the means and procure a place where they may be provided for, and where some can devote their attention to studying books, and others to learning trades, &c. The amount available is not sufficient, and as an institution of this kind anticipates a long term of years, the necessary funds will have to be provided, little by little. In order to accomplish this desirable end, it is proposed that in all the Tea shops, within and without the city, for each cup of tea ordered, *one cash* extra shall be paid into the Treasury of this fund. In this way a sufficient fund to keep up this institution from year to year can be secured.

From their petition I infer that these parties have petitioned Your Excellency and the Municipal Council on the subject. They now wish me to issue a proclamation before they inaugurate this measure. As your excellency has long had the interest of the people at heart, I think you will approve this laudable measure. I do not know what the Municipal Council will think of it, therefore I have not yet issued the desired proclamation. I desire that you will consult with the Municipal Council, and use your best efforts to have them approve the measure. And when you know their views in regard to the matter, favor me with an answer. This is a good thing, and if the scheme can be carried into operation so that the unprotected can be provided for, the credit will all be due to Your Excellency's good offices.

I have, etc.,

M. T. Y.

Shanghai, *7th January*, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, covering despatch from the Mixed Court Magistrate pointing out the need of establishing a Refuge for Orphan Children in destitute circumstances, and suggesting in order to raise a fund for the purpose to levy a contribution of one cash on each cup of tea sold at the tea shops in the Foreign Settlements and in the City.

In reply, the Council while sympathizing with all projects having for their object charity to the poor, are of opinion that an enforced tax for that purpose is objectionable, and they further would wish to discourage all attempts on the part

of the Chinese authorities to collect direct taxes from the natives residing within the limits of the Municipality, as such attempts would be sure to lead to trouble from unauthorised parties making them pretences to levy contributions.

The Council, therefore, trust that the Consuls will use their influence to prevent the scheme, as set forth in the letter of the Mixed Court Magistrate, from being carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

Tax on Native Boats.

The subjoined petition from the proprietors of several hongs and shops in the Louza District, against the imposition of the Municipal tax on Native cargo boats coming from the interior, has been received.

United States Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 17*th July*, 1874.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,—I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a dispatch from the Mixed Court Magistrate, transmitting the statement of a petition which he has received from the proprietors of a large number of shops and hongs in the Louzah district. I shall be glad to transmit to the Magistrate your response in the matter. Will you please return the inclosure after you have taken a copy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

Mixed Court Magistrate *to* Mr. Seward, *U. S. Consul-General.*
(30th, 5th Moon.—July 13th, 1874.)

The proprietors of 22 shops and hongs in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards of the 25th district (Louzah, along the border of the Soochow Creek) have petitioned me that business has steadily diminished along the banks of the Soochow Creek, and they have depended mainly upon boats from a distance. In looking for a reason for this loss of business, they say: We find this falling off has resulted because the Municipal Council have been in the habit of taxing these boats, and they no longer stop at our jetties, but go elsewhere to avoid the Municipal Tax. The Municipal Council collect taxes where they spend money for the public. The amount collected for a few times from these boats, before they learn how to evade it, is very small. But by driving them away from our jetties and destroying our business, so as to force us to close, will entail heavy loss in rents to the foreign owners of the property, and a loss to the Municipal Council in house tax, &c. We have been long residents of this Concession, and believe that the taxing of these trading boats is bad economy. Formerly the French Council taxed this class of boats, but the inconvenience from the practice was so great that last year the French Consul-General directed the Council to discontinue it. The interest of the two Concessions is the same. Therefore, we come praying that you will write to the American and English Consuls, and ask them to direct the Municipal Council to discontinue this boat tax, in order that the boats may return and business flourish, and consequently the Municipal tax be increased. I am persuaded that the facts of this petition are true. I have noticed in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards many vacant houses, and many notices of houses to

rent, and could not account for it. Now this petition reveals the cause of this depreciation of business. If they do not heed this petition, I fear that the Council, while appearing to increase their revenue, will be losing more in the form of house and lighting rate. Those who have had the management of this business might well consider it. I have written to the British Consul, and now write to Y. E., requesting that you will in conjunction with the British Consul, request the Municipal Council to consider the necessities of the people. If the tax on boats of the Soochow Creek could be removed, business in that quarter would revive, and the revenue of the Council be increased.

To which the Committee sent the following reply:—

COUNCIL ROOM,
SHANGHAI, 1*st August*, 1874.

SIR,—The petition from the proprietors of a number of shops and hongs in the Louza District, forwarded in your despatch No. 7,375 of 17th ultimo, has received the careful attention of the Watch Committee.

The result of enquiries does not bear out the statements of the petitioners, and the Council regret therefore that they do not see any grounds on which to remove or reduce the tax on native cargo-boats visiting Shanghai.

Without entering into the causes to which, in the opinion of the Council, the falling off (if any) in business referred to by the petitioners may be traced, it is clear that it does not arise from the diminished number of boats lying in the Soochow Creek and that neighbourhood. In the month of June last, taxes were collected from 855 boats (nearly two-thirds of the total number that visited Shanghai during the month) and the Council find that, so far from the boats going elsewhere to load or discharge, quite the contrary is the case, for nearly the whole of the boats trading to Shanghai stop in the Soochow Creek, and the number paying taxes is steadily increasing.

These facts in themselves will doubtless be admitted sufficient to justify the decision the Watch Committee have arrived at, but no better argument can perhaps be adduced than reminding the petitioners of the custom prevailing in China of charging boats at any place to which they trade, a fee—presumably for the use of the landing stages and for protection to life and property. In Shanghai, the assistance of the police is frequently solicited by and is readily afforded to, the boating population; good landing accomodation and lights are provided, and it is only just that those who derive benefit from them should contribute a reasonable sum towards their maintenance. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep the boating population under police control, and to protect the community from depredations by this class, to which residents have on several occasions been subject, and to which they are at any time liable; to exercise this supervision necessitates an increase in the staff of police, for whose support the class requiring their immediate vigilance should be called upon to pay.

The Council would now draw the notice of the petitioners to what appears a far more serious obstacle than that under notice. It is said that the Chinese authorities impose taxes on the boats on each visit made to Shanghai, and which are heavier than the Municipal taxes; those called upon to pay allege that they are ostensibly levied for the use of the jetties, &c., in this Settlement. Enquiries are now being instituted as to the exact nature of the charge, and the authority under which it is claimed; and if it is satisfactorily proved that further exactions are being made as represented, the petitioners might with some reason address their own authorities on the subject—supported as any protest will be by the representations of the Council, that the practice is illegal in itself and detrimental to the interests of the Settlement generally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

Arrest by Shanghai Municipal Police at Ningpo.

The following letter from H. B. M.'s Consul, forwarding enclosures from H. B. M.'s Consul at Ningpo, and H. E. the Taotai of that place, lodging complaint relative to the arrest of a Chinese subject named Wu, in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, by two of the Shanghai Municipal Police, has been received.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 19*th December*, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, complaining of an arrest without warrants, and within Chinese territory, by detectives acting under your authority; and I shall have much pleasure in being the means of conveying an explanation that will satisfy the Taotai of Ningpo that there has been no intention to set his authority at defiance, or to ignore Treaty stipulations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

British Consulate,
Ningpo, 17*th December*, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that last Friday, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a party of Shanghai Municipal Police dragged a native named Wu from his mule, as he was riding near the West Gate, and took him in custody. The arrest was witnessed by one of Colonel Cooke's sentries, who wisely insisted on the man being taken to the Foreign Police Station, where an investigation could be held. On arrival at the Station, Mr. Golding, the Superintendent of Police, asked the Shanghai detectives by whose authority they had made the arrest, upon which one of them produced a paper as his warrant which ran thus:—"My dear Golding,—"A man whom the bearer will be able to point out to you is charged with kidnapping "a girl from No. 44, Woohoo Road, Shanghai. Two of his accomplices are in custody "on remand, as the Magistrate wishes this man to be brought before the Court. If "you can render them any assistance, and get the fellow sent back to Shanghai, you "will greatly oblige yours faithfully,—A. Stripling."

Mr. Golding refused to admit the validity of this paper, and detained all parties concerned until he could consult with Colonel Cooke. Meanwhile, the seizure of Wu,—who as a kind of foster-brother to the Intendant's grandson had been living at the Yamên,—came to the knowledge of the Taotai; and that official, believing that Colonel Cooke had ordered the arrest, sent an officer to him demanding the instant release of the prisoner, and explanation as to why he was arrested and by what authority.

The man was of course handed over to the Taotai, but the explanation that he had been arrested by some Shanghai policemen without the knowledge of Colonel Cooke or any one else in authority here, excited the Taotai's indignation to such a degree that he talked of at once abolishing the entire establishment under foreign control, including the fire department and foreign police. He wrote me an indignant despatch, and I assured him in reply that a mistake had been made which was not likely to occur again; and having promised to place the matter officially before you, the detention of the detectives who made the seizure was not insisted on. I enclose translation of the Taotai's despatch, for your information.

The affair is very unfortunate just now, because I am well aware that opportunities are being eagerly sought to get rid of the entire foreign establishment here, which has worked so well hitherto under the control of Colonel Cooke. The small officials, who have a keen dislike to everything foreign, will not fail to make capital out of Mr. Stripling's indiscretion, by pointing out this occurrence as the inevitable result of the employment of foreigners. The immediate result will be, I fancy, the escape of Wu, and the certain arrest and punishment of any detectives whom Mr. Stripling may see fit hereafter to send down here, without the consent of the local officials, to arrest a culprit. I hope you may see fit to bring the subject of this despatch to the notice of Mr. Stripling, whose undoubted zeal may in consequence be tempered in future with more discretion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. J. FORREST,
H. M.'s Acting Consul.

(Translation.)

KU, Taotai, *to* Mr. FORREST.

I have received a petition from Wu Tsai-chia, a graduate of the district of Ying, which states as follows:—

My son Ying-ting is a merchant by profession, and has been guilty of no punishable offence. About noon on the 11th instant, he was unexpectedly accosted and arrested at the West Gate by a party consisting of one of Colonel Cooke's men and some runners, and thrust into the foreign police station. I humbly submit that if my son had been guilty of any crime, he should have been arrested by the local Authorities; Colonel Cooke has presumed to arrest my son on his own authority; I therefore beg that you will be pleased to have him brought before you, and issue orders for his release.

When a Chinese subject commits an offence where foreign as well as Chinese interests are concerned, the case should be investigated and dealt with by the local Authorities in conjunction with [the foreign officials.] In the present case, I was quite at a loss to understand how Colonel Cooke could have taken it on himself to arrest the man without authority; I lost no time in communicating with him on the subject; at the same time I had the accused brought before me, and released him on my own responsibility. I am now in receipt of Colonel Cooke's reply to my communication. He states that Wu Ying-ting was arrested at the West Gate by certain members of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force, and one of his men, who was sentry at the gate, seeing a disturbance take place, asked them what they were about, to which they replied t ey were taking a man to the foreign police station; the sentry accompanied them to the station, but had nothing to do with the arrest. On their arrival at the Station [the Shanghai constables], produced a letter from the Central Police Station stating that Wu Ying-ting had swindled some one in Shanghai, and then run off to Ningpo; and that orders had been issued to the Municipal Police by the Mixed Court to proceed to Ningpo and arrest him, but no further action till the Court should have communicated [with the proper Authorities at Ningpo], when they could obtain the assistance of [the Ningpo police] to conduct the accused back to Shanghai. Colonel Cooke goes on to state that he knew nothing whatever about the matter; had issued no warrant of arrest, nor had his men taken any part in the arrest; that he cannot therefore understand why Wu Ying-ting should have presented a petition so full of fabrications, and begs I may order him to be brought up for examination and severely punished. Whether Wu has committed the offence in Shanghai attributed to him or not, and run off in consequence, no steps can be taken in the matter till a proper official communication has been received from the local Authorities on the subject; so that thus the matter stands at present. I cannot have the accused brought up for examination, and I have sent further instructions to Colonel Cooke how to act. By Treaty, when a Chinese subject commits

any offence, it is the duty of the Consul to communicate with the local Authorities and request them to deal with the case. In the present case, whether Wu has swindled any one in Shanghai or not, though there is a letter from the Central Police Station, there is no official communication from the local Authorities, nor have I received any communication from yourself. What right have the Shanghai Police to come to Ningpo and take it on themselves to make an arrest in another province?

I have therefore to request you will be good enough to write to the Consul in Shanghai, and beg him to take the case in hand.

11th Moon, 6th day.—14th December, 1874.

And the following reply made, embodying explanation of the circumstances and an expression of the Council's regret at the occurrence: at the same time stating that instructions had been given to the Police which will prevent similar proceedings in future.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
SHANGHAI, 23*rd December*, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of 19th instant, with enclosures from Mr. Forrest, H. B. M.'s Consul at Ningpo, and from H. E. the Taotai at that place, relative to the irregular arrest of a Chinese subject named Wu, in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, by two of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force.

The Council regret exceedingly the occurrence of this affair, and I therefore hasten to inform you, and, availing of your kind offices, the Chinese Authorities at Ningpo, that the proceedings on the part of the detectives referred to were unauthorized, and are condemned alike by the Council and Mr. Stripling, the Acting Superintendent of Police, who e conduct in the affair will best be gathered from the following statement of the case:—

The Chinaman Wu is known to have been implicated in the abduction of a Chinese woman in the Settlement during the month of October last, and a warrant had been issued for his arrest by the Mixed Court Magistrate. Wu, however, managed to escape to Ningpo, and it then became necessary to obtain a fresh warrant, from H. E. the Taotai here, to arrest the man in Ningpo. This caused some delay, and in the meanwhile two detectives were sent to Ningpo to watch Wu, until this new warrant had been procured. They were furnished with a semi-official letter from Mr. Stripling to Mr. Golding, requesting the latter to afford them any assistance he could in this direction.

This letter was not delivered until after the arrest had been made; and it is due therefore to the foreign officials at Ningpo, to state here that they knew nothing whatever of the steps that were being taken to keep sight of Wu. Before the warrant reached Ningpo, the police discovered that Wu was about to depart into the interior, and over-zealous in their endeavours to capture the fugitive, committed the act complained of. They had no instructions to make the arrest; and in consequence of their behaviour on the occasion, both will be reprimanded and one dismissed the Force—further instructions being given to the Police which will prevent similar proceedings in future.

The Council beg you to note that H. E. the Taotai's warrant had been applied for and reached Ningpo before the seizure had been reported in Shanghai.

Trusting this explanation will be satisfactory, and remove any unfavorable impression that may have been formed of the conduct of the Council or the Acting Superintendent of Police.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

Coolie Labor.

The Committee find on enquiry from the Inspector of Nuisances, with regard to cleaning and watering the roads, the nature of the work is such that in engaging and paying coolies employed, it can be done cheaper on a system similar to that prevailing in the Public Works Department, than by contract.

Hawkers' Stands and Signboards

In the Native quarters of the Settlement, the Committee consider there is no necessity to interfere with.

Maloo and other Street Markets.

In conformity with request of the Council, the Committee have discussed the question of levying a small fee for the use made of the roads. They are not in favor of instituting any charge at present.

Nuisances.

Several cases of nuisances on Chinese properties have either been abated immediately, or where refusal or delay has been met with, the assistance of the Mixed Court has been solicited with successful result.

Leave.

Mr. Penfold left for nine months leave of absence on the 20th May, 1874. Mr. A. Stripling has performed the duties of Superintendent of Police during Mr. Penfold's absence, satisfactorily.

Lighting.

The Council having applied to have the public lamps lighted earlier during the winter months, the arrangement proposed by the Gas Company has been agreed to.

Pawnshops.

The falling off in the fees derived from licensing Pawnshops is explained in the following report from the Acting Superintendent of Police.

Gentlemen,—I annex, herewith, a Return of the average monthly business done in the Pawnshops in the English Settlement, for the year ending the 30th September, 1874, and respectfully invite your attention to the decrease of business during the last, as compared with the previous quarters. The figures show a falling off in the business done to the amount of 99,403 dollars.

Taxes are collected on the actual amount advanced. The rates vary from ½ to ¾ per cent., and the deficit during the last quarter is to be attributed, partly, to a general decrease of business, and partly to the small sums advanced on the goods received in pawn.

The pawnbrokers complain of heavy losses caused by depreciation of the goods pledged, and for which they are unable to find purchasers, and they have, in consequence, been compelled to reduce the usual advances of from 60 to 70 per cent., to 25 or 30 per cent., on the goods pawned.

A. STRIPLING,
Acting Superintendent.

28th *October*, 1874.

Return showing the average monthly business done in the Pawnshops in the English Settlement, for the four quarters ending:—

Letter.	Number.	December 31st, 1873.	March 31st, 1874.	June 30th, 1874.	September 30th, 1874.	
		$	$	$	$	
C	213	1,089	1,329	1,131	648	
D	216	7,860	7,960	10,457	7,040	
	237	5,797	7,796	7,954	3,784	
E	50	3,713	3,203	...	...	Closed.
G	25	177	185	191	153	
	190	424	572	...	...	Closed.
	307	155	...	...	...	Closed.
	390	74	76	77	77	
	395	4,439	4,628	3,351	...	Closed.
	400	120	111	...	...	Closed.
	406	119	110	123	125	
	413	146	98	135	120	
	415	147	138	181	142	
	446	...	...	167	186	
	595	3,858	4,572	4,154	3,293	
	656	4,577	1,960	...	...	Closed.
	775	4,288	6,178	6,108	3,070	
	894	266	...	...	...	Closed.
	896	516	421	618	429	
H	11	224	236	218	213	
	216	282	370	178	69	
I	208	...	...	...	196	
J	183	1,789	1,849	1,588	2,083	
K	28	8,098	11,156	9,987	6,407	
	245	1,063	...	205	210	
	287	273	274	199	193	
L	199	6,943	9,081	7,105	6,648	
M	68	8,575	8,209	6,909	6,304	
	189a	...	364	251	...	Closed.
O	567	2,508	3,846	...	...	Closed.
P	583	6,838	8,192	7,918	5,435	
	598	2,761	3,485	3,204	...	Closed.
	652	8,211	10,731	10,250	6,043	
Month .....$		85,340	97,130	82,669	528,683	
Quarter .....$		256,020	291,390	248,007	158,604	

A. STRIPLING,
Acting Superintendent.

Movements of Bodies of Chinese Soldiers.

Representations have been made to the Consuls of the danger attending Bodies of Chinese Troops passing through the main streets of the Settlements en route to and from the city. The necessity for this arose during the Formosan difficulty between China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, *5th November*, 1874.

SIR,—At the last Meeting of Council it was the opinion of my colleagues that the practice of marching small detachments of native soldiery from time to time through the Settlement to and from the city should be prohibited.

The rule which the soldiers make of levying exactions from the small Storekeepers en route, is a source of great annoyance and constant complaint, and the Council fear may lead to a breach of the peace and good order of the Settlement.

I have therefore the honour to beg that the views of the Council may be represented through your valuable medium in the proper quarter in order that the native Authorities may issue instructions to the Mandarins in charge to conduct their troops by other routes than the principal streets of the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

GEO. F. SEWARD, ESQ.,
Senior Consul Shanghai.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
SHANGHAI, *5th November*, 1874.

JOHN G. PURDON, ESQ.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date.

I fear that a representation such as that requested by you may be offensive to the Authorities, and looking to the fact that the movements of troops are probably nearly if not quite over, I beg leave to ask whether it may not be as well to avoid bringing up the matter. If from your better information you think the representation necessary, kindly advise me accordingly with such supporting facts as may enable me to put the matter in a proper light.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

The building in the Foochow Road temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chinese Hospital Trustees in August 1873 was vacated by them in July 1874. The Committee then took steps to ascertain whether it could be put to the use for which it was originally intended, and having doubts in their own mind, asked for full report from the Health Officer as to the suitability of the building for a Lock Hospital. The subjoined exhaustive Memorandum was sent in.

HEALTH OFFICER'S MEMORANDUM ON PROPOSED LOCK HOSPITAL.

January 26th, 1875

Since the size of the building will depend on the number of women expected to be present at the weekly examinations, and to be treated in the wards, it is first necessary to have definite ideas on these points. The Census, which, with the assistance of the Police, I made in 1871, is, I believe, a sufficiently correct basis for the

calculation. At that date—known to the Police, and living in the Foreign Settlements—there were 313 Native Prostitutes who received the visits of Foreigners, viz: in the English Settlement 92, in Hongkew 131, in the French Concession 90. It is nearly certain that these numbers have since undergone little change. When police regulations compelling the weekly visists of Inspections are at first enforced, it is only reasonable to suppose that the number of *professed* Prostitutes will be sensibly diminished, but it is scarcely likely that such diminution will be permanent or even of very long duration. The proposed building may therefore be calculated to provide accommodation for the examination of fifty women on one day; that is to say waiting-room accommodation, for the women will of course appear singly before the Inspecting Surgeon. The daily average of patients under treatment in the wards will rarely exceed 30, but ward accommodation should be provided for 40, as the numbers at first starting may be greater.

With the Council's Engineer I have, during the past week, visited the house at the head of the Foochow Road, in which the English Municipal authorities proposed at one time to commence the work of a Lock Hospital. I cannot regard this building as at all suitable for the present purpose, an opinion in which Mr. Oliver coincides. It is a poorly constructed wooden tenement, which has already fallen much into disrepair, and which neither provides proper nor sufficient accommodation. If the inspection of public women is seriously to be taken in hand in Shanghai, it will be necessary to build on a plan somewhat similar to that adopted in the Hospital for Chinese in Shantung Road.

In constructing such a building the following points require attention.

1. The room in which the examination of the women is conducted must have thorough illumination by daylight. As a matter of convenience it should communicate with the waiting-room on the one side, and with the wards on the other.

2. A sufficiently large, well lighted (by day and gas light) and well ventilated room should be provided for the in-door patients, as a day-room in which they can sit, eat and work.

3. Space may to some extent be economised in the wards, as the patients will seldom need to remain in bed during the day, and the windows and doors can, as a rule, be freely used for ventilation.

4. Special attention must be given to the construction of the Lavatories, as vaginal injections and medicated baths are essentials in the treatment of some cases.

5. Two private wards should be provided, intended for the reception of single patients.

6. Accommodation will be needed in the main building for a resident Native (Cantonese) Matron; and if it be thought advisable to have the Visiting Surgeon's Assistant also resident, a room must be provided for him, but this need not necessarily be in the main building.

7. To secure the detention in Hospital of the women found to be diseased, the buildnig must be surrounded by a wall. A Gate-man's house should be attached to the door leading through this.

8. Besides the points already noted, the more ordinary requirements of a Hospital must be provided for in the building. Among these I reckon a small room to be used as a Dispensary, rooms for Servants and a properly fitted Kitchen.

The Staff should consist of the *Visiting Surgeon*, the *Visiting Surgeon's Assistant* (a native), the *Matron* (native), the *Cook* and his Assistant, *Coolies* and the *Gateman*.

The salaries of these Officials may be reckoned as follows:—

Visiting Surgeon	Tls.	1,000.00 a year.
Surgeon's Assistant	„	200.00 „
The Matron	„	35.00 „
The Cook	„	120.00 „
Cook's Assistant	„	50.00 „
Coolies, say	„	225.00 „
Gate-man	„	50.00 „
	Tls.	1,680.00 a year.

Besides the above-named, I recommend that at first starting two experienced Surgeons should be selected from among the Shanghai practitioners, to act as Consulting Surgeons, engaged to visit the Hospital monthly for the purpose of conferring with the Surgeon actually in charge as to the details of the work. These Gentlemen to receive an ordinary consultation fee (Tls. 10) for each visit.

The following list will give a rough idea of the Furniture needed.

1. In the waiting-room,—Benches for sixty women.
2. In the Examining room (used also as operating room),—
   - An inspection table of peculiar construction.
   - Three Chairs.
   - An operating table.
   - An ordinary table for holding instruments, &c.
   - A cabinet for the instruments.
   - Wash-hand stand.
   - Stand for washing instruments.
3. In the Wards,—
   - Iron bedsteads for 42 patients.
   - A centre table.
   - Small cupboard tables for each bed.
4. In the Lavatories,—Baths, washstands, &c.
5. In the Kitchen,—The usual furnishings of Dresser and Cooking Range.
6. In the rooms occupied by Matron and (or) Native Assistant,—Bed, table, chairs, washstands, &c.
7. In the Gate-man's and Coolies' rooms,—Beds, washstands, tables, &c.
8. A room to be used as a store-room, and the small room to be used as a Dispensary should be fitted up with shelves and drawers.

I should say roughly that the furniture might be supplied at a cost of Tls. 900.

The following comprises nearly all the Instruments which should be provided at first starting.

- A rectum speculum.
- Two metal speculums to be used at the weekly inspections.
- A Marion Sims speculum.
- A set of 3 Fergusson's Glass speculums.
- Two pairs uterine forceps.
- Two long and two short caustic holders.
- Two metal tongue Spatulæ.
- Two silver directors.
- Two probes.
- Two dressing forceps.
- Two dissecting forceps.
- Two Artery forceps.
- Two Scissors, ordinary, large.
- Two „ curved or flat and probe pointed.
- Two „ angular.
- Scalpels, 4 common in ivory handles.
- „ 3 curved sharp pointed ditto.
- „ 3 curved probe pointed ditto.
- „ 2 straight probe pointed ditto.
- Four curved sponge holders for the throat.
- Playfair's probes.

These might all, I imagine, be supplied at a cost of about Tls. 125.

Of Miscellaneous articles I should recommend that two lamps with cloaks for the administration of Calomel vapour baths be provided. A certain supply of blankets or wadded quilts will be necessary. Lint, bandages, oil-silk and oakum will be needed for dressing. A spirit lamp with a small stand of Test tubes had also better be furnished.

The medicines kept in stock should be few and simple. The following is a rough list of probable necessaries.

Quinine.	Perchloride of Iron (liquid).
Cod Liver Oil.	Glycerine.
Iron Tincture.	Carbolic Acid.
Opium Tincture.	Nitric Acid (fort.)
Opium Powder.	Nitrate of Silver.
Iodide of Potash.	Sulphate of Copper.
Bromide of Potash.	Zinc Sulphate.
Liq. of bichl. of Mercury.	Zinc Chloride.
Tinc. of Bark.	Tannic Acid.
Tinc. of Orange.	Calomel Ointment.
Sal Volatile.	Blue Ointment.
Bicarbonate of Potash and Soda.	Dilute Nitrate of Mercury Ointment.
Tinc. of Gentian (Comp.)	Zinc Ointment.
Calomel.	Iodiform.
Castor Oil.	Starch Powder.
Black Draught.	Lime Water.
Blue Pill (Mass).	Chloroform.
Colocynth and Henbane Pill (Mass).	Weights, Spatula and Measure Glasses.

If extras are required, or complicated prescriptions need to be made up, it would be better to get these directly from one of the Local Dispensaries. For this purpose a book should be kept at the Hospital, in which orders may be entered by the Surgeon in charge.

It shows then that if the idea of a Lock Hospital is to be entertained, there must be no half measures, and that the Ratepayers must make up their minds to spend the sum asked for by Dr. Henderson at the outset, and to put aside every year, say, Tls. 2,000 to work the Institution on a proper basis. Then the Community must consider whether they will go to this expense, bearing in mind that without the support of the Chinese authorities the success of the Hospital is highly doubtful.

Co-operation of the French Council.—The neighbouring Municipality expressed a desire to act in common with this, as the most economical manner of proceeding at first, and offered to bear half the expenses incurred in erecting the present building, but if it were found to be not large enough to admit the visits of women from both Settlements, they desired to know the extra cost that would be entailed in making it so. They were furnished with the substance of Dr. Henderson's report, and here matters rest at present.

The Committee are of opinion that the scheme at present is not feasible.

Slaughter House.

Desiring to give the establishment of a Slaughter House their immediate attention, the Committee early in the year visited Pah-sien-jao in order to satisfy themselves as to its condition, and how far it was advisable to build in that locality as urged by the dealers and knackers. The Committee found the description of the place given by the Health Officer in his report for 1873-1874 in no way exaggerated; yet owing to an unwillingness to sell on the part of the owner of the only site fit for a Slaughter House (open ground on the South side of Soochow Creek),

the Committee felt bound to utilize the Pah-sien-jao district if possible. Here they met with the same difficulty; a piece of land large enough could not be bought. Attention was then turned to Sinza, the neighbourhood of the Gas Works being fixed upon.

The first step was to secure the co-operation of the Chinese authorities. The Committee were met by unsatisfactory arguments, as will be seen in the correspondence.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
SHANGHAI, *8th December*, 1874.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

SIR,—I enclose to you herewith a copy of a dispatch from the Taoutai in regard to the slaughter-house matter.

As the conclusions taken by him are unsatisfactory, I yesterday saw the Mixed Court magistrate and arranged a basis for a further examination of the matter.

I have no doubt at all that the consent of the authorities to the proposed site can be secured, and I will see that it be done at an early moment. Meanwhile I think you may move to ascertain whether the land can be bought.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

TAOUTAI *to* Mr. SEWARD, *United States Consul-General.*
25th, 10th Moon.—December 3rd, 1874.

On the 17th, 9th Moon, I received Y. E.'s letters informing me that the Municipal Council proposed to build a slaughter-house somewhere near the Gas Works.

I directed the Shanghai and Mixed Court Magistrates to inspect the locality and report.

They have now reported, saying that although there is vacant ground near the Gas Works, they think that the people in that vicinity having never been annoyed by the bad smell arising from a slaughter-house, will be sure to complain.

Moreover, as the North wind will bring the bad smell into the Concession, there will be danger of sickness therefrom. Without the West gate, at a place known as Pah-sen-djaw, there have for some time been slaughter-houses. Therefore it does not seem desirable to build them elsewhere. In regard to the locality near the Gas Works, if the people should not acquiesce, then the scheme would not be admissible. If the Municipal Council insist on building another slaughter-house, let them find a place somewhere near the Pah-sen-djaw. In regard to the slaughter of beeves there are two kinds, the kind used by foreigners for beef and the kind used for plowing the fields. The latter kind should not be slaughtered. We request that you will inform Mr. Seward, the Consul-General.

I accordingly send herewith their report and have to request that you will inform the Municipal Council.

December 4th, 1874.—M. T. YATES, *Interpreter.*

Mr. Seward's suggestion was acted upon and an offer made for a tract of land in Sinza possessing every advantage for drainage, which has been referred to the owner in England.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

SHANGHAI, 1st *April*, 1875.

SIR,—During the past year the roads and alleys of the Foreign Settlement North of the Yang-King-Pang have been swept and cleaned daily (except on Sundays when the roads were swept only). From the fact that garbage is continually being thrown into the streets at all hours of the day, giving them a most untidy and neglected appearance, I suggested in May last that a few additional coolies and one additional cart be employed, and that the streets be swept twice daily instead of once. The Council sanctioned the expenditure necessary to carry this out, and the system has proved very satisfactory, there being a decided improvement in the cleanliness of the streets. The next and most important step required to make this improvement more marked is to prevent garbage being at any time thrown on to the road, the occupants of houses, both Foreign and Native, being compelled to keep their garbage and stable manure, &c., on their premises until the dust cart arrives, when it can be removed. This would, I think, save a considerable amount of labour, not only in sweeping, but in scraping and mending roads. During the last thirteen years all the street sweepings, &c., &c., collected from the roads of the so-called English Settlement, have been deposited in ponds and on low swampy land situated on the Old Race Course. The system of depositing such large quantities of garbage within the limits of the Settlement was attended with considerable risk to public health, and it was thought advisable to remove it entirely out of the Settlement. A contract to that effect was accordingly made in May last, and since then the garbage has been removed in boats from the Settlements and deposited near the Stone Bridge, on the North bank of the Soochow Creek.

The number of Cart-loads of garbage collected during the year has been as follows:—

	English Settlement.		*Honghew.*
	GARBAGE.	MUD.	GARBAGE.
1874—April	1400	30	246
May	1747	...	264
June	1603	12	252
July	1672	...	287
August	1672	48	304
September	1460	74	281
October	1297	80	294
November	1135	21	272
December	1268	20	260
1875—January.....	1273	61	306
February	1301	184	288
March	1398	160	304
Total	17226	690	3358

The increase in the amount of garbage removed, compared with the previous year, has been:—

In so-called English Settlement	2084	Cart-loads
In Hongkew	337	„
Total	2421	Cart-loads

The system of laying curb and side-channels and of paving the alleys in the back parts of the Settlement has been attended with excellent results, and is, I think, an improvement little removed from that to be gained by drainage. I would recommend that the system be extended to the alleys in Hongkew. This portion of the Settlement (Hongkew) is daily increasing in size and requires more attention, and I beg to suggest that the system of sweeping roads twice daily be extended to Hongkew, and that four additional coolies be employed for that purpose. They will, I think, be sufficient to do the extra work.

The Night Soil contractor has performed his work satisfactorily, few complaints having been made against him. During the year more than 700 houses owned by, or under the agency of, Foreigners have been taken out of his hands, and the Night Soil therefrom collected by private contractors. About 300 of these houses being new, the actual loss to the contractor is about 400 houses. If this system goes on at a similar rate, in a few years the Council's contract will be absolutely worthless, and in place of being a source of income, it will in all probability become an expense. Apart from this the practice is objectionable, if the removal of Night Soil is to be properly controlled.

It has been intimated that the Nuisance Branch of the Sanitary Department might be worked much cheaper than it is at present. I fail in the least to see where any reduction could be made, so as to keep the Branch efficient. Perhaps a resumé of thirteen years' experience may not be altogether uninteresting and, I think, will prove that much more work is done now with a less number of coolies, than was the case in the earlier days of the Settlement, and that there is no waste of time or labour on the part of coolies employed scavengering.

When I entered the Council's service in March 1862 as Inspector of Nuisances, there were employed by my predecessor 110 coolies sweeping roads in the so-called English Settlement. All the garbage, &c., from Foreign Hongs and also from many of the Native Hongs was carried to boats at the various jetties on the Bund by coolies belonging to the Hongs. (At present nearly all this garbage, &c., is shot into the street to be carted away.)

At that time the Native-inhabited portion of the Settlement was only one-third as large as it is now, the western limits being Shantung and Shanse Roads; even the Nankin Road was not built up so far as what is now Fuhkien Road.

The garbage of the Southern portion was partly carried to the Yang-King-Pang, where four large boats were provided for its reception, and part was thrown into a large pond between the Fuhkien and Hoopeh Roads, immediately in front of the entrance to the Parsee Cemetery. The garbage from the Northern portion of the Settlement was deposited on a low swamp between the Ningpo and Tientsin Roads, and about in line with what is now the Shanse Road. By having three convenient places at which to deposit garbage, the distance it had to be carried was not great. The roads at that time, and for several successive years, could only be swept three times a week, and most of the alleys were cleaned by private watchmen.

At present the roads are swept twice a day and the alleys once; a few only of the alleys are still cleaned by private watchmen. The number of coolies employed sweeping in the so-called English Settlement is at present 62, washing urinals, &c. 4, sweeping roads in Hongkew 12—making a total for both Settlements of 78 coolies.

It cannot but be admitted, that there is an annual increase of expenditure in the Nuisance Branch; yet I do not think this extra expenditure is out of proportion to the increased amount of labour. As a general rule, additional work cannot be done without incurring extra expense. Within the last few years a good deal of additional work and expenses have been transferred from other Departments. Watering roads, for instance,—an expensive item—was changed from the Engineer's Department to that of the Nuisance Branch, and since then many new roads have been made and many more metalled, creating a necessity, from the accumulation of dust, for more watering; and during the past year the work of cleaning sinks has also been taken out of the Engineer's Department and placed in charge of this Branch, representing an additional expenditure of about Tls. 500 per annum thrown on this Department.

The increase in the amount of garbage collected since 1873 is considerable, being in the so-called English Settlement 4301 cart-loads and in Hongkew 1951 loads. No additional coolies have been employed to assist in collecting and removing this extra quantity of garbage, but should the increase continue, I fear the present staff of coolies will be inadequate for the work.

Watering Roads.—The expenses attending this Branch are necessarily great, and will in all probability continue to increase, as more new roads are made and metalled. Some ten years ago the Bund was the only road watered, the Council then possessing two water carts only. During the time the late Mr. John Clark was Municipal Engineer, the number of carts was increased to seven. At present the Council, besides having fourteen carts in use, have twenty coolies employed with tubs watering the Bunds of both Settlement. These Tub coolies do not get constant employment even during the summer months, and they at

times become very dissatisfied, and refuse to work unless they get permanent employment or higher wages when so employed. They struck work last summer on one occasion, just at the time they knew their services were most urgently required, during a very hot windy day in July.

This system of watering the Bund is attended with no little inconvenience to the public, owing to the fact that it is necessary to make the road so very wet in order to keep down the dust, till the coolies return and begin again. It takes 3½ hours to water the Bund and Soochow Road, or from the Yang-King-Pang to the Bridge at the North end of Honan Road. Another difficulty is to get a sufficient supply of water for the carts, even at this season. The carts are filled with two Hand Engines worked by 36 coolies (increased to 44 during hot weather), and after being at work for an hour or two, it is next to impossible to get more than 10 or 12 strokes per minute; in fact, the coolies seem to be pumped out. Again, during the Winter and Spring the weather is so very uncertain, that it is very difficult to anticipate with any degree of certainty, whether it will be necessary to water the roads or not, and unless coolies are engaged at 7 A.M., they cannot be obtained during the day. Consequently should a change take place in the weather, so as to render their services necessary, the public suffer and have to put up with any amount of dust. It frequently occurs that coolies are engaged for filling water carts at 7 A.M., but from a change of weather their services are not required. They are however paid 50 cash each for being detained.

To remedy all this trouble and inconvenience would cost but a small outlay, and I think would give general satisfaction. I would again suggest a small steam pump afloat at the Kiukiang Road Jetty, the water to be pumped into a tank so that a cart could be filled in a minute or two, and with three additional carts and six ponies, the Tub coolies watering the Bund could be dispensed with. After the Bund had been watered during the morning, three fresh ponies could come to work at 11 A.M., and so keep the Bund damp until the other ponies return in the afternoon. I would further remark that at present it takes one hour and-a-half to fill 30 water carts, which quantity is sufficient for the Bund only. Objection might be taken to the noise a steam pump would make, but this, I am informed by Mr. Kite, could easily be remedied by making the discharge steam pipe large, or by passing it into water.

The present system of watering Hongkew would have to be continued, as the distance would be so great, that a considerable loss of labour would result. The stretch of road to be watered in Hongkew extends from the Pontoon Bridge to No. 1 Lamp Pillar beyond Mr. Hayes' house, Broadway Road. At present these carts are filled at three different places, so as to give the ponies as little unnecessary work as possible.

Mr. Oliver informs me that a steam pump lifting nearly a tun of water per minute could be laid down in Shanghai for Tls. 600, erection of tank and other fixings Tls. 400—total Tls. 1,000. The maintenance of the same would be about Tls. 1,000 per annum. There would be a set off against this of Tls. 548 per annum for wages paid Tub coolies and Tls. 330 for repairs, purchase of hose, &c.

Street Lamps.—Very many of these require repairing. I refer specially to the glass at the bottom of the lamp, which is invariably broken, or so clogged with oil and dirt as to prevent the light passing through it. The ventilators are also many of them out of order, and if the wind is at all strong, the light is blown out.

The greatest nuisances at present existing in the Settlement seem to be on waste or unoccupied land imperfectly drained.

JOHN HOWES,
Inspector of Nuisances.

The Secretary Municipal Council.

INSPECTOR OF MARKET'S REPORT.

For the Year ending 31*st March*, 1875.

Sir,—During the period embraced in this Report I have carefully inspected the Butchers' shops in the Settlement North of the Yang-King-Pang daily, and have at all times, with but few exceptions, found them well supplied with good meat. The Canton Butchers living in Hongkew have had by far the best meat offered to the public. Being men of considerable means, they are enabled to keep large supplies of cattle and to obtain the pick of live stock as it arrives from the country.

The seizure of bad meat exposed for sale during the year has been only 513 lbs.

I have been enabled to check carcases unfit for food being cut up for consumption, by making it a practice of daily visiting the slaughter-houses at Pah-sien-jao and examining the meat after it has been dressed.

Not being empowered to seize it beyond the limits, I have prevailed upon the butchers in every case to send meat which was unfit for food to the boiling-down establishments, and thereby avoid risk of seizure.

It is almost needless to say that the persons exhibiting unsound meat for sale (Chinese) were prosecuted before the Mixed Court. They were fined from $10 to $20. In one case only was the fine not inflicted, but the Butcher's shop was ordered to be shut up and was closed as the Court directed.

The number of Butchers' shops in the Settlement is 3 Foreign and 14 Native.

The number of Slaughter-houses where Cattle are killed and prepared for market is 10, Cattle sheds 14, Grease shops or Boiling-down Establishments 5.

The Cattle houses and sheds have been visited daily (Sundays excepted). The sheds have been well stocked with bullocks during the year, except in June last, when the supply on hand was barely sufficient for 8 days; there has however always been an abundant supply of good sheep. 150 sheep have died from injuries received in the boats while being conveyed to Shanghai, the mutton being sold to the grease shops. This together with 319 poor and thin bullocks, 487 buffaloes and 55 ponies found consumers in the Chinese market. The number of Cattle slaughtered from 1st October, 1874, to 31st March, 1875, has been—Bullocks 2675, Sheep 4025, Calves 280 and Pigs 109.

I am happy to be able to report that I have discovered no disease amongst the Cattle during the past year. I have been informed that 3 cows died at the "British Dairy" and 1 at the "Shanghai Dairy." These deaths occurred early in the Summer of 1874 and were not attributed to Rinderpest.

The ponies kept at the Native Livery Stables have been kept in fair condition, one case only has come under my notice of cruelty to animals. The owner of the pony on the occasion was tried and punished at the Mixed Court for working the animal with badly galled shoulders.

Licenses are held by Native Livery Stable Keepers for 76 ponies and 57 carriages. Nine of the Native proprietors amalgamated and built one large establishment in the Hoopeh Road, and the accommodation provided there for the ponies is good.

Licenses are held by 6 Foreigners for hire of ponies and carriages.

During the year licenses were issued for 500 Jin-rick-shas, and while the vehicles were new and during the warm weather they were kept tolerably clean, but during the Winter months they have been plying for hire in a most filthy condition. This is owing principally to the system on which they are hired out to coolies daily. I am informed that in several instances the coolies do not return to the establishment they belong to for weeks together, and during the time they neglect to work or repair the carriages. The owners (Chinese) seem to care but little about the matter, so long as they are paid for the hire daily by the coolie to whom the Jin-rick-sha is let. Numbers of these vehicles have been found in such bad state of repair, that they are not safe for the public use, and during the last three or four months I have condemned 38 Jin-rick-shas as unsafe, and removed the license plates until the vehicles until they were properly repaired or replaced by new carriages. If the licenses are to be renewed during the coming year, I would suggest that the Regulations be made much more stringent.

Game.—The market, after 15 days being allowed to get rid of stocks, was closed to the sale of Game on the 15th March, and 226 heads of Game found after that date were seized and destroyed, after an order had been obtained from the Mixed Court for the necessary authority to doso.

JOHN HOWES,
Inspector of Nuisances.

The Secretary Municipal Council.

REPORT FROM ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

SHANGHAI, 31*st March*, 1875.

To the WATCH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your despatch calling my attention to the apparent increase of crime in the Settlement, and asking what in my opinion may be the cause, and whether the strength of the Police Force is sufficient for the requirements of the place. In reply I have the honour to inform you, that crime has not prevailed to any very great extent. The increase is more apparent than real, and you will be pleased to learn that there have been fewer serious crimes during the year than during any previous year since 1874, and in the matter of larcenies in dwellings there has been a marked decrease.

The number of Chinese proceeded against during the year is shown in the annexed Returns, under the same classification of offences as given in preceding years. An additional Table will be found, showing the number of Chinese apprehended for different offences since 1864 to the close of the year 1874-1875. In the total number of apprehensions the Returns show a decrease of 266 as compared with the number for 1873-1874.

Only one case of felonious assault on a Foreigner was reported during the year. The offender was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to receive 300 blows with the bamboo, with 3 months' cangue, and thereafter to be deported to Canton. The flogging was promptly and properly administered, and no doubt had a salutary effect on others of his class.

Two cases of assault on foreign ladies occurred during the same period. The first case was upon a young lady by a drunken coolie, who was immediately arrested and punished. The second case was more serious, and was committed upon a lady while walking with her husband in Szechuen Road. Unfortunately the man ran away, and although every effort was made to trace him, I regret to say he has not been arrested.

Cases of common assault on Chinese, simple larceny, and misdemeanour are of daily occurrence. The former class of offences are mostly of a very trivial nature, and the latter offences are principally committed by well known thieves, to whom the prospect of a few blows, lightly laid on, is not sufficiently impressive to induce them to lead honest lives.

Without meaning to cast any reflections upon the Chinese Magistrate, I feel bound to express my dissatisfaction with the light sentences passed upon habitual criminals at the Mixed Court, and, in my opinion, the most fruitful cause of crime in the Settlement is the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted, which are usually of such a mild nature, as to invite repetition of the offence.

Mild measures produce no deterrent effect upon professional thieves, but I am convinced, that a little severity and less ill-judged leniency would exercise a wholesome influence upon the criminal classes, and would soon rid the Settlement of incorrigible thieves, whose frequent appearance at the Mixed Court excites no surprise.

With reference to the strength of the Police Force, I am of opinion that if crime is checked by a little firmness, the present strength, with three or four additional Native Constables for duty on the Bridges, will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the place.

Eleven men resigned during the year, (out of whom, one resigned from ill health, three claimed their discharge and passages home) and seven probationary Constables for other employment.

Six men were dismissed for misconduct.

Fifteen joined the force. A difficulty is experienced in getting a choice of suitable men for the service.

Destitute Foreigners.—Applications from persons deservedly entitled to relief, I am happy to state, have not been frequent.

A. STRIPLING,
Acting Superintendent.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF CHINESE APPREHENDED FOR DIFFERENT OFFENCES, DURING THE UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS.

Offences.	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75
Absconding	...	...	...	7	4	7	12	17	24	14	6
Assault	328	228	254	229	288	281	308	258	353	425	309
Burglary and Housebreaking	112	86	132	94	51	162	110	76	53	57	56
Committing a Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	250	279	196	25	135	36
Cutting and Wounding	30	23	23	14	21	14	10	19	16	12	15
Drunkenness	60	50	45	24	35	33	58	62	95	85	91
Embezzlement	...	...	...	2	3	9	5	15	9	10	4
Firing Crackers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	58	46	71
Forgery	...	7	2	7	11	5	8	...	...	...	...
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Furious Riding	18	18	15	6	21	14	3	30	12	35	9
Gambling	...	56	129	72	44	86	124	251	172	60	103
Kidnapping	34	14	33	25	10	7	30	13	14	22	7
Larceny	943	1057	1053	859	817	1211	1328	1089	1164	1171	927
Larceny by Servants	...	187	75	79	100	46	48	44	59	48	68
Loitering	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	85	122	170	104
Misdemeanor	887	819	426	287	298	294	156	219	142	139	319
Murder	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1
Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	259	142	50	55	72	183
Rape	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Receiving Stolen Property	25	64	88	63	55	43	72	67	55	54	46
Riotous and Destroying Property	81	...	...	18	85	61	31	66	95	70	77
Robbery	292	45	37	29	10	...	...	...	2	5	...
Shouting and Creating a Disturbance	...	...	...	3	178	208	277	260	218	375	305
Squeezing	62	48	25	6	17	11	14	6	24	...	12
Uttering	8	14	6	4	1	12	21	11	24	...	1
	2880	2716	2343	1888	2049	3013	3387	2863	2791	3016	2760
Vagrancy	...	...	...	...	...	4318	3351	3069	1665	2689	4118
TOTAL	2884	2716	2343	1888	2049	7331	6738	5932	4456	5615	6878

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE, FROM 1st APRIL, 1874, TO 31st MARCH, 1875.

Crimes.	Blows.			Cangue.			Imprisonment.			Blows & Cangue.				Fined.	Referred to City.	Remanded.	Warned.	Dismissed.	Total.
	Not exceeding 50	Upwards of 50 not exceeding 100	Upwards of 100	Not exceeding 7 days	Upwards 7 days not exceeding 1 month	Upwards of one month	Not exceeding 7 days	Upwards 7 days not exceeding 1 month	Upwards of one month	Not exceeding 100	Upwards of 100	Not exceeding 1 month	Upwards of one month						
Absconding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	6
Assault	2	36	4	7	3	...	26	3	...	28	9	24	13	63	25	28	11	64	309
Burglary and Housebreaking	...	16	11	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	4	1	1	7	1	1	56
Committing a Nuisance	...	...	...	3	6	3	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	36
Cutting and Wounding	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	...	...	15
Drunkenness	1	3	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	38	...	2	17	4	91
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Firing Crackers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	71
Fraud	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	10
Furious Riding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	9
Gambling	...	42	...	15	7	...	4	12	...	4	1	5	...	...	2	4	11	1	103
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	7
Larceny	120	186	42	124	45	9	93	8	...	95	28	109	14	18	26	51	10	72	927
Larceny by Servants	1	8	2	2	7	...	11	...	...	6	5	10	1	15	...	7	...	4	68
Loitering	4	11	11	20	3	5	27	5	...	2	1	2	1	...	6	1	6	2	104
Misdemeanor	4	7	...	11	9	...	112	...	...	9	2	11	...	55	2	22	37	49	319
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Obstruction	25	7	...	11	...	...	119	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1	...	10	2	183
Receiving Stolen Property	...	11	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	2	1	18	2	2	2	2	46
Riotous and Destroying Property	...	13	...	...	2	...	4	3	1	5	4	8	1	31	1	3	...	10	77
Shouting and Creating a Disturbance	10	29	3	7	10	9	50	1	...	2	...	2	...	44	...	40	46	54	305
Squeezing	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	12
Uttering	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	161	137	77	209	93	28	499	39	3	160	67	189	38	367	72	173	161	268	2760

CONDITION OF CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1874, TO 31ST MARCH, 1875.

Months.	Neither read nor write.		Read only, or read & write imperfectly.		Read & write well.		Known Thieves.		Unknown.		Opium Smokers.		Under 10 years.		10 and under 20 years.		20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		Upwards of 40 years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
April	216	1	26	...	23	...	56	...	209	1	100	...	...	1	22	...	129	...	98	...	16	...	266
May	203	1	31	...	11	...	66	...	179	1	93	...	...	...	15	...	206	1	14	...	10	...	246
June	165	1	28	...	11	...	38	...	166	1	56	...	...	...	25	...	93	1	68	...	18	...	205
July	253	2	22	...	10	...	39	...	246	2	92	...	...	...	14	...	147	1	114	1	10	...	287
August	253	3	48	...	12	...	63	...	250	3	106	...	...	...	14	...	190	3	94	...	15	...	316
September	153	7	30	1	12	...	42	...	153	8	83	...	...	...	19	2	105	4	67	2	4	...	203
October	154	2	46	...	5	...	45	...	160	2	83	...	...	...	10	1	134	...	50	1	11	...	207
November	164	2	30	...	5	...	44	...	155	2	83	...	...	...	17	2	102	...	66	...	14	...	201
December	197	...	29	...	5	...	52	...	179	...	106	...	...	...	15	...	127	...	76	...	13	...	231
January	183	...	35	...	11	...	86	...	143	...	102	...	...	...	11	...	110	...	77	...	31	...	229
February	103	...	20	...	14	...	35	...	102	...	37	...	...	...	9	...	76	...	35	...	17	...	137
March	198	2	21	...	11	...	34	...	196	2	70	...	...	...	13	...	104	...	80	1	33	1	232
TOTAL...	2242	21	366	1	130	...	600	...	2138	22	1011	...	...	1	184	5	1523	10	839	5	192	1	2760

RETURN OF PRISONERS (FOREIGNERS) APPREHENDED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE OF THE SETTLEMENTS NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1874, TO 31ST MARCH, 1875.

Months.	*Assault.*	*Cutting & Wounding.*	*Desertion.*	*Drunk & Incapable.*	*Drunk and Riotous.*	*Embezzlement.*	*Furious Riding.*	*Larceny.*	*Murder.*	*Misdemeanour.*	*Totals.*
April	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	11
May	4	...	1	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	15
June	2	...	1	14	4	...	...	1	...	4	26
July	2	...	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	2	20
August	2	1	...	21	4	...	...	1	...	2	31
September	3	...	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	21
October	3	...	3	14	10	...	...	2	...	6	38
November	4	1	3	14	5	...	...	1	...	2	30
December	1	...	1	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	13
January	2	...	1	20	5	...	...	2	...	2	32
February	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
March	2	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	2	17
TOTAL	26	2	13	146	45	...	...	11	...	20	263

RETURN OF CHINESE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1874, TO 31ST MARCH, 1875.

Months.	Absconding.	Assault.	Burglary & House-breaking.	Committing a Nuisance.	Cutting & Wounding.	Drunkenness.	Embezzlement.	Firing Crackers.	Fraud.	Furious Riding.	Gambling.	Kidnapping.	Larceny.	Larceny by Servants.	Loitering.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Obstruction.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Rioting & Destroying Property.	Shouting & creating a Disturbance.	Spitting.	Uttering.	Vagrancy.	Total.
April	...	32	3	1	2	9	...	2	1	1	36	...	89	4	6	29	...	2	4	8	37	...	...	159	425
May	...	22	1	3	4	7	...	4	1	...	5	1	108	4	9	20	...	9	2	6	36	3	1	240	486
June	...	30	4	4	...	5	...	10	1	...	7	...	76	11	2	12	...	11	2	4	26	...	...	334	539
July	1	33	7	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	75	10	5	87	...	22	6	4	19	2	...	353	640
August	1	42	11	4	...	9	1	11	2	...	9	...	78	10	10	66	...	13	1	8	35	5	...	313	629
September ...	...	24	5	2	3	7	...	15	1	...	1	...	58	10	18	33	...	2	7	5	12	...	...	242	445
October	1	11	6	5	1	10	...	...	...	2	9	...	85	1	1	13	1	9	2	7	43	...	...	292	499
November ...	1	27	1	3	1	9	2	4	...	3	14	3	79	2	5	6	...	2	...	15	24	...	...	435	636
December ...	...	18	5	...	...	11	...	7	...	2	1	...	84	3	5	17	...	37	10	7	24	...	...	416	647
January	...	19	7	8	2	8	...	13	2	...	...	1	74	3	39	18	...	5	9	3	18	...	...	521	750
February ...	1	23	3	...	1	3	...	4	1	...	7	...	46	6	4	9	...	9	3	7	10	...	...	436	573
March	1	28	3	3	...	9	...	...	..	...	11	1	75	4	...	9	...	62	...	3	21	2	...	377	609
TOTAL...	6	309	56	36	15	91	4	71	10	9	105	7	927	68	104	319	1	183	46	77	305	12	1	4118	6878

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

1874.

Death Returns and Certificates of Death.

The deaths of eighty-three Foreigners have been registered in Shanghai during 1874. Since it is certain that the foreign population has not varied materially for some years past, these figures may be compared with the returns for 1870, when the last census was taken, and the intervening years. For the sake of obtaining a common standard of comparison, the foreign population—resident and non-resident—may be estimated at three thousand, a convenient number, which, if not absolutely correct, probably nearly approaches the truth.

In 1870	deaths registered	103,	mortality indicated	34.3	per 1000.
„ 1871	do.	99,	do.	33.0	do.
„ 1872	do.	101,	do.	33.6	do.
„ 1873	do.	90,	do.	30.0	do.
„ 1874	do.	83,	do.	27.6	do.

For the eighty-three deaths recorded during 1874, Medical Certificates stating the cause, or probable cause, of death, have been obtained in sixty-seven cases. The following is a list of those deaths for which such certificates are wanting; quotations are from the Official Copy of the Municipal Sexton's Register.

In February, a child aged 12 years, stated to be due to "bleeding from the nose" and classified accordingly in the tables at pages 90 and 91.

In March, a sailor, name and age given.

In May, a death on board ship, stated to be due to "Convulsions." and classified accordingly in the General Table at page 90.

In June, a coloured man, "found dead in Hongkew."

In August, two cases—one, a female infant, name given, cause of death "not known." One, an English sailor, aged 43, cause of death "not known;" certificate said to have been forwarded to the British Consulate.

Besides the above there are eleven deaths from "Drowning" without Medical Certificate.

Medical Certificates of death were first introduced in the year 1870 (see Health Officer's Report for that year page 8); the Council previous to that date receiving from the Municipal Sexton yearly death returns, in which, among other particulars, the cause of death was given in each case according to statements made by friends or attendants of the deceased. At the end of 1871 it was apparent that the form of the new Certificates was faulty, and with the assistance of the medical men then practising in Shanghai an attempt was made to remedy the defects, the

document at present in use being issued in 1872 with the sanction and approval of the Consular body. Alterations seem still however needed, and are indeed only delayed until the last issue is exhausted, and until the general feeling of the local practitioners can again be ascertained. The necessity for obtaining official information concerning the cause of a death before interment can be effected, is acknowledged, and it only remains for me to point out that when a Medical Certificate cannot be obtained, it should at least be ascertained formally from the Coroner or the Consul concerned, that the case is one to which no suspicious circumstances attach. The concealment of crime by hasty interment is always a possibility, and the Municipal Authorities in whose cemeteries all the burials are effected, must clearly share the responsibility should such an occurrence be brought to light. The peculiar value attaching to Medical Certificates for statistical and other purposes is manifest, and has been already sufficiently referred to in these Reports and other Official Memoranda.

A complete tabular arrangement of the deaths during 1874 will be found at page 90 of this Report. At page 91 an attempt has been made to separate the deaths which took place among the actual residents from those occurring among the non-residents, or that portion of the population which is chiefly represented by the sailors who visit the port; such a division has a certain value and interest, but unfortunately it is nearly impossible to make it with accuracy. Fourteen deaths among infants and young children have been registered, and these will be found tabulated separately on page 91, being also included in the general table.

The deaths of nine females are recorded, including four infants.

Nationality was registered in fifty-four cases; the distribution being as follows:—Great Britain 31, America 11, Germany 7, Holland 1, Sweden 1, Denmark 1, Indian 1, Eurasian 1.

Age was ascertained in 65 cases:—

Uuder 2 years			.....	11
Between	2	and 5	.....	1
„	5	„ 10	.....	1
„	10	„ 15	....	1
„	15	„ 20	.....	1
„	20	„ 30	.....	18
„	30	„ 40	.....	20
„	40	„ 45	.....	11

Besides these there is one death registered at 63 years.

Special Diseases of the Year.

Typhoid Fever.—As in 1873, so during 1874, cases of well marked Typhoid (Enteric) Fever have from time to time appeared among foreigners visiting or residing in the Settlement. Four deaths are attributed to this disease during the year viz: 2 in January, 1 in April

and 1 in November. Twelve cases were treated in the General Hospital during the same period. Knowing what we do of the conditions which favour the spread or genesis of this disease, we may safely affirm that its appearance indicates the necessity for increased vigilance in all matters relating to the public health, especially to the careful supervision of the food and water supply, the removal of garbage, and the cleansing of drains. To attach special importance to any one cause in general operation, as water and the like, would be premature, and is certainly not warranted during the past year either by the frequency of the manifestations, or by any facts yet stated concerning the individual cases. The close connection which exists between Enteric Fever, Dysentery, and certain forms of Malarious Fever has been pointed out and amply illustrated by systematic writers, and in special monographs; in Shanghai it is of importance to note this connection, for these diseases are here specially liable to be confounded, and indeed in a few instances cannot practically be distinguished during life. The question of contagion is important, being however unfortunately a matter regarding which a good deal of diversity of opinion has been expressed. It seems probable that in this respect the various types of the disease differ; one form being in no degree liable to spread, while another is as certainly dangerous to approach. In Shanghai, since the beginning of 1873, two examples have come to my knowledge in which it was at least not unreasonable to suspect direct transmission. The first was simply an instance of a second case occurring in one house after a short interval, the two being at the time of their occurrence, so far as the foreign population was concerned, solitary. The second was a case having a very clear history of previous exposure to contagion on a single occasion; it was remarkable in so far as the patient, while his disease was still a matter of uncertainty, expressed a fear lest having been exposed to the poison of Typhoid, he might be developing that Fever. So far however as I have been able to ascertain no individual of those in actual attendance upon the sick has suffered, and it may therefore be affirmed in the meantime, that if the Enteric Fever developed among foreigners in Shanghai is contagious, it is so in exceptional instances or under peculiar circumstances. Our large well ventilated apartments, and the cleanliness which the modern physician now enforces in the sick room, are safeguards which it is impossible to overate; and I can well believe that a case of Fever which is harmless in a foreign hong, may be the focus of a widespread mortality in the dismal interior of a coolie lodging house.

Diarrhœa.—A sudden and extended outbreak of Diarrhœa in the end of June was a leading feature in the history of disease among Foreigners during 1874. The Community continued to suffer from this cause in a greater or less degree till the end of July. Adults of both sexes and children were apparently equally affected. The form was that which is commonly denominated "Catarrhal." Invasion in the indivi-

dual cases was sudden, occurring as a rule towards morning. Preliminary illness was exceptional, but in a few instances feelings of languor, with pains in the limbs and a slight febrile reaction, were experienced during the twenty-four hours preceeding the attack. Cramping abdominal pains were usually complained of at the commencement of the purging, and in a few cases were also felt in the limbs. The motions were voided without pain or straining, being very copious and watery and of a dark greenish colour. Vomiting was not uncommon during the first hour or two; and considerable loss of strength was experienced by nearly every sufferer. The appetite was temporarily lost. There was nothing special in the state of the Tongue, which was as a rule but little affected. Slight Jaundice was a common phenomenon on the 3rd or 4th day among the more protracted cases. Recovery in the majority was rapid and complete, but in a few instances the disease passed into a subacute form, or relapsed obstinately, requiring lengthened treatment or change of air for its cure. In some of the cases protracted over a fortnight, the dysenteric condition was established; the motions were then found to contain blood and mucus, and were passed with characteristic straining and pain. Epidemics of this kind are in my experience of regular annual occurrence in Shanghai, that of the past summer being only remarkable in the suddenness with which its onset was made, and the somewhat unusual rapidity of its extension. Concerning such phenomena Dr. Parkes in his Standard Work on Hygiene records the following opinion:—"An epidemic of diarrhœa in a community is almost "always owing either to impure air, impure water, or bad food. If it "affects a number of persons suddenly, it is probably to one of the last "two causes, and if it extends over many families, almost certainly to "water." Again—"Diarrhœa or Dysentery constantly affecting a com-"munity or returning periodically at certain times of the year, is far "more likely to be produced by bad water than by any other cause." The regularity with which these outbreaks recur, and the rapidity with which they extend, may also be taken as a tolerably clear indication of what we have to expect, should more serious epidemic sickness, as cholera and the like, once obtain a footing in Shanghai. Concerning all such visitations, however, the truth is plainly this, that in admitting Natives in such overwhelming numbers within the limits of the Foreign Settlement, we have practically resigned the control of epidemic disease. The sweeping reforms needed to make Shanghai sweet in the eyes of those who teach the science of life preservation, cannot now be undertaken, and it remains only for us to do a work of mitigation, never a very cheerful task to set before earnest reformers. Six deaths from Diarrhœa are registered during the year, two of which are specially designated by the certifying physicians as "choleraic."

Dysentery.—Seven deaths are registered in 1874 as resulting from Dysentery; ten were registered from the same cause in 1872, and nine in 1873. Twenty-eight cases were treated in the General Hospital.

Small Pox was represented during the first half of 1874, and the cases were rather more numerous than during the previous year. Three deaths are attributed to this cause, and seventeen cases were treated in the wards of the General Hospital.

Measles.—Two deaths from Measles are recorded in May, the first registered in these Reports.

Hydrophobia.—One death from Hydrophobia is recorded in May, suggesting the necessity for enforcing the destruction or removal of those diseased and houseless native dogs which haunt the compounds and back streets of the Settlement.

Heat Apoplexy.—A single death from Heat Apoplexy is registered in August. I feel it my duty to protest against a statement recently published in one of the Reports addressed to the English Admiralty, which attribute these cases in Shanghai, "with scarcely an exception, to drink poisoning." This bold assertion is supported by a further statement regarding the Gin sold "in various places in Hongkew," which the writer affirms to be a "deadly mixture of Sulphuric Acid, Kerosine Oil and Bang, in which Alcohol counts for very little." At the request of the Council I have, during the past year, examined a large number of specimens of this liquor bought for me at a low price in some of the small Grog Shops frequented by sailors in Hongkew. The proportion of Alcohol in all the specimens examined was very considerable, a bottle of any one of them being amply sufficient from that cause alone to intoxicate an ordinary man. I found no Sulphuric Acid in any of the specimens, nor suspicion of Kerosine Oil, and I think the presence of Bang highly improbable. The history of Hongkew Gin is probably not difficult to trace. Besides water, its principal constituent is a coarse fiery spirit, such as is manufactured on the Continent in large quantities and at a low cost from Grain, Beet-root, and the like. The consumption of such liquor cannot of course be regarded as otherwise than injurious, but certainly not in the way which the Author of the Report referred to would have us to believe. Last summer was a comparatively cool season, and cases of Heat Apoplexy must have been of rare occurrence. I myself only saw two, one in the practice of the General Hospital and one in the Foreign Police Force (see Special Report p. 89); in neither was there any reason to suspect "drink poisoning" or previous indulgence in Alcohol. My experience of past years is altogether opposed to the conclusion that cases of Heat Apoplexy in Shanghai would be more appropriately classified as examples of "drink poisoning." Dr. George Thin, in the March number of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for 1871, published a paper on Sunstroke in Shanghai, in which from his experience during the severe summer of 1866, he states his opinion that the effects of the sun are not unfrequently mistaken for attacks of ordinary Fever, or, in the slighter manifestations, for illness coming under "that much abused term 'Liver'." The arguments used and the cases

given in illustration are of considerable interest, and go far to prove the position. While agreeing with Dr. Thin that the effects of the sun as a cause of disease are apt to be overlooked, I am inclined to think an opposite error is also not an unlikely occurrence, and that cases of Fever come now and again to be erroneously regarded as cases of Sunstroke. During the hot weather examples of severe or pernicious Malarious Intermittents are peculiarly liable to be so mistaken; a sudden onset, a high range of temperature, head symptoms, and a tendency to death by coma, characterize these cases: and such are also the phenomena observed in the congestive form of Heat Apoplexy. I have now encountered several cases in which I have felt it impossible to form a decided opinion as to the nature of the attack. Either there is a tendency to relapse in cases of Heat Apoplexy, or such relapsing cases are in reality examples of severe Malarious Remittents. In July of 1869 I saw a death of this kind; the case was supposed to be one of Heat Apoplexy rescued from all danger by the liberal application of cold, no Quinine was given, and a second access within twenty-four hours of the first proved fatal. Dr. Thin also records a case fatal by relapse on the second day; he attributes the death to want of proper attendance, but it does not appear that any Quinine was administered; and during the interval between the two attacks the patient's condition seems to have been fairly good. The application of cold and the administration of Quinine in full doses either by the mouth or the rectum are the remedies proper to employ in any case of the kind under discussion, and the patient should not therefore suffer because the diagnosis of the physician is uncertain.

Aneurism.—Four deaths appear under this head, making up the somewhat alarming total of sixteen deaths from Aneurism in three years. Since it is certain that the coats of ordinarily healthy vessels will yield but very exceptionally to the pressure of the blood column which they contain, we must seek for an explanation of the frequency with which this disease occurs, among those causes which lead to degeneration of the tissue concerned. Of these, the poison of Syphilis now seems to me to occupy a foremost place. It remains to be seen whether this opinion will be confirmed by the observations of others.

Drowning.—Eleven cases of Drowning make up a total of thirty-three deaths from this cause alone during the past three years. The number seems a large one, but after all is probably by no means excessive in proportion to the number of immersions. The Captain of one of the men-of-war in harbour states that during the short time he has been lying opposite the Settlement, a period of some three weeks, he has seen no fewer than four men in the water, all of whom were rescued. The River at Shanghai is supposed to have peculiar dangers attaching to it, the popular belief being that, owing to under-currents, a body plunged to a certain depth is detained below the surface. This danger,

if it exists at all out of the "chow-chow" water, is probably exaggerated, and, if so, it is a pity that it should receive currency, as such an impression tends to paralize the efforts even of a practised swimmer when an accident occurs. It is the duty of the Council to see that the various landing stages are made as safe and as easy of access, as the uses to which they are put will admit. It is a melancholy fact that many of the deaths by Drowning are the direct result of intemperance, and since this is the case, we may hope something from the well sustained efforts made by the Society now established in Shanghai for the repression of that vice.

A Lock Hospital for Shanghai.

In the month of December I was requested to furnish the Watch Committee with a special report from which the expense attending the establishment of a Native Lock Hospital for Shanghai might be calculated. It was then intimated to me that the co-operation of the French Municipality might be counted upon, assurances of joint action having been exchanged between the two Councils should a closer examination of details encourage the hope that the undertaking would be successful, and that the available funds would meet the necessary expenditure. The necessity for establishing control over prostitution and its attendant evils in Shanghai has been acknowledged by many successive administrations, but financial circumstances and a want of unanimity on points of detail, have hitherto combined to delay the inauguration of any really efficient scheme of action. From the first it has seemed clear to me that the good results hoped for from this undertaking can only be obtained by making the periodical examination of the women compulsory, and by enforcing the detention in Hospital of all found suffering from disease. In the special report on this subject which I addressed to the Council in 1871, I have recorded a similar expression of opinion, supported by argument and illustrated by an account of the working of a trial Dispensary opened by myself in the Honan Road in 1869. It is therefore unnecessary for me to pursue the subject further here, the more especially as I have reason to believe that the view I have taken is the one at present generally accepted.

The following is a brief epitome of the Memorandum which I have recently submitted to the Watch Committee:—

The building should be calculated to provide waiting-room accommodation for fifty, and ward accommodation for forty, women. A visit paid to the building at the head of the Foochow Road in which it was at one time proposed to commence the work has satisfied me that that house is unsuitable for the present purpose. It is a poorly constructed wooden tenement which has already fallen much into disrepair, and which does not provide proper or sufficient accommodation. I recom-

mend that the new Hospital be constructed on a place somewhat similar to that adopted in the Hospital for Chinese in the Shantung Road. Among others the following points should engage the special attention of the Architect.

1. The examining room must have thorough daylight illumination, and should, as a matter of convenience, communicate with the wards on the one hand and the waiting room on the other.

2. A sufficiently large well lighted and well ventilated room should be provided for the in-door patients, as a day-room in which they can sit, eat, and work.

3. Space may to some extent be economised on the wards, as the patient will seldom need to remain in bed during the day, and the windows and doors can, as a rule, be freely used for ventilation.

4. Special attention must be given to the construction of the lavatories.

5. Two private wards will be required.

6. Accommodation will be needed on the main building for a resident Native (Cantonese) Matron.

7. To secure the detention of the in-door patients in Hospital, the building should be surrounded by a wall.

It is recommended that the permanent staff should consist of a visiting surgeon, a surgeon's assistant, a resident native matron, cooks, coolies and a gateman. My memorandum includes lists of the furniture, instruments, medicines, &c. which should be provided at starting.

The Water Supply.

The Water Supply which has for some years past attracted but little attention, has once again been brought prominently before the public; the details of no fewer than four schemes for the supply of Shanghai with filtered water being at present discussed. I propose to enumerate briefly what I conceive to be the points of principal importance in this matter.

Even if it be impossible at the present date to secure a supply of pure water for drinking, it must still be remembered that Shanghai is without any proper distribution for the important purposes of Drain flushing, Fire extinction, Street watering and Clothes washing. The present system is so objectionable, and at the same time so insufficient, that it is scarcely possible to conceive of any other plan which would not be an improvement.

It is right that we should respect the teachings which reach us from those who are experienced in dealing with the water supply of towns at home; but since the local circumstances of Shanghai differ somewhat widely from those of similarly situated towns in Europe and America, it follows that these cannot be applied without certain modifica-

tions. Such a difference as exists between the Thames, into which the water-closet system of London is drained, and the Wangpoo, into which no sewage of the kind is ever purposely conveyed, cannot be regarded as other than important; and thus, while the wisdom of an enactment compelling London Water Companies to derive their supplies beyond the tidal range is obvious, similar legislation in the case of Shanghai, if practicable, would be of very doubtful utility.

Whatever may be the advantages secured by bringing water to Shanghai from the Western Lakes or from the Yangtsze River, the Engineering expenses, which such undertakings entail, place them beyond our reach, and choice lies practically between the Wangpoo River and the Soochow Creek, there being in the neighbourhood no other body of water sufficiently large for the purpose. The great distance to which the influence of the tide extends above the Settlement renders it also, from similar considerations of expense, a practical impossibility to make the point of Intake beyond the tidal range.

The best analysis which we possess of the River and Creek water in the neighbourhood of Shanghai is unquestionably that obtained by the Council from Professor Frankland in the end of 1870, but in estimating its value due allowance must be made for the length of time which elapsed between the collection of the specimens in Shanghai and their examination in England. Nor ought we to forget that the results of any analysis must be supplemented by a careful study of local conditions From the results of Professor Frankland's researches and other sources, we learn generally that the water of the Wangpoo, save for accidental pollution, is of excellent quality, and well fitted for the supply of a town; it is tolerably soft, and the suspended matter, which gives to it its muddy appearance, is chiefly mineral. No specimen of the water below the Settlement was forwarded to London for examination, and this is perhaps unfortunate, as a recently formed Water Company proposes to draw supplies from the River at some distance below Hongkew.

In introducing this subject I mentioned that four schemes for the supply of filtered water were already before the public, and since these may be taken fairly to represent the extent of all that is likely to be attempted for some years to come, I propose now to notice these very briefly in detail. It is to be understood in every case that the water will be subjected to thorough purification by subsidence and filtration, before it is delivered to the public, and that the service pipes will in every case be carried out into the River or Creek to some distance from the Bank.

(a.) To make the point of Intake the River, in the neighbourhood of the Lung-wha Pagoda; the Reservoirs to be filled on a falling tide.— A specimen of the water at this point was examined by Professor Frankland, and objected to by him on account of the presence of "numerous" bacteria and vibrios, indicating "previous contact with putrescent or-

ganic matter, probably of animal origin." This water was grouped by Professor Frankland along with a specimen taken from the Soochow Creek opposite Messrs. Miller & Batt's Bungalow on a falling tide, and he expresses a preference for the Creek water, which he states to be free from bacteria and vibrios. It is however of consequence to note that a specimen of the River water taken above the influence of ordinary tides (in reality somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ming-hong) is pronounced by Professor Frankland to be unobjectionable, being indeed one of the three sources between which he thinks choice practically lies; this last specimen contained no microscopical evidence of pollution. In favour of the scheme there is the fact that the point of Intake being at some considerable distance from Shanghai, accidental pollution of the water will be a greatly diminished danger to the consumer; time occupied between collection and delivery being, as Professor Frankland expresses it, "an important element of safety." How far the impurities which find their way into the River opposite Shanghai can affect the water at Lung-wha, is a point concerning which it is difficult to speak with certainty, but something might be learned from the conduct of floats set adrift on a rising tide opposite the Settlement. The precaution of filling the reservoirs on a falling tide would greatly obviate any danger from this source. The most serious objection to the Loong-wha scheme is the expense which the necessary engineering works entail. This is the scheme which I have myself recommended to the Council on a former occasion.

(b.) To draw supplies from the River, on the side opposite the Settlement; Reservoirs filled on a rising tide.—This is the plan adopted by the "Pootung Filtering Company," and it is certain that the water after passing through the settling and filtering bed which have been constructed by this Company, is of remarkable purity. Those interested in the works argue that from the position of the point of Intake tolerably pure water is obtained to start with, and that indeed if it were not for the careless way in which water is at present collected, no danger arises from the consumption of what is obtained opposite the Settlement, provided only it be first thoroughly filtered. The breadth and depth of the Wangpoo in porportion to the known sources of pollution are taken into consideration.

(c.) To make the point of Intake the River, in the neighbourhood of Dow's Godowns; Reservoirs to be filled on a rising tide.—This is the plan adopted by the "Shanghai Waterworks Company," and the recently published Reports by Mr. Cleave speaks favourably of the quality of the water obtained in this way. The promoters of the scheme dwell specially on the advantages of supplying what they regard as practically Yangtsze water, and by filling their reservoirs only on a rising tide they hope to remove altogether the danger of pollution from Shanghai. Against this scheme it has been urged that the water below the Settle-

ment is, in certain states of the tide, brackish; but in the meantime Mr. Cleave reports the presence of "a very small proportion" of Lime and Magnesian Salts, which is taken to exclude the possibility of admixture with Sea Water.

(d.) To take water from the Soochow Creek opposite Messrs. Miller & Batt's Bungalow.—This proposal, although it has as yet found no practical exponent, is regarded with favour by many, chiefly on account of the high praises which Professor Frankland bestowed on a specimen of the water taken at this point on a falling tide. The Soochow Creek, in spite of the decided preference expressed by Professor Frankland, has never seemed to me to be an altogether safe source from which to supply Shanghai with drinking water. The Creek seems in no degree less exposed to pollution than the River, while the mass of water is at most only one-tenth of that in the river.

(e.) To draw supplies from the Soochow Creek near the Defence Ditch, turning the latter into a Reservoir.—This scheme has been very fully elaborated, and includes among other details the construction of a Public Swimming Bath—a long recognised want in Shanghai. The point of Intake situated between the Foreign Settlement and the Sinza Village can scarcely be regarded as free from objection, but it is argued that the water will be, to start with, at least no worse than that at present in use, and, after the process of subsidence and filtration on a large scale, will be of reasonable purity. It is specially recommended as a plan which will quickly secure the greatest number of advantages at the least possible cost, and besides the supply of drinking water, its promoters dwell specially upon the urgency of the requirements enumerated in the first paragraph of this section.

EDWARD HENDERSON, M.D.,
Health Officer.

SURGEON'S REPORT ON THE POLICE FORCE AND MUNICIPAL STAFF.

The following Table, which relates only to the Foreign Police Force, is arranged in accordance with the practice of former years.

DISEASES.	Days of Service Lost.	Accessions to the Sick List.	Individuals attacked.	REMARKS.
Incised Wound of Wrist ...	54	1	1	The importance of the structures involved in the wound, rendered the case serious from the first, and permanent injury to the hand has resulted. The case comes under the head of "injuries received in the discharge of duty."
Dysentery	32	2	2	In September and October.
Intermittent Fever.....	27	5	3	
Continued Fever.....	19	1	1	Probably a case of modified Typhoid Fever.
Enteritis	16	1	1	
Epilepsy	13	1	1	Invalided.
Dropsy, General.....	11	1	1	Connected apparently with functional Kidney disorder.
Orchitis (Non-specific)	7	1	1	
Dyspepsia	7	7	6	
Catarrh	5	4	2	
Enthetic Disease	4	2	2	A case of Gonorrhœa, and one of Orchitis in connection with the same disease.
Carried forward.....	195	26	21	

SURGEON'S REPORT.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	Days of Service Lost.	Accessions to the Sick List.	Individuals attacked.	REMARKS.
Brought forward.....	195	26	21	
Heat Apoplexy	2	1	1	In July, a well marked case of the congestive form; occuring in a strictly temperate man, as the result of exposure to the direct rays of the sun before 9 a. m.
Diarrhœa	1	1	1	
Local Inflammations not included in the above	11	3	2	Cases of slight injury, &c.
Total	209	31	25	

The health of the Municipal Staff has been fairly good throughout the year.

EDWARD HENDERSON, M. D.,
Municipal Surgeon.

SHANGHAI GENERAL DEATH RETURNS, 1874.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Dysentery	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	7
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	6
Phthisis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	5
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Small Pox	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Infantile Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paraphlegia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Brain	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disease of Spinal Cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heat Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Epistaxis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	7
Aneurism	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary Congestion	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hepatic Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bright's Disease of Kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Child Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	1
Burn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bullet Wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Concussion of Brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Uncertified	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Total	11	2	6	5	5	7	3	10	13	11	6	4	83

SHANGHAI DEATH RETURNS, 1874.

Adult Residents.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Small Pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paraphlegia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Brain	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heat Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Epistaxis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hepatic Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Child Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bullet Wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Concussion of Brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	8	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	8	2	1	2	32

DEATHS AMONG INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN, 1874.

Date.	Age.	Cause of Death.
February	12 years	Epistaxis. (No Medical Certificate).
March	1 year and 10 months	Convulsions.
April	20 months	Small Pox.
„	5 „	Gastro Enteritis.
„	8 years and 9 months	Drowning.
May	7 months	Convulsions. (No Medical Certificate).
June	14 „	Diarrhœa. (During dentition).
August	1 „	Not known.
September	7 weeks	Diarrhœa. (Choleraic).
„	17 months	Dysentery.
October	3 years and 10 months	Measles.
„	16 months	do.
„	13 „	Remittent Fever.
November	13 „	Infantile Cholera.

The Vaccination Dispensary.

During the year, 729 children were vaccinated at the Council's Dispensary in the Ningpo Road, and at the country branch in the neighbourhood of Pao-shan. Reliance is chiefly placed upon the latter for supplies of lymph. The children are generally more robust than those brought to the central Dispensary, and besides, from some unknown cause, the parents of children in the Settlement appear unwilling to bring the cases back on the eighth day. In consequence of the country supply no lack of lymph has been experienced, and a considerable number of tubes has been sent to other ports in compliance with requests from medical practitioners. The epidemic of small-pox, which swept over the native quarters during the winter, increased the demand for vaccination. Several instances have come to light of all the children in a family contracting the disease except those that had been vaccinated, and in two houses close to the Hospital all the children died except the girls, the experiment of vaccination having been tried on them alone.

EDWARD HENDERSON, M.D.
R. A. JAMIESON, M.D.

REPORT OF THE FIRE COMMISSION

For the Municipal Year 1874-1875.

The Fire Commission beg to submit the following Report of their proceedings during the past year.

Election of Officers.

The following Officers have been elected for the year 1875:—

R. Mackenzie .....*Chief Engineer.*
C. J. Ashley .....*First District Engineer.*
B. A. Clarke .....*Second* „ „
A. Charrier .....*Third* „ „

Fires.

A list of the Fires which have occurred is appended.

Thanks are due to the Naval Forces which have rendered such effective services on several occasions, and also to the S. S. N. Company for the valuable assistance afforded by their Floating Engine.

The Police deserve credit for the way in which they have kept the approaches to Fires clear, especially latterly, and for their services with "Extincteurs."

Fire-Wells.

The Commission beg to draw attention to the advisability of providing a complete system of fire-wells throughout the Settlements. A sufficient and available supply of water is of the first importance on occasion of a fire. Fortunately the fires that have occurred during the past year have been in places where water was procurable without much difficulty and in sufficient quantity, but there are numerous localities in the Settlement where should a fire break out, the result might be most disastrous, and the Fire Engines be comparatively useless for want of water.

The Commission would point out that it is necessary that there should be a supply of water within easy access from the scene of a fire; the conveyance of water from a distance necessitates the employment of several engines specially for the purpose, whereas if there is a supply of water near at hand, the whole force of the Department can be brought to bear on the fire.

The Commission cannot too strongly urge the consideration of this subject by the Municipal Councils, and they trust that early steps may be taken to provide water-supply within easy reach of any locality where a fire might occur.

Fire Escape.

It has been brought before the Commission's notice, that it might perhaps be advisable to procure a Fire Escape. Should a fire unfortunately occur in one of the large buildings in the Settlement, a Fire Escape might be useful, and it would be satisfactory to have one at hand in case of need. The Commission have therefore sent to England for price lists and particulars.

Fire Alarm.

The Bell at the Hongkew Bell Tower, hitherto courteously lent as a fire alarm has been purchased from the Trinity Church Trustees.

Electric Fire Alarm.

Another Electric Alarm has been constructed during the past year. Its position is at the further end of the Broadway, Hongkew.

Plant.

"Deluge" Engine.—It is found that the boiler of this Engine is completely worn out. To place the Engine in working order it would require a new boiler and pump.

The Commission cannot recommend this being done; the expense would be so considerable, that they are of opinion it would be more advisable in every way to procure a new Engine.

No. 2 Hand Engine.—Attempt has been made to sell this Engine, but up to this time without success.

Extincteurs.—These have proved so effective and have, under the charge of the Police, rendered such good service at fires, that eight more have been purchased. The Truck of the late "Salvage" Company has been utilized for carrying the "Extincteurs" to fires.

Screw Cutting Lathe, and Drilling Machine

Have been procured from England and have already been the means of great saving of expense in the execution of repairs.

Blacksmith's Shop

Has been established and has been successful in its working under Mr. Kite's superintendence. It has already effected a considerable decrease in the cost of minor repairs, and an arrangement, by which work is done for the Municipality and charged for at cost price, relieves the Department of a portion of the expenses.

Subscriptions.

The Commission are happy to state that several of the Guilds have paid up their subscriptions in arrears, and it is hoped that the remaining

Guilds will not delay long, and that in future the subscriptions will be paid regularly every year.

Home Insurance Offices.

These Offices continue to derive benefit from the Fire Organization without subscribing towards its support.

Donations.

The underwriters of the *George Washington* donated the sum of Tls. 50 to the Department. The Commission tender their thanks for this acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Fire Brigade at the fire on board that vessel.

No. 4 "Deluge" Company.

The "Deluge" Engine being at present unserviceable, No. 1 Hand Engine has been placed in charge of the Company until the "Deluge" is repaired or a new Engine procured.

Statement of Accounts

Is appended. The Commission are happy to state that they have been able to keep within the amount at their disposal and carry forward a small balance—Tls. 122.35—to next year's account.

Estimate of Expenditure.

The Commission estimate the expenditure for the nine months ending 31st December, 1875, as follows:—

Working Expenses,—		
Salaries		2,962.00
Rent		243.00
Uniforms, &c.		150.00
Parade		100.00
Coal, Gas and Oil		180.00
Coolies at Fires, &c.		175.00
Advertising, printing, &c.		150.00
Materials for Blacksmith		275.00
Extincteur Charges		50.00
Sundries and Taxes		100.00
	Tls.	4,385.00
Plant,—		
New Hose	750.00	
Sundries	250.00	
		1,000.00
	Tls.	5,385.00

SHANGHAI FIRE

Statement of Account from 1st April,

Receipts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Subscriptions from Native Guilds for year 1873-1874	940.00	
" " " " " " 1874-1875	800.00	
		1,740.00
Agents "Victoria" Fire Engine—Half share of pay of Departmental Engineer and Chinese Engineer and Fireman...	1,159.50	
Hose Fittings for "Victoria"	28.00	
		1,187.50
Subscription from H. E. the Taoutai	.....	400.00
Donation from the Underwriters of the *George Washington* ...	.....	50.00
French Municipal Council's Appropriation	.....	1,000.00
Shanghai Municipal Council's Appropriation	.....	3,500.00
Blacksmith's Work for the Municipality	.....	200.87
Interest	.....	3.01
Tls.	.....	8,081.38

Shanghai, 31*st March*, 1875.

DEPARTMENT.

1874, *to* 31*st March*, 1875.

Expenditure.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Salaries—		
Secretary—A. E. Jones	100.00	
Departmental Engineer—W. Kite	1,980.00	
Chinese Engineer & Fireman—No. 2 Hongkew Engine	384.00	
" " " No. 4 "Deluge"	366.00	
" " " "Victoria" Engine	384.00	
Watchman—No. 1 Company	48.00	
" " 5 "	99.54	
" " 6 "	93.00	
" Mih-Ho-Loong Company	104.77	
" No. 2 Hongkew Hook & Ladder Company	88.00	
" "Skow"	50.50	
Blacksmith and Assistant	243.21	
		3,941.02
Rent—		
Meeting Room—No. 5 Company	88.08	
Houses for Coolies—No. 6, Hankow Road	44.19	
Ditto—Nos. 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, Honan Road	191.14	
Hongkew Engine House	17.81	
		341.22
Clothing, painting Helmets, &c.	.....	339.51
Fuel and Light	.....	242.51
Repairs and Appurtenances—		
No. 1 Company	122.69	
No. 2 Hongkew Engine Company	199.40	
No. 4 "Deluge" Engine Company	173.18	
Mih-Ho-Loong Company	57.82	
No. 2 Hongkew Hook & Ladder Company	65.09	
No. 5 Engine	45.00	
Fire Bell for Hongkew	150.00	
Sundries	197.04	
		1,010.22
Purchase of Lathe and Drilling Machine from England	.....	808.95
Coolies at Fires and Practice	.....	176.49
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	.....	76.78
Alterations and Fittings to No. 2 Engine House and No. 2 Hongkew Hook & Ladder Truck House	.....	368.56
"Extincteurs" and Charges	.....	209.01
Electric Fire Alarm	.....	100.00
Materials for Blacksmith work	.....	175.34
Sundries and Taxes	.....	169.42
		7,959.03
Balance—In Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	97.30	
Cash in hand	25.05	
		122.35
Tls.	.....	8,081.38

E. & O. E.

A. E. JONES,

Secretary Fire Commission.

RECORD OF FIRES 1874-1875.

Date.	Time.	Locality of Fire.	Remarks.
1874			
April 10	3.35 A.M.	Near Little East Gate.	Fire alarm given.
„ 18	12.20 A.M.	Hongkew.	Fire alarm given. 6 houses destroyed.
May 3	5.00 P.M. & 7.00 P.M.	Near Fr. Gas Works.	On occasion of Riot on French side.
„ 4	11.15 P.M.	360, Malay Street.	Extinguished by inmates. No alarm given.
Aug. 10	8.00 A.M.	Shanghai Hotel.	No alarm given. Cause—an overheated stove-pipe igniting the ceiling.
Nov. 22	8.15 P.M.	Barque *George Washington*, lying alongside Pontoon at Old Dock.	Alarm given. Engines quickly on the spot and at work, but fire not got under until the ship was scuttled. Cause of fire unknown. It originated in the Hold which was filled with Cotton.
Dec. 16	1.00 P.M.	The *Horatio*.	The Brigade unable to render assistance, the *Horatio* being out in the stream.
1875			
Jan. 11	10.00 A.M.	H. B. M.'s Gun-boat *Curlew*.	Fire extinguished by the aid of assistance from the various men-of-war in port, and especially the Kin-lee-yuen Floating Engine. No services could be rendered by the Fire Brigade, the *Curlew* lying in the middle of the River.
Feb. 13	8.50 P.M.	Lane Crawford & Co.'s Auction Rooms.	Fire alarm given. Efforts to save the building futile, owing to large quantity of oil, tar, rope and other inflammable materials stored in the premises. Efforts of Brigade directed to the godown & premises adjoining which had a narrow escape. Origin of fire unknown.
„ 28	4.00 A.M.	Livery Stable Shed in rear of house 111A, Hongkew Road.	Alarm given. Fire extinguished by the Hongkew Hook & Ladder Co. pulling down the shed. Services of Brigade not further needed. Origin not known, supposed to be incendiarism.
March 15	3.50 A.M.	Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.'s Offices on French Bund.	Alarm given. The fire spread with great rapidity and the building was completely gutted. Origin of fire unknown.

WORKS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Hongkew Creek Iron Bridge.

Owing in a great measure to the kind offices of Mr. Seward, U. S. Consul-General, H. E. the Taotai has been induced to agree to the bridge being lowered two feet. There has been some difficulty in convincing the Chinese authorities that the lowering of the bridge will not interfere with traffic in the creek as will be seen on reference to the correspondence so that the Committee fear this is all that can be done at present.

The whole of the bridge will be simply lowered and an offer has been made by a responsible firm to do the work for Tls. 300, and accepted.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, *7th January*, 1875.

JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that a man named Wang, head Councillor of the Paoshan-hien, resident at Kung Wan, a very intelligent and well-disposed person, has been to this office and spoken about the proposed lowering of the Broadway Bridge over the Hongkew creek. He thinks that if it be lowered it will interfere with boat traffic. I promised him that I would lay the subject before the Council. It would seem desirable to carefully examine the point raised before proceeding with the work. Would it be possible to dispense with the trestle work under the bridge? This would admit of lowering the bridge three feet, without obstructing the passage of boats more than at present. It is particularly desirable to deal carefully with this question in view of the railroad operations, and the fact that the same people are affected by both matters.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient, Servant,
GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, *8th January*, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th instant, No. 7971, regarding the contemplated lowering of the bridge over the Honkew Creek at the broadway, and in reply beg to state that the question has been carefully considered by the Board, and finding it impossible to do away with the trestle work they have determined to lower the whole bridge.

When lowered it will be fully as high above the water as the bridges crossing the Yang-King-Pang Creek, and the Board are of opinion will allow sufficient headway for all practical purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,
U. S. Consul-General,
Chairman Consular Body,
Shanghai.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
SHANGHAI, 13*th January*, 1875.

JOHN G. PURDON, ESQ.,
Chairman Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

SIR,—I have to hand you herewith a letter from the Tautai in regard to the Hongkew Creek Bridge. I should strongly deprecate the lowering of the bridge until a satisfactory understanding has been arrived at with the authorities. I shall be glad to lay any information which you may possess before the Tautai.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

TAUTAI TO MR. SEWARD, *United States Consul General.*
4th day 12th Moon.—11th January, 1875.

The Paoshan Hien has written me stating that Wong, one of the Councillors, had informed him that there was a rumour to the effect that the Hongkew bridge was to be lowered three feet, which if true, would be a source of very great inconvenience to the people of Kung Wan and other large villages in his district, the trade of which, by boats, all passes under that bridge, and urging to protest against the lowering of this bridge. I write to request Y. E. to direct that if it is necessary to repair or make any alterations in the bridge, that the same space, between the water and the bridge, be allowed, as has hitherto been available. Favor me with an answer, in order that I may be able to reply to the Paoshan Hien.

I have, &c.,
M. T. Y.

Subsequently several meetings were held at the United States Consulate at which the Consul-General, the Chairman and the Chinese Authorities were present and the question was finally settled as above stated.

BRIDGES.

A bridge has been built of hardwood timber, crossing the Soochow Creek at the end of the Honan Road.

To meet the suggestion made at the Ratepayers Meeting on 18th May last, it was carried on in a direct line with the Honan Road.

Louza Bridge.—The lift has been closed—at high tide there is a headway of 13ft. 6in., which the Committee consider quite sufficient for the traffic on the Creek.

Defence Creek.—The bridge near the Horse Bazaar has been thoroughly repaired.

Yang-King-Pang Bridge No. 5.—On removing the flooring of the bridge it was found that some of the main timbers were rotten, and required being replaced by sound wood—involving an extra expense of Tls. 110.

On applying to the neighbouring Municipality whether they would pay half that cost, they replied that they were prepared to bear their half share of this and all expenses connected with the bridges spanning the Yang-King-Pang Creek, if this Council continued to divide the fees collected from wheelbarrows equally as hitherto.

The Committee under these circumstances, determined to leave the old timbers as they were, and to proceed with the reflooring. But as the bridge will be dangerous for heavy traffic until the main timbers are replaced by sound wood, a barrier has been put up on this side of the Yang-King-Pang. The bridge is safe for foot passengers and wheelbarrow traffic.

Painting Bridges, Yang-King-Pang Creek.—On applying to the French Council to bear their equal share of painting the bridges, your Committee were met with the same answer. As the expense involved was small the whole cost was borne by this Municipality on this occasion.

Bridge No. 1.—The following correspondence has passed. The Committee are in favor of replacing the present structure with one of Malava wood. Further the general opinion of the Board is that nothing should be done in the matter until the neighbouring Municipality have agreed to bear half the expense.

SHANGHAI, 19*th December*, 1874.

SIR,—The Works Committee direct me to hand you plan and estimate received from the Fairbairn Engineering Company, Limited, for an iron bridge to cross the mouth of the Yang-King-Pang Creek.

The Fairbairn Engineering Company have been most successful in the construction of Girder Bridges, and take a very high place in their profession at home. A most favourable opinion is entertained of them and of their plan by the professional gentleman who has been attending to the matter in England for the Council, and the Committee are therefore strongly in favor of employing them in this instance.

Of the two plans, the one now enclosed will be about £500 cheaper than that obtained by your Board. It is 40ft. wide, the roadway will be of iron flooring, the sidepaths of timber.

It is calculated to bear a weight of 130 lbs. per square foot. The gross weight of the bridge will be about 65 tons.

New granite abutments will have to be constructed in any case to support either bridge.

The Council estimate then that the cost of the bridge will be:—

Cost—delivered free on board ship at Liverpool	£1,160
Shipping Charges—Liverpool to Shanghai, at 45s. per ton	146
Fee to be paid Engineer in England for inspecting the putting together of the bridge prior to shipment, 5 per cent. on £1,160	58
	£1,364
Say at 5s 8d. per Tael	Tls. 4,814
Construction of abutments say	3,300
Landing charges and erecting in Shanghai	200
	Tls. 8,314

On the bridge designed in Paris, the Engineer reports:—

From the cost in Paris say frs. 35,000	£1,368
Must be deducted 1/5 so as to reduce the width to 40 feet, the same as the other design	273
	&1,095
The bridge has not an iron floor, and is calculated to bear with safety only 82 lbs. per foot on the roadway, and 41 lbs. on the footpath, and in order to give it the same strength as the bridge by the Fairbairn Engineering Company, and to put an iron flooring, he considers 50 per cent. would have to be added, say	547
Carried forward	£1,642

Brought forward	£1,642
Shipping charges, say	146
Fee to Engineer for inspection prior to shipment 5 per cent. on £1,642 ...	82
	£1,870
Say at 5s. 8d. per Tael	Tls. 6,600
Cost of abutments and putting together in Shanghai &c. say	3,500
	Tls. 10,100

Of the two plans therefore the Council prefer that submitted by the Fairbairn Engineering Company, and will be glad to know if you are of the same mind, the expenses attended upon putting it up being borne equally by the two Municipalities as usual.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, Esq.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

P. S.—The plans enclosed in your letter of 23rd November are returned herewith.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, *23rd January*, 1875.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 19th December last, I have the honor to inform you that the Council do not approve the Fairbairn Engineering Company's plan of an iron bridge which you propose to replace bridge No. 1.

Independently of the width of 40 feet appearing to be insufficient for the requirements of traffic, the Council consider that the height of 29 inches given to the roadway and the total weight of the bridge, 65 tons, are not necessary, and might be modified so as to allow a greater height for the passage of boats and to effect a very considerable reduction in the cost by giving less weight to the bridge.

The plan of suspension by massive girders above the roadway does not meet with the approval of the Council.

These girders in such a position not only add inconveniently to the weight but they would be unsightly.

A style of bridge that the Council consider in all respects preferable and which they would wish to adopt, is represented in a plan which has been submitted to them by the Surveyor.

In this plan the height of the roadway is reduced to 24 inches and the total weight of the bridge to 40 tons.

The advantages resulting from its adoption would be a greater headway for the passage of boats and a saving in the cost by using 25 tons less material.

For your information the Council direct me to forward a copy of this plan, and to beg you to be good enough to obtain opinions in England, as to the feasibility of its execution and the expense which would be entailed in the construction of a bridge of this kind. At the same time the Council direct me to remark that in proposing the adoption of the plan which to them appears the best, the French Administration bearing only one-third of the expense do not claim to interfere in any way with the execution of the work for bridge No. 1.

They feel called upon, however, in the interests they represent, to send the plan to France for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable terms on which it can be manufactured.

Accept, &c., &c.,

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI, *15th February*, 1875.

SIR,—Your letter of 23rd ultimo having been laid before the Board and carefully considered by the Public Works Committee to whom it was referred, I am directed to inform you of the decision arrived at.

They agree with you that a greater width than 40 feet is desirable, and that as great a headway as possible should be allowed. The plan enclosed in your letter under notice has therefore been submitted to the Engineer.

But before proceeding further in the matter, the Council wish it understood that the cost of whatever style of bridge may be ultimately decided upon, shall be borne equally by the two municipalities.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

The Secretary
French Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 1*st March*, 1875.

Yang-king-pang Bridge No. 1.

In reply to your letter of 15th February, I am directed to inform you that the Conseil has in no wise changed its decision—which I have already communicated to you,—of bearing but 1/3rd of the expenses entailed by the Bridges across the Yang-king-pang.

Accept, Sir, &c., &c.,

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI, 9*th March*, 1875.

Yang-king-pang Bridge No. 1.

SIR,—In face of the decision conveyed in your letter of March 1st, the Council are reluctantly compelled to state that it is quite out of their power to entertain further the project of a new bridge, or any repairs to the old one, until it is agreed that the cost shall be equally divided by the two Municipalities.

The Council, therefore, return your plan, and regret that matters have thus come to a standstill.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, ESQ.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 13*th March*, 1875.

SIR,—On the 9th March, the Secretary of your administration informed the Secretary of the French Municipality that, in consequence of the intention of the latter to bear only one-third of the expenses connected with bridges over the Yang-king-pang, it is out of the power of the Municipal Council, not only to discuss the project of a new iron bridge No. 1, but even with regard to repairs that may be necessary to the wooden bridges now existing.

This Council, permit me to assure you, cannot take upon itself the responsibility of interfering with or perhaps some day completely stopping the traffic between the two sides of the Yang-king-pang. This will be, however, the inevitable consequence of the decision arrived at by your Administration, if the French Council agreed to it, and the two Municipalities would very justly incur the censure of the public.

It does not seem to me that a difference of opinion on a question of finance should result in danger or even inconvenience to the community, and it naturally occurs to my colleagues and myself, that this question of division of expenses should not only be ultimately settled, but above all, that the Yang-king-pang bridges should be kept in good condition for the use of the public.

This Council, in bringing this matter again before your attention, believes firmly that you will, equally with itself, refuse this responsibility and agree with its views. In adopting these, the iron bridge No. 1 could be ordered by the Municipal Council, under the conditions set forth in the letter of 23rd January, 1875 from the French Council, and the question of payment, upon which the two Administrations do not agree, could be settled later on.

To this end the Council propose that the representatives of the English and French Governments at Peking, be requested to arbitrate the question, and I am happy to inform you beforehand, that the Council will submit with pleasure to their decision.

&c., &c., &c.

A. VOISIN,
Chairman.

SHANGHAI, 19*th March*, 1875.

Yang-king-pang Bridge No. 1.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 13th instant, I beg to say that this Council have given the subject therein referred to the very careful consideration it deserves, as they are anxious to do all in their power to prevent, not only disagreements with your Body, but above all the convenience of the public being in any way interfered with. They are, however, of the opinion that the question as to what is the proper proportion of the expense of maintaining bridges over the Yang-king-pang, to be borne by each Municipality, is so entirely one in the discretion of the community, that they feel obliged to decline your proposition to leave it to the decision of the French and English Ministers at Peking. The annual meeting of Ratepayers takes place within a few weeks, and, should the question then come up the Council will be instructed what course to pursue.

The Council wish me however to state that they do not consider the responsibility of interruption to traffic, should it occur, would in any degree rest upon them, as the determination not to bear as hitherto, an equal share of the cost of the Bridges, has been taken only by your Council.

In this connection, I might add that many of the bridges are rapidly approaching an unsafe condition. For obvious reasons, the Council have avoided bringing this forward in the discussion, but it is only right now to point out that in all probability the Council ere long, for their own protection, will have to give public notice that certain bridges are dangerous, particularly for heavy vehicles.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

J. G. PURDON,

Chairman.

A. VOISIN, ESQ.,

Chairman French Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 29*th March*, 1875.

SIR,—In accordance with the wish of our Conseil, I beg to reply to the letter which you did me the honour to address me under date of 19th March, respecting the Bridge No. 1 across the Yang-King-Pang, and informing me that the proposition, made by our Conseil, to submit to arbitration at Peking the question of what proportion of cost and expenses should be borne by each Municipality, has not found favour with your Administration.

Our Conseil has remarked, with regret, that although rejecting the mode of arbitration at Peking, your Council has not itself proposed any other method of solution, and that in view of the wish of the French Municipality to bear only what it considers a fair proportion of the expenses of maintaining these bridges, you deduce the conclusion that these bridges should be not only *not* replaced, but *not* even repaired.

With regard to the probable interruption to traffic, you repudiate all responsibility by your Administration; but you will permit me to remark that the French Municipality is even less responsible than your Council for any consequences that a difference of opinion may cause; for it is the *latter* that wishes even to make the very *existence* of the bridges a condition. This is to attach to the acts of the French Conseil responsibilities which do not belong to it; for indeed, if the method of submitting to arbitration at Peking the purely financial part of the question does not meet the approval of the Municipal Council, it does not follow that no other solution of the question can be found, and above all, is it a necessary consequence that the traffic over the bridges of the Yang-King-Pang should be interrupted, as your letter, however, leads me to understand. The *existence* of the bridges ought, it seems to me, never to have been a question, for their existence is beyond all dispute a *necessity*; the question open to discussion is—what proportion of cost and expenses each Municipality ought to contribute.

Thus it is a purely financial matter, and in no way a vital question, which constitues the existing difficulty.

Therefore, the Conseil, being of opinion that the bridges should be replaced and repaired without delay whenever such becomes necessary, desires to call your attention to its letter of 13th March, in which it gave its consent to an order, through the Municipal Council, of an iron bridge to replace the wooden one now existing (No. 1.) The Conseil deems it an indispensable matter to order it at once, and to leave the question of what share of cost each Municipality should bear to be settled later, provided your Municipality consents, by an arbitration furnished with all necessary details and statistics bearing upon the case generally, and which would determine the question of which proportion of cost and expenses relating to the bridges over

the Yang-king-pang should be borne by each Municipality, so that in all fairness, the finances of one side should not be protected at the expense of the other. This is, I feel sure the only wish of the Municipal Council equally as it is that of our administration.

The way out of the difficulty is thus easy, even I dare to say inevitable, were I sure that the Municipal Council would admit the principle of arbitration.

On this basis, and should your Council send forward the order as agreed to by ours, this Council is perfectly willing to pay, meanwhile, a third or even a half of the necessary cost or expenses, provided that a refund be made by either Council, following the decision of the arbitrators.

Hoping that the efforts of the French Council, to dismiss from this dispute everything that could militate against an equitable result in the interests of the public generally, and more especially of those bordering the banks of the Yang-king-pang—will be appreciated and seconded by your administration.

I beg you Sir, to accept the assurance of my &c.. &.,

A. VOISIN,
President.

SHANGHAI, 31*st March*, 1875.

SIR,—Your letter of 29th instant has been considered by the Council, who however are still of the opinion expressed in their letter of 19th instant, that they must defer taking any further steps in the matter referred to until after the Ratepayers Meeting now so shortly to be held.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

A. VOISIN, Esq.,
Chairman French Municipal Council.

Yang-King-Pang Bridge No. 4.—The Works' Committee considered the representations made by the French Council, that the abutment on the north side of the Creek was not strong enough to bear the weight of the iron bridge that arrived per *Iraouaddy*. On inspecting the bridge, the Committee regretted to find that it was not made in accordance with the understanding originally entered into by the two Municipalities. The flooring was to be brick in the new bridge, and to support a macadamised road, the girders were to be *under* instead of *above* the roadway, and they considered therefore that this Municipality could not fairly be called upon to bear the expense of a new abutment, the existing one being, in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer, sufficiently strong to bear an iron bridge had the suggestions conveyed in the Council's letter of 15th September, 1873, to the neighbouring Municipality, been adhered to. The Council took the same view, and determined to notify the French Council to this effect. Thereupon followed a lengthened correspondence and it is now submitted as it has a bearing on the question of encroachment on the Yang-King-Pang Creek.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, 1*st October*, 1874.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of 3rd December last authorizing the Council to order from France an iron bridge to replace Bridge No. 4, I have now the honour to inform you that the material of this bridge has been shipped per M. M. steamer *Iraouaddy* due here on 12th instant, and that the modifications which your Board desired in the plans for construction have been effected as far as possible without an increase in the price.

Our correspondent in his letter of advice writes:—"We have gained from 15 to 20 centi-"metres in the height above the water—replaced wood by brick—and I have learnt from Mr. "Durenne that the bridge with all these alterations of a weight much greater than the original "weight which will so far differ as to be about 18,000 kilogrammes in place of 11,500 kilos as "first ordered, will not cost more than the price of 13,500 francs named by you at the outset."

The Council congratulates itself, and is happy to inform you that it has been possible to meet the views expressed by your Administration without exceeding the limit of cost save some unforseen reduction in the cost of casting.

I am, &c., &c.,

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, *9th November*, 1874.

SIR,—As I had the honour to inform you in my letter of 1st October, the Iron Bridge No. 4 has arrived by the *Iravonddy*.

The Overseer who has since inspected the site expresses his opinion that the abutment on the North side of the Creek is not strong enough to support the Bridge, and should be reconstructed on a stronger foundation, as also the abutment on the South side.

The making of these abutments will entail a marked increase in the cost which had been estimated at first; the Council direct me therefore to hand you an amended estimate of the expenses which they consider absolutely necessary, and beg to be informed of the decision of your Council.

SHANGHAI, *27th November*, 1874.

Bridge No. 4, Yang-King-Pang.

SIR,—Your leter of 9th instant, with enclosure has been laid before the Council and carefully considered.

The Council notice with regret that the weight of the Bridge will necessitate the strengthening of the abutment on this side of the creek, and therefore an additional outlay; they would call your attention to the suggestions made by them in their letter of 15th September, 1873, and they are of opinion that had these been carried out, particularly with regard to a flooring of corrugated iron plate, there would have been no need to alter the abutment.

In the Bridge ordered by your Council, the roadway is to be on arches of bricks, thus materially increasing the weight beyond what it could have been, had an iron flooring been substituted, or the original intention of a wooden one been adhered to (which were the only two plans this Council had any knowledge of); but in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer even this extra weight, were it properly distributed, the abutment is sufficiently strong to bear.

Under these circumstances the Council believe that you must agree with them that they cannot be fairly called upon to bear an extra expense for which they were not prepared, and which would not have been necessary had their suggestions, or the original plan to which they gave their assent, been carried out.

In this connexion the Council would remark that as the length of the Bridge is considerably more than the distance from the abutment on this side to the line of bunding lately made on your side, they are led to hope that it is the intention of your Council to move back that Bund line. It will be in the recollection of your Board that the question of the Bund line referred to was under discussion in January last year, when it was agreed by the representatives at the meeting of the Consular Body that they should recommend their several Councils to submit the point at issue to two members of the Consular Body. This for some reason has been delayed, and it will afford the Council much satisfaction to learn that the matter will be settled by moving back your line at the time of erecting this Bridge, instead of having to proceed to arbitration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, Esq.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

(Translation.)

Shanghai, 1*st February*, 1873.

Sir,—Before replying to your letter of 27th November relating to No. 4 Bridge over the Yang-King-Pang, I am directed to convey to you the apologies of this Council for their delay in replying, and to offer you some few observations on this subject.

With the two-fold object of obviating the delay generally attending discussion by letter, as also to promote good feeling between the two Administrations, this Council proposed to your's to submit all questions in dispute to a Committee formed by two members from each respective Council.

This proposal was accepted, but the double aim which our Council had in view does not appear to have been realized, for not only does your Council show no inclination to carry out the principle as agreed upon, but it has also, by a most unusual act, rendered for the future any meeting of delegates quite impossible.

It may not be out of place here to remark in support of my first assertion, that it has always been the French Council who have proposed to settle through delegates the different matters in dispute which have presented themselves, and quite recently a meeting of delegates officially appointed for the 13th January had been adjourned by a private communication of your Chairman, without his appointing another day for the meeting. It appears therefore that this means of promptly settling and despatching business of common interest has entirely failed.

With respect also to the foregoing assertion of the impossibility of any future good resulting from a friendly interchange of the views of the two Administrations, instance the premature action of your Council in publishing a complaint of encroachment without having first communicated with the French Council, to whom however your Municipal Council had already submitted the basis of the question. Therefore this wish to conciliate and to facilitate matters appears here also to have failed. Further, as no advantage in time or convenience will to all appearance be gained from the meeting of two delegates of each administration, the Conseil directs me to convey to you in writing its views in reply to your letter of 27th November.

The refusal to share the expense of constructing new abutments for the Iron Bridge No. 4 over the Yang-King-Pang appears to it partly justified. In fact, in order to provide the public as speedily as possible with a bridge of a single span—the utility of which had been allowed—the Conseil, though having to contend against objections made respecting the cost of reconstructing the Southern abutment, has taken upon itself the burthen of supporting the whole cost.

With respect to the abutment on the North side, it must be noted that the suggestions contained in your letters of 15th September and 3rd December, 1873, would necessarily increase the weight of the bridge. This fact is indisputable, and you yourself—as per your letter of 17th October, 1873—anticipated an enhanced price consequent on the increased weight. Thus, these suggestions on your part were forwarded to the builder at Paris with the instruction to adhere to them as closely as possible, so long as the cost price was not too much augmented thereby. They have been partly followed and the changes have resulted in an addition of 6230 kilos or 57 per cent. in weight, taking the weight of the hardware in proportion to the weight of the original plan. Had your suggestions been followed out in their entirety, the Conseil has no doubt but that they would have caused an increase in weight of metal which, though certainly less than that of the iron work and of the bricks of the bridge—supposing the bridge finished and in place—would still be sufficiently important to necessitate the reconstruction of abutments stronger than those actually existing. It is no more than just and reasonable therefore that the French Council bears the cost of constructing the Southern abutment, and the half only of the Northern one. Besides, this latter projects out beyond a reasonable limit into the bed of the water course, and as it at present stands, is only an obstacle to free navigation.

A grave mistake has crept into your aforesaid letter. The bridge, according to the specifications ordered with the approval of your Administration and forwarded to France, is not sufficiently long to permit of the size of span for the arch, which you suggest, being carried behind the Quay on the South side.

Further, this Conseil can with difficulty understand this bringing forward again by your's of an old subject of contention, which in the public interest has, so to speak, been tacitly allowed to drop. To sum up:—what the public wants, is a substantial structure and free navigation. This want appeared to be met by the order of an iron bridge of one span, consequently rendering unnecessary the intermediate pile which is actually in the very spot where there is the greatest depth of water. The whole weight of the correspondence between the two Administrations shows this point manifestly predominant, and this Conseil cannot but deeply regret to be under the necessity of bringing to the notice of your Administration the fact of the injury which public interests suffer through the delay in putting in place the No. 4 Bridge over the Yang-King-Pang.

This Council is much pained to observe that your Administration seems to quite ignore the fact that the Municipal Council, far from supporting its claim(?) by the forwarding of memoranda as announced by letter of 15th January, 1873, has on the contrary seemed to have quite given it up, judging from its accepting the proposal of the French Council to construct a bridge of iron with a single arch, as the best and most practical way of facilitating the navigation of the creek, and of doing away with the pile in the middle of the canal.

The attention of your Administration is particularly directed to the great advantages to free navigation which is afforded by an iron bridge of a single span measuring forty (40) English feet. The present bridge has two spans of twenty-two (22) feet only each span.

As regards the question of encroachment the French Municipality is prepared to take up the same standing which it assumed when the question was first opened. It trusts to be in a position to prove that it has by no means injured any interests, which exist on either side of the Yang-King-pang, and that if it has,—on its own part,—hitherto refrained from bringing forward any complaints of encroachment on the Yang-King-Pang made by the Municipal Authorities of the Northern side, it is only from the knowledge that they have been made in good faith, and because they have in no wise affected public interests. As a final remark on this subject, your Administration may rest satisfied with the knowledge that nearly all the bridges over the Yang-King-Pang have been erected by employés of the Municipal Council, and that with only one or two exceptions, their arches are smaller than will be the span of the new iron bridge.

So far as respects the order for the bridge itself, our Council considers that it has confined itself to the understanding arrived at between the two Municipalities, and it feels convinced that, once the No. 4 iron bridge is in place, it will fully meet the utmost requirements of the case. It further appears to it, that your Municipal Council rather goes beyond its province in wishing to make the Conseil responsible for everything that your Administration may consider not exactly to meet its ideas and suggestions, for most certainly the French Conseil never consented—nor would think of accepting—the rôle of contractor for your Municipality. It has simply acted throughout to the best of its ability for the mutual benefit of the two Administrations, and cannot even recommend any action against the contractor, who, according to the opinion of the Conseil, has given no cause for such proceeding.

It may be noted that in the plan and specifications submitted to the Municipal Council, the metallic part is put down at 11,052 kilos., to cost Francs 13,500. In order partly to meet the suggestions which were made, the weight of metal has correspondingly increased 6,230 kilos, and the iron work has been brought up to a total weight of 17,282 kilos. But fortunately owing to a fall in the price of cast-iron the cost of the Invoice of the metallic part does not exceed Francs 13,500. Had it not been for this opportune fall, the suggestions of your Administration in so far as they were carried out, would have greatly increased the price. And further the increase in weight has naturally entailed a greater cost in the transport of it.

It is therefore quite impossible that the French Council can admit any of the objections made relative to the cost of the iron bridge laid down in Shanghai, and I therefore must beg that you will be good enough to send me a cheque for the half of this cost, amounting to Tls. 2,430.12.

Invoice, Francs 16,798.53 at Francs 7.125 per Tael, ...Tls.		2,357.69
Interest at 6 per cent. on the said amount paid into the Comptoir d'Escompte, from the day when the drafts in Paris were negociated until the arrival of the funds at Paris—say 94 days, ...	„	36.43
Landing expenses, $18 at Tls. 75 per $100,.....	„	13.50
Insurance fee upon Tls. 2,500, ...	„	22.50
	Tls.	2,430.12

Half of which, say Tls. 1,215.06.

So soon as the bridge is put up, I will forward to you a memo of the expenses due by your Administration, which may be thus detailed:

Half of the cost of reconstructing the abutments on the northern side,

Half of the cost of putting in place and in a state of service the iron bridge.

As it is in the interest of the public that the new bridge should be put in its place so soon as possible, and always understood that the said bridge is in conformity with the specifications set down in the plan approved of by your Municipality, the French Conseil has issued the necessary orders to commence work immediately after the China New Year Holidays, and I would beg you to take due note that the traffic over the bridge No. 4 Yang-King-Pang will be interrupted from the 15th February.

The French Conseil deems that the Municipal Council is willing to abandon the materials of the intermediate pile, which will be employed in the reconstruction of the two abutments. I should feel obliged if you would kindly communicate to me your decision on this subject.

I beg you to accept, Sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

H. SAYN,
Secretary.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI, *15th February*, 1875.

SIR,—The Council desiring in common with your Board that as little time as possible should be lost in placing in position the iron bridge recently arrived, confine themselves for the moment to replying to your letter of 1st instant only so far as regards the erection of this bridge—leaving the rest of your despatch for later consideration.

Cost.—They have much pleasure in handing you cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for Tls. 1,215.06 (Taels one thousand two hundred and fifteen, cand. six) representing the share of the cost of the bridge (laid down in Shanghai) to be borne by the Ratepayers on this side of the Yang-King-Pang.

The expenses of putting up the bridge will of course be equally divided by the two administrations.

Abutments.—The Board note your intention to bear the expense attending the construction of an abutment on the South side of the creek.

They do not recognize the necessity of altering the position of the abutment on this side, and while thanking you for your offer to share the expense of doing so were it necessary, have decided to strengthened the abutment at their own cost sufficiently to sustain the weight of the bridge at the North end.

The centre pier and materials of the old bridge, the Council wish sold for the benefit of the two Settlements.

Presuming that the foregoing meets the views of your Board, and will not in any way alter the position maintained by this Municipality with regard to the question of the line of Bunding on the South side of the Yang-King-Pang—the Council agree to the traffic over bridge No. 4 being stopped on the 15th, and the work of putting up the new bridge commenced as speedily as practicable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

H. SAYN, Esq.,
Secretary French Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI, *6th March*, 1875.

SIR,—In conformity with the understanding arrived at, at the Meeting of Delegates from our respective Councils, held on Wednesday last, at which it was mutually agreed to leave the question of the encroachment on the South side of the Yang-King-Pang creek to arbitration, I have now to request that your Board will stop further work at Bridge No. 4, until the question has been definitely settled.

Immediately after the Meeting of my Colleagues on Monday next (8th instant), I will do myself the pleasure of forwarding you the name the Arbitrator chosen on behalf of this Municipality, as also the points for arbitration based on the correspondence of January, 1873, for the consideration and approval of the French Council prior to submitting them to the Arbitrators.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

A. VOISIN, Esq.,
Chairman French Municipal Council.

(TRANSLATION.)

SHANGHAI, *11th March*, 1875.

SIR,—I have received your letter of 6th March and having laid it before the Council, I have the honour to inform you that with their consent and in accordance with your wish, I have stopped the work on Bridge No. 4.

Accept, &c., &c.,

A. VOISIN,
Chairman.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman Municipal Council.

Three or four of the wooden bridges crossing the Yang-King-Pang Creek are in a more or less dangerous condition, many of the timbers being rotten.

Bridges on the Jessfield road have been repaired.

The bridge on the Woosung Road near the Rifle range has been removed and a brick culvert substituted.

Free Ferry.—A proposition should be brought before the Ratepayers to remove this bridge if the Chinese Authorities will undertake to improve the Creek.

BUILDINGS.

Repairs have been made to the Municipal Council buildings, the Local Post Office, and to the Nanking Road Stables.

A shed has been erected in the Chip Yard near the Gas Works for the protection of a steam stone-crushing machine.

The wall in front of the Central Police Station building has been removed so as to widen the Honan Road.

TUNSIN PROPERTY.

A memorandum of the fixtures and particulars of the buildings has been drawn up and agreed to by the Committee and Mr. Kingsmill, acting for the Vendors.

Bundings.

The west side of the Hongkew Creek from the Canton Garden to the Whangpoo River has been bunded.

A dwarf bunding has been made on the Whangpoo, in front of Heard's Wharf.

A portion of the Public Garden slope has been protected by stone coping.

A small bunding has been built to protect the south abutment of the Louza Bridge.

Small repairs have been made to parts of the Yang-King-Pang Creek.

The north bank of the Soochow Creek from the Honan Road to the site of the Old Will's Bridge is being dwarf bunded.

It has been proposed to the owners of property between the Free Ferry and the site of Will's Bridge, that in view of the great improvement to their property they should bear the difference in cost between constructing a full instead of a dwarf bunding at that part of the Creek.

Heard's Warf.—As arranged in 1872, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have removed their wooden godown, to admit of the completion of the Hongkew Creek bunding and the formation of a public road of 40 feet by the waterside.

Bund Line, Soochow Creek.

The Committee are in favor of a greater width of Creek than 200 feet. Understanding that the Harbour Master was engaged in drawing up a plan for regulating the width of the River and large Creeks in the neighbourhood and being a scheme which closely affects the interests of Shanghai, the Committee wrote Mr. Viguier stating that the Council would be glad to afford him any assistance in their power and to communicate with him in the matter. The Harbour Master replied that the plan he was engaged in drawing, was simply a new survey of the present Bund and Wharves of this port, executed at the request of the Consular Body, to enable it to decide upon a proper Bund line for both banks of the River. It is only fair to state that on conferring with the Municipal Engineer the Committee find that he is opposed to a greater width of Creek than 200 feet, and in this he states he is supported by the opinion of several other professional gentlemen.

Cemeteries.

The Cemeteries and Church compound have been kept in good order.

A portion of the New Cemetery, west of the Mortuary Chapel has been raised for burials so as to admit of the Pootung Cemetery which is nearly filled being closed.

The burials in the New Cemetery as compared with former years were as follows.

				Children under 12 years.		
	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.
April, May, June 1870, ...	5	1	0	0	6
" " " 1871, ...	2	1	0	0	3
" " " 1872, ...	6	1	0	1	8
" " " 1873, ...	5	2	1	0	8
" " " 1874, ...	3	0	3	0	6
July, August, September, 1870, ...	3	2	3	1	9
" " " 1871, ...	6	0	2	5	13
" " " 1872, ...	11	0	1	0	12
" " " 1873, ...	5	1	1	0	7
" " " 1874, ...	14	5	1	4	24
Octob., Novem., Decem. 1870, ...	5	2	0	1	8
" " " 1871, ...	8	2	0	2	12
" " " 1872, ...	5	1	0	1	7
" " " 1873, ...	7	2	2	0	11
" " " 1874, ...	10	0	3	1	14
Jany., Feby., March 1871,.....	5	1	0	0	6
" " " 1872,.....	3	1	0	0	4
" " " 1873,.....	12	1	0	0	13
" " " 1874,.....	9	1	2	0	12
" " " 1875,.....	5	2	3	0	10

TOTAL FOR 12 MONTHS.

31st March, 1870, to 31st March, 1871, ...			29
" 1871, " 1872, ...			32
" 1872, " 1873, ...			40
" 1873, " 1874, ...			38
" 1874, " 1875, ...			54

DRAINAGE.

Appended is a schedule of the drainage works carried out during the past year.

Box drains have been made at the north end of the Szechuen Road to carry the drainage across the foreshore; through the new bunding at the Kingsmill Creek; and one is being made near the south-west corner of the Hongkew Creek bunding.

FIREWELLS.

The various Firewells have been kept in good order.

LANDING ACCOMMODATION.

A wooden jetty has been built at the south end of the Keechang Road.

The stone jetty at the north end of the Keangse Road has been removed as it occupied the site of the new foot bridge.

Iron Pontoons.—A sketch has been prepared and sent to England for a wrought-iron pontoon 60ft. by 20ft., being 10ft. longer than the wooden pontoons now in use. The cost of such a structure it is estimated would be Tls. 3,054. This estimate must be regarded as approximate, owing to the fluctuating nature of the iron market.

ROADS.

Extension Hongkong Road, from Gnaomen to Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road.—A proposal by the Trustees of the Theatre for the Council to

extend the Road past the Theatre, has been under consideration, but owing to a stipulation on the part of the Trustees, that they should be at liberty to build over one end of the road, the Committee have been unable to entertain the proposal, and negotiations are therefore at an end.

Keechong Road.—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have addressed the Committee as under:—

"We have carefully gone over the correspondence that passed with reference to this road, and regret that although most anxious to meet the wishes of the Council, who are acting in the interests of the public, we are unable to comply with their request to remove at once the portion of the godown said to be encroaching on the road. We are prepared, however, to remove it back to the line desired by the Council whenever we have occasion to reconstruct the premises. We are quite prepared—so far as our position as tenants admits—to agree to the reconstruction of the jetty, on condition that it does not prevent vessels being berthed continuously at all times across the line of such jetty. The jetty must be constructed on a plan approved of by the adjoining proprietors, and must in no manner be allowed to interfere with the general business of the wharf."

Hankow Road, widening on south side between Szechuen and Keangse Roads.—As the carrying out of this improvement would necessitate the moving back of the old Quong Loong Junior Mess—the expense of which would be considerable—the Council decided that while the widening of the road is desirable, it would be too costly to carry out at present.

Nanking Road, between Kiangse and Honan Roads.—Endeavours are being made to procure a small piece of Mr. Spencer Compton's property, to admit of the widening of this part of the thoroughfare being completed on the south side.

Ningpo Road, between Chihli and Fohkien Roads.—Claim of Tls. 2,000 for land. This matter has been definitely settled by payment of Tls. 200.

Shantung Road, between Ningpo Road and Soochow Creek.—A claim by the agent of Mr. H. S. Grew, for compensation for land and houses taken in 1868 for the extension of the Shantung Road between Ningpo Road and Soochow Creek, has been disallowed, as the making of the Road had been satisfactorily arranged with the Chinese owner in 1868, and since then the Council have heard nothing of this claim.

Chaou Foong Road.—The pond at the north end is being filled in by the Council to permit of the widening of this road, the land having been surrendered by the owners for the purpose.

Widening of the Bund opposite Messrs. Fogg & Co.'s Premises.—Messrs. Fogg & Co. have been informed that the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting on the 18th May, 1874, confirmed the arrangements entered into by the previous Council for the widening of the Bund opposite their premises, but owing to the land having been occupied for some time by building material required in the erection of extensive premises on Mr. Fogg's land, the Committee regret they have been unable to complete the work.

Widening of Malay Street.—The Works' Committee have been arranging with the owners of land interested. The work should be carried out if it can be done at a reasonable cost.

Yuen Fong Road.—The following letter has been sent to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—

SHANGHAI, 27*th May*, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to a verbal understanding between your Mr. Keswick and Mr. Purdon of the Works Committee, the Council direct me to state that in consideration of your withdrawing the stipulation in your letter of 1st May instant, "that you shall retain the gate at present erected at the foot of the road" in surrendering the Yuen Fong Road between the Broadway and the river for the use of the public, the Council undertake that there shall be no undue inconvenience to you in your business at the Wharf in consequence of such concession. It is understood that the road is to be left open for the public to pass freely to and from the landing jetty proposed to be placed at the end of it.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, 17*th September*, 1874.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Municipal Secretary.
SHANGHAI.

SIR,—Your favor of 27th May last duly reached us, but we regret was laid aside, as not calling for a reply, until the matter was again brought to our notice by Mr. Purdon.

The gate in question, at the foot of the Yuenfong Road exists simply as a mark to indicate our acknowledged right to control the approach from the River to the Yuenfong Road, in case the thoroughfare should unduly interfere with and prove detrimental to the wharfage privileges reserved by us. We beg, however, to repeat, what we have already stated, that so long as these rights are respected, we have no intention whatever to use the gate, which has never yet been closed, as we recognise the importance to the public of having an open passage to the river, and shall be glad to meet the want as far as it is in our power to do so.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

And was replied to as under:—

SHANGHAI, 24*th September*, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, regarding the gate at the Yuenfong Road, I am directed to inform you that the Council have already undertaken, in their letter of 27th of May, that the opening of the road in question to the public should in no way interfere with your business at the wharf, and the Chairman understood from your Mr. Keswick that, on that assurance, the gate would be removed.

The Council, therefore, hope that this will be done, as in their opinion it is not desirable to have a gate across a public road, although it may not be intended to have it closed.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
A. J. POND,
Officiating Secretary.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road Encroachment.—The Committee think it advisable to put on record the engagement under which H. B. M. Government has been permitted to bring out the gate of the British Post Office on to this thoroughfare:—

H. M. Office of Works
Shanghai, 11*th January*, 1875.

Sir,—A few days ago it was pointed out to me that the piers of a small gate forming the private entrance to the New Post Office on the Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road, projected 2½ inches beyond the line of Government property. I beg to assure you that it was quite without my knowledge that the wall was built so as to necessitate the projection. The encroachment is small, nevertheless its rectification at present would cause considerable inconvenience and trouble, and considering that I have given vastly more than than the space encroached upon to the public, I would pray that you would be so good as to allow the said piers to remain as they are.

I therefore trust that my request will be allowed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. H. BOYCE,
Government Surveyor.

To the
Secretary Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 18*th January*, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th instant, and in reply have been instructed by the Works' Committee to say that in view of the inconvenience which you represent would arise in consequence, the Committee do not call upon you at present to move back the piers of the small gate forming the entrance in the Yuen-ming-yuen Road to the British Post Office.

But in order to reserve the rights of the public to the land on which they stand, it is understood that you will rectify the encroachment whenever called upon to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

R. H. BOYCE, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Government Surveyor.
Shanghai.

H. M. Office of Works,
Shanghai, 19*th January*, 1875.

Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, (Works No. 46) of yesterday's date, informing me that under the circumstances mentioned by me in my letter of the 11th instant, the Council would not call upon me to set back the gate piers in question.

In reply I beg to thank the Council, and to assure them that I will be ready to rectify the encroachment whenever called upon to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. H. BOYCE,
Government Surveyor.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

New Road, Kiangse to Honan Road, between Foochow and Canton Roads.—The following letter from Mr. E. M. Smith, contains a memorandum of the conditions under which the Council have run this road through lots 143 and 60*a*—the plan can be inspected at the Municipal Council Offices by any Ratepayer wishing to do so.

SHANGHAI, *October 17th*, 1874.

To J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman Municipal Council.

SIR,—I beg to hand you subjoined a Memorandum of Conditions under which I am willing to allow the Municipal Council to run a Road through Lots 143 and 60*a* from Kiangse Road to Honan Road, as shown on the plan herewith, and I will feel obliged by your submitting the same to the consideration of the Council at the next General Meeting.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. M. SMITH.

Memorandum of Conditions

1.—That the Municipal Council shall make a road twenty-three feet wide through Lots 103 and 60*a*, from Kiangse Road to Honan Road, as traced on the accompanying plan.

2.—That the Council shall pay E. M. Smith (Tls. 1,750) one thousand seven hundred and fifty taels of Shanghai Sycee for removing the buildings within the line of the proposed road.

3.—That the surrender of the proposed road to the Council shall be noted on the Title Deeds of the said Lots, and also in the Register of the Land Office of H. B. M. Consulate.

4.—That the Shanghai Real Property Association shall pay E. M. Smith for one-half of the land required for the proposed road the same rate per Mow at which the said lots are now assessed.

5.—That as the area of the said Lots is taken from the centre of Kiangse and Honan Roads, so shall the area of the proposed road be taken.

6.—That a Mow of the Land required for the proposed road shall contain the same number of square feet that Lots 143 and 60*a* contain.

7.—That the Association and E. M. Smith shall sign a bond agreeing not to build Chinese Houses fronting the proposed road, or to rent to persons of ill fame any of the buildings now situate, or which may hereafter be erected, on the proposed road, to the East of the road marked "Private Road A" on the accompanying plan.

Mr. E. M. Smith's proposal was accepted, and Tls. 1,750 has been appropriated towards carrying out the arrangement; a formal surrender of the land will be made to the Municipality; and Mr. Smith will pay the difference should the cost of making the road exceed Tls. 300.

Bond drawn up by the Council's Legal adviser and approved by the Council has been executed by Mr. E. M. Smith and the Real Property Association.

Widening of Roads.—The following proposition from Mr. E. M. Smith for the improvement of certain roads, has been agreed to.

Memoranda of Land to be surrendered to the Municipal Council.

1.—That four feet shall be added to the width of the upper Quangse Road from Nanking Road to road marked A on plan attached to agreement dated 8th March, 1872.

2.—That eight feet shall be added to the width of Foochow Road from the Defence Creek Bund to the lower Quangse Road.

3.—That 8 feet shall be added to the width of the lower Quangse Road from the Foochow Road to near its junction with the Hankow Road as far as my property extends.

4.—That Mr. Hogg shall receive the same number of square feet taken by the Council from his lot for the continuation of the North Chekiang Road to the Hankow Road, which area shall be added to the East half of his lot as agreed.

5.—That an equivalent area shall be given to Mr. Godfrey for the ground required to make a thirty feet road from road A on plan referred to above to Stone Bridge road, as agreed.

6.—That the ground to be surrendered to the Council as hereinbefore set forth shall be noted on the Title Deeds at the Land Office of the British Consulate.

E. M. SMITH.

Road in front of Hunt's Wharf.—On reference to the plan of Hongkew, it will be noticed that a public road existed in front of Hunt's Wharf, or more correctly speaking between Keecheong and Yuen-fong Roads. The Tepaou of the district confirms this, and states that the road in question has never been sold or surrendered by the public to any private individuals.

Seward Road Extension through Canton Garden, Lot 59, plan of Honghew.—Mr. D. N. Camajee has claimed heavy compensation for the land taken for this work in 1872. The Committee have declined to entertain the claim, as the owner of the property at the time agreed to surrender the land in question. The Committee proposed to Mr. Camajee to leave it to the arbitration of Mr. Medhurst, and have a verbal agreement from him to do so.

From this arrangement after giving the Council and their Legal Adviser considerable trouble Mr. Camajee withdrew without giving any reason. Mr. Cooper, acting for Mr. Camajee, was at his own suggestion invited to meet the Works' Committee. He represented that the only basis on which he was authorized to treat with the Council on the part of Mr. Camajee was the payment of compensation at the rate of Tls 1,000 per mow.

The offer was not entertained. The Board were willing to allow compensation at the rate the property was assessed at or to proceed with the arbitration. Mr. Cooper was subsequently informed of this dicision through the Legal Adviser, it being understood that the proposition was not to remain over for an indefinite period or to prejudice any action the Council might think fit to take hereafter.

Later on, Mr. Camajee through the same channel intimated that he intended taking the case before the Court of Treaty Consuls and requested that the work on the Hongkew Creek be stopped until the result was known.

This the Committee willingly agreed to. Apparently however nothing further has been done in the matter by Mr. Camajee and he has therefore been addressed as under.

SHANGHAI, 28*th April*, 1875.

Seward Road Extension.

SIR,—The Council have been postponing this work for some time in the hope of your bringing your case before the Court of Treaty Consuls, which you gave them to understand was your intention.

Apparently however nothing is being done in the matter, and I have therefore been instructed to intimate that the carrying through of this much needed improvement cannot be delayed further, and that unless you are prepared to proceed with the matter in Court immediately, the Council will have to recommence operations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

D. N. CAMAJEE, Esq.

Further progress with the other portion of the Seward Road has been somewhat delayed owing to a new Taotai coming into office.

Deflection of Broadway.—A plan of the deflection of Broadway in accordance with the wish of the Ratepayers at their last meeting, has been prepared, for the purpose of submitting it to the landowners interested, prior to its being brought forward at the next Ratepayers' meeting.

New Road, from Broadway past the Gas Company's premises in Honghew.—Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co. claimed the right to resume the ownership of the portion of the property (Lots 456 and 472) surrendered to the public at the time of making the Road, on the understanding that the thoroughfare would be connected with the Seward Road, proposed to be made parallel with the Broadway. The Committee represented to them that the delay in connecting the road with the Seward Road is owing to difficulties in arranging with the native owners in the line of the Seward Road but that as soon as these have been overcome, the road will be completed. Since then the portion of the Road through Lots 456 and 472 has been made up and, with Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.'s consent, the boundary stones of their property have been sunk where such interfered with traffic.

New Road, north side Soochow Creek.—The following are the conditions on which the owners surrender the land for a 40 feet road.

SHANGHAI, *June 3rd*, 1874.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 1st June instant, the undersigned, proprietors of land on the north bank of the Soochow Creek, lying between the Honan Road and the property of William Endicott, Esq., opposite to the pontoon bridge, do hereby surrender to the Council the land for a forty foot Bund, the foreshore to

remain [subject to public or private rights as at present existing, without reference to the Land Regulations*], subject to public and private rights, according to the terms of the Land Regulations.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
H. P. HANSSEN.
C. P. BLETHEN.
O. B. BRADFORD.
J. K. THORNDIKE.
H. S. PARKER
By his Attorney ALEX. PATERSON.

E. B. SOUPER, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

* The addendum within brackets is Mr. Paterson's.

Widening of Roads.—The Committee have taken every opportunity of widening the Roads in the Settlement, and to assist towards this end, it has been resolved that for the future the Engineer or other officer acting in that capacity, on the occasion of a change in the removal of houses, and, when practicable, ownership of land, shall report the same in writing, together with such remarks and suggestions as he may consider desirable for the information of the Council, so that negotiations may at once be opened for extending, widening and making roads.

The Committee desire that the information of such removal of or alteration in houses fronting a public thoroughfare, should be made by the Police in the first instance to the Engineer, and would ask the Watch Committee to give the necessary instructions to the Police.

In this connection, further, they would suggest to the Landrenters that much assistance would be afforded to the Council if notices of any intended alterations in existing, or erection of new, buildings were forwarded to the Municipal officer, before plans of buildings have been decided upon.

Plans of New Roads.—It is considered desirable to lodge a plan showing the Roads decided upon by the Ratepayers (under authority of Art. VI of the Land Regulations of 1870) with each of the Consuls. The object of this is, that when a foreigner acquires land he may ascertain at the time whether it is proposed to run any Municipal Road through the property.

A New Road to define the Northern boundary of Hongkew has been added to the schedule of New Roads which the Committee would recommend being carried out as opportunity may offer.

The Bund from the Garden Bridge to Messrs. Fogg & Co.'s has been raised, drained, and metalled, with the exception of 2in. of granite chip top dressing at present being put on.

Portions of the following roads have been metalled:—

Broadway, Canton, Chekiang, Foochow, Hankow, Honan, Hoopeh, Kiukiang, Kiangse, Nankin, New Hongkew, Ningpo, Pekin, Shanse, Shantung, Soochow and Tientsin.

A road has been formed by mud-filling along the west bank of the Hongkew Creek from the Whangpoo to the Canton Garden.

Granite chip pavements, curbs, drains &c. have been laid in many of the public native streets and alleyways in the back part of the Settlement.

Portions of the Nanking, Szechuen and Lower Yuen-ming-yuen roads have been widened.

Chekiang Road, between Kiukiang and Hankow Roads.—It remains for the Ratepayers to express an opinion whether this road should be carried through or not.

SHANGHAI, *April 2nd*, 1875.

To the Chairman Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

SIR,—I observe that in the minutes of a Municipal meeting published in the *North-China Daily News* of 9th February last, it is stated as apparently a settled fact that I had agreed to a certain arrangement concerning the road that is there called "North Chekiang Road."

It is my duty to inform you that no surrender of the road in question has yet been ratified and I shall probably fence in the whole of the lot of land in that locality, at an early date.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. JENNER HOGG.

SHANGHAI, *9th April*, 1875.

SIR,—I have your letter of 2nd instant and regret that there should be any difficulty regarding the North Chekiang Road. The arrangement referred to, was as you are aware, agreed to by all parties concerned after considerable trouble and I have had your verbal assurance more than once that you were satisfied with it as it was in accordance with your own proposition, and that you only awaited power of attorney from the owner, which you had no doubt of receiving, before formally ratifying it; the Council therefore feel justified in regarding the matter as concluded.

The formation of the road has occupied the attention of successive Councils, and it is needless to point out the great improvement it will be.

As you do not state any reason for your change of views the Council are at loss to what to attribute it, and would be pleased to hear from you on the subject, trusting that any objection you may have can be readily removed and the improvement, which the public would be unwilling to forego, satisfactorily carried out.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

E. J. HOGG, ESQ.,

SHANGHAI, *April 12th*, 1875.

The Chairman of the Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

SIR,—I have your letter of 9th April, and your recapitulation of what has passed between us individually is (with slight exception) in accordance with what I recollect.

I am aware that the formation of North Chekiang Road has occupied the attention of successive Councils and I also recognize that it would be of great advantage to the public. You will admit, however, that it is competent for the owner of the land to withdraw, even after the length to which our negotiations had been carried.

I am compelled to admit that the owner's objections to giving up the land in question are sound, the most serious one, in my opinion, being the depreciation of the value of that portion of the lot which would be left on the west side of the road, by reason of it being reduced to such small dimensions as to be worth little for building purposes, and in fact it is well to understand that acquiescence in the Council's plan, demands from the owner, in more ways than one, a decided sacrifice which he is reasonably entitled to refuse if he chooses.

Whether or not he can be induced to make this sacrifice I cannot now say, for I have not referred the matter back to him again.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. JENNER HOGG.

SHANGHAI, 20*th April*, 1875.

SIR,—Your letter of the 19th instant has been laid before the Council, who direct me to say that it is very true no agreement has been signed and sealed, and you are therefore legally entitled to withdraw your consent to the road going through the property you represent, but the Council cannot refrain from expressing their surprise at the very unusual step of withdrawing after negotiations have gone so far.

As before mentioned the carrying through of this road is such an improvement that the Council will submit the matter to the Ratepayers.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

E. J. HOGG, Esq.

SHANGHAI, *April* 24*th*, 1875.

The Chairman Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

SIR,—I feel myself compelled to answer the Council's letter of 20th instant, since it implies that though the owner of the land in question is legally, he is not morally entitled to withhold his consent to the road as negotiated for between you and me. This is not the case and I cannot allow it to be assumed from my silence that I acquiesce in such an opinion. A re-perusal of your letter of 9th instant by the light of the present communication leads me to fear that there may be more divergence of opinion as to what passed than I at first thought. Assuredly the "all parties" therein alluded to were only "all parties" *here* and did not include the owner. It is true that as far as I was concerned I was disposed to be satisfied with the arrangement (which please note was *not* my proposal), but you overlook the fact of my deferring ratification, which plainly showed that I was not altogether sure of the owner's sanction.

I have already informed you in my letter of 12th instant that there are objections on the owners part, a very important one being a depreciation of the value of his property. * * * * * * * *

I cannot admit that there is anything "unusual" or to cause "surprise" either in the owner pointing out objections to the surrender, or in my ceasing to trouble myself any further under the circumstances, and I must say that the expression of

surprise and the term "unusual steps" come strangely indeed from the Council remembering how in the first instance, they neglected to obtain what is "usually" considered necessary before appropriating another person's property viz:—so trifling a matter as his consent. In the present case the Council left me to discover that they had made a road and planted trees on the land without having vouchsafed a single word to me on the subject.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. JENNER HOGG.

Widening Nanking Road at its junction with the Bund.—The widening of the road at this point on the south side has been carried out, but owing to unforeseen circumstances the arrangement for the widening on the north side is delayed, the Committee are confident however that it will ultimately be concluded.

The west side of the Keecheong Road between the Broadway and the Whangpoo is being straightened.

A patent Blake's Stone Crusher has been procured from England for the purpose of breaking granite chips. It is driven by a 6 H. P. Engine and is made to crush in a 10 hours' working day, Tons 50.

A careful comparison has been made between the work of the machine and coolie labor and there was found to be a large saving of labor in favor of the machine.

Markham Road.—The following memorial by Messrs. Keswick, Bell, Maitland, and Maclean was received.

Memorial by the undersigned Owners of Land situated on the Soochow Creek, and lying between the Bungalow of Messrs. Batt & Miller, and Alpha Farm, to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sheweth:—That in our opinion it would be for the public benefit if the road now trending along the Soochow Creek, were diverted at the Bungalow corner, and carried along the south-western boundary of our properties, behind the native village, and in a straight line almost from said corner to the southern corner of Alpha Farm grounds; And

We do hereby memorialise the Shanghai Municipal Council to give the matter their consideration, with a view to the construction of the proposed new road, a rough sketch whereof accompanies this memorial.

Amongst the advantages which the Public shall gain by the adoption of our scheme, we may be permitted to point out the following:—

First.—A free and full surrender by each of us of the required area to carry the proposed new road past our respective properties.

Second.—The proposed road will be shorter; less costly, the ground being surrendered; æsthetically more desirable; and above all, safer than the little else than pathway at present in use under our sufferance:—and

Third.—The proposed new Road, for a considerable distance, will cover the native pathway that leads from the Bungalow corner to and through the native village on the south-western side of our properties.

Against these and other advantages, and to recommend them to the more favorable consideration of the Council, there are

First.—The land and its surrender.—At present the Public have no right of way along the south-western bank of the creek, so far as it bounds several of our lots. Our title-deeds clearly define the creek as our boundary, and it is in our power to close the present road at any moment. Not that we have the slightest intention of doing so, however.

Second.—Safety, Cost, &c.—The existing road for its whole distance along the creek is extremely dangerous, and if it is still to be used, (omitting the consideration of the cost of the ground necessary for a proper roadway, the value of which as it affects each of us, we reserve to ourselves the right to fix), an expensive fence must be carried along its outer edge to prevent accident; and

Third.—The Native Pathway.—Superseding and widening the native pathway, the native population will be greatly benefited by the new road, should it please the Council to construct it.

W. KESWICK.
FRED. H. BELL.
P. MACLEAN.
J. A. MAITLAND.

Shanghai, 14th November, 1874.

The Council replied, that they were altogether opposed to the change advocated.

The road in question is, and always has been, a military road, and owing to this circumstance—apart from the Council not regarding the proposition favorably—the Municipality would not appear to have any authority to abandon it.

Mr. F. H. Bell having withdrawn his consent to surrender a portion of Trefancha Farm for the widening of the Markham Road a correspondence ensued which the following letter from the Council closed.

SHANGHAI, *8th December*, 1874.

Sir,—Your letter of 21st ultimo having been laid before the Council, they instruct me to state that the surrender of the portion of your property to widen the Markham Road having been a voluntary concession on your part, they have no desire to press any claim to the ground, and you are therefore at liberty to resume possession of it, should you see fit to do so.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Secretary.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

Yang-tsze-Poo Road—Government Ground Rent.—The villagers complained of their being called upon by the Tepao and made to pay Ground Rent for the land already sold to the Municipality for the formation of the Road. The Committee recognizing the injustice of the proceeding, sent word to the villagers that the amount of the tax would be refunded on the production of the receipts. The villagers raised an objection to this, alleging that the receipt covered payment of tax on other portions of their property. The main obstacle in the way appears to be intimidation on the part of the Tepao, which led the Committee to seek the assistance of the Consular Body in the matter.

The complaint was further investigated, and it transpired that the Tepaos action had been confined to a demand only on the villagers for the Imperial tax on their land surrendered for the making of the road; but it appear from statements made by the Tepaos at a Works' meeting which they were invited to attend, that the Chinese authorities have made them responsible for the tax, and have compelled them to pay the amount out of their own pockets. Anticipating constant trouble in the neighbourhood until this money had been refunded, the Committee, assisted in a certain measure by the good offices of the Senior Consul, arranged to allow these men the equivalent ($20), provided they undertook to see that the trees along the road were not further injured, nor the villagers annoyed by further application for a tax for which they were not liable.

This understanding has been communicated to the Consular Body, in order that it may be put on record that the Council's action is not to be taken as in any way admitting the liability of the Municipality for Imperial taxes on outside roads.

Outside Roads.—Jessfield Road.—The Committee regret that they have been unable to arrange with the adjacent landowners for the deflection of the road where the Soochow Creek is encroaching.

Sinza Road.—Whilst this continues as a Native Road, the Committee are of opinion that the Native Authorities should bear the cost of its maintenance, and an endeavour should be made to obtain a contribution from them for the purpose.

Siccawei Road.—Boundary stones have been placed at both ends, to define the uniform width.

Outside Roads.—The outside roads have been kept in good order and many of the bridges repaired, &c.

Curbs, &c.—Curbs and sidechannels have been laid in parts of the Boone, Broadway, Canton, Chihli, Foochow, Honan, Hongkew, Hoopeh, Kiukiang, Keangse, Koo-ka-loong, Nankin, Ningpo, Pekin, Taewan, Tiendong, Tientsin and Shanse roads and in a number of native streets and alleyways.

Contract Work.—The Committe endeavoured to ascertain the practicability of having the metalling of Roads done by contract. The result was carefully considered but found not to answer.

Chipyard.—Ten mow of land belonging to Messrs. Whitehead and Thompson (Messrs. A. Dent & Co., Agents) on the Soochow Creek have been leased for the storage of Road Material.

Granite Chips.—The granite chips lately delivered are for the most part inferior in quality to those formerly supplied. The contractors state that this is owing to their being prevented from going to the best quarries by the Soochow Chehsien's runners, unless a considerable squeeze is paid—the materials being required by the mandarins for repairs to the Hangchow Bay sea wall.

Contracts with Chinese.—For the protection of the Municipality it has been determined to insert a clause in contracts with Chinese, that in case of dispute the English shall be taken as the true version.

Land Office.—To assist the Council in correcting the plan of the Settlements, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul courteously consents to furnish the Council, as far as possible, with duplicates of the plans which by a new system it is now required to lodge at the Consulate on the occasion of a transfer or purchase of Land.

Public Market.—Plans and estimates for an iron building will be submitted at the Ratepayer's meeting.

Arrests of Contractors by Native Authorities.—Correspondence has passed with the Consular Body, on the subject of the frequent interruption of work caused by the Chinese Authorities arresting the Council's contractors, which resulted in a proclamation being issued by the Chehsien cautioning Chinese petty officials against molesting the Council's contractors.

French Gas Co.—Application by Mr. F. H. B. Jenkins, for a permit to allow the French Gas Company to lay a main to his house in the Honan Road was not granted.

Ponds.—The Committee have occupied their attention with the state of various large ponds in Hongkew, and trust to be able to report a great improvement in this respect before long—the occupiers of land on which they are situated having promised to take steps to have them filled up.

Tramway for Wheelbarrows.—The Committee have nothing to add to the remarks made by the Works Committee last year.

Telegraph Lines.—The agreement with Mr. Bishop expired on 31st March. The Committee have left it for the incoming Council to arrange for the care of the lines for the future.

DRAIN

	Roads.	Portion.	Length in Feet.		
			12 inch.	9 inch.	6 inch.
Settlement	Nanzing	Between Seward and Miller Roads	...	...	36.0
"	Yangtsze	Between Yang-King-Pang and Soochow Creeks	166 0	1,281.0	1,479 0
"	Pekin	Near Yangtsze Road	...	...	20.0
"	Shanse	From Hankow to Foochow Road	...	252.0	24 0
"	Chapoo	Near Tiendong Road	...	...	34.0
"	Yuenfong	North Broadway	...	...	38.0
"	Pekin	Corner of Szechuen Road	...	96.0	16.0
"	Honan	Between Kiukiang and Nankin Roads	...	...	42.0
"	Keangse	Near Nankin Road	10.0	...	...
"	Foochow	Near Szechuen Road	...	...	8.0
"	Chekeang	South side of Foochow Road	...	...	266.0
"	Soochow	Near Honan Road	48.0	...	...
"	Kwangse	Near Canton Road	26.0	...	...
"	Pekin	Between Chekiang Road and Defence Creek, ...	774.0	...	200.0
"	Yunan	From Foochow towards Canton Road	382.0	26.0	2a.0
"	Fuhkien	Near Louza Bridge	...	10 0	...
"	Taewan	Between Fuhkien and Chekiang Roads	268.0	...	...
"	Fuhkien	Alley leading to Chihli Road	122.0	...	14.0
"	Pekin	Between Honan and Keangse Roads	...	80.0	4.0
"	Woochang	Between Miller and Woosung Roads	...	208.0	...
"	Woosung	Near Rifle Butt's Bridge	28.0	...	...
"	Woosieh	Between Shanse and Fuhkien Roads	...	522.0	...
"	Canton	Near Bund	...	...	10 0
Outside Roads	Bubbling Well	Near Grand Stand	68 0	36.0	...
"	Cross	Between Bubbling Well and Sinza Roads	416.0	38.0	4.0
"	Jessfield	Near the Bend	28.0	...	...

MAIN

	Roads.	Portion.	Length Feet.	Sizes.	Shape.
				ft. in. ft. in.	
Settlement	Honan	From Kiukiang to Nankin Road	300.0	2 3 × 1 6	Egg
"	do.	Soochow Creek Mouth	64.6	2 6 × 2 6	arched top, flat bottom

BRICK

Settlement	Keecheong	Across Foreshore	90.0	1 10 × 1 3	arched top, flat bottom
"	Woochang	Between Miller and Woochang Roads	30.0	0 9 × 0 9	flat top, flat bottom
"	Tiendong	Near Chapoo Road	150.0	1 3 × 1 0	arched top, flat bottom
"	Boone	From Seward to Miller Road	450.0	2 3 × 1 6	Egg

PIPES.

Average Gradient.	Sinks.	Where discharge.	Cost Taels.	Plan.
From 1 in 240 to 1 in 480.	4	Sinks—Nanzing Road Drain	27.52	*D.* 30
"	57	Whangpoo River	1,131.95	"
"	2	Yangtsze Road Drain	14.18	"
"	4	Hankow and Foochow Road Drains	111.26	"
"	2	Sinks—Chapoo Road Drain	17.11	"
"	3	do. Yuenfong Road Drain	24.95	"
"	...	Szechuen Road Sewer *	30.35	"
"	...	Sinks—Honan Road Sewer *	7.52	"
"	...	do. Keangse Road Sewer *	4.65	"
"	...	do. Foochow Road Drain *	1.43	"
"	4	Foochow Road Drain *	67.61	"
"	..	Soochow Creek *	22.32	"
"	...	Canton Road Drain *	12.09	"
"	9	Chekiang Road Drain *	440.73	"
"	2	Foochow Road Drain *	200.08	"
"	...	Sinks—Fuhkien Road Sewer *	2.86	"
"	4	Fuhkien Road Sewer *	144.62	"
"	3	do. do. *	74.24	"
"	...	Sinks—Pekin Road Drain *	9.31	"
"	...	Woosung Road Drain *	59.56	"
"	...	Ditch *	13.02	"
"	9	Fuhkien and Shanse Road Drains *	194.46	"
"	...	Sinks—Canton Road Drain *	1.79	"
"	...	Race Course Ditch *	41.93	"
"	...	Tidal Ditch *	205.04	"
"	...	Ditch *	13.02	"

* Not including labor for laying drain pipes, done by Council's Road Coolies.

SEWERS.

Average Gradient.	Where discharge.	Numbers of			Cost Taels.	Plan.
		Sinks.	Cesspls.	M.-holes.		
1 in 556	Soochow Creek	5	...	3	410.49	*D.* 5
1 in 283	do.	...	...	...	277.35	"

DRAINS.

...	Whangpoo River	...	...	...	78.00	*D.* 24
1 in 200	Sinks—Woochang Road Drain	4	...	...	26.00	*D.* 26
1 in 240	Chapoo Road Drain	4	...	...	112.85	*D.* 31
1 in 300	Seward Road Drain	13	...	5	about 700.00 not complete	*D.* 36

PUBLIC GARDEN REPORT

For the Year 1874-1875.

The Committee have to report the continued prosperity of the Garden entrusted to their charge.

The Trees and Shrubs are flourishing, and with ordinary care will continue to improve annually.

The Grass Lawns have been badly attacked by the "Melolantha Vulgaris" or Cock-chafer Grub, which has necessitated the relaying of a considerable portion, and they are now again in good order.

Some alterations have been made by the removal of the old Trellis work on the North side of the Garden, and the substitution of a raised mound, which will be a better protection to the plants from the strong winds that prevail at certain periods of the year.

The old wooden seats are becoming delapidated, and the Committee recommend that more of the iron seats, of which some are already in use, be substituted.

The Committee would again strongly recommend the substitution of a more suitable Pavilion than the venerable structure, which at present does duty for a Band Stand. The comfort of the performers at the summer evening concerts, which afford so much pleasure to the community, should to some extent be studied; at the same time that a more artistic and commodious structure would add considerably to the appearance of the grounds.

Your Committee would suggest that the present common street lamps in the Garden might be advantageously replaced by others of a more ornamental character and so arranged as to give a better light.

In conclusion, upon a closer acquaintance with the expenses of maintaining and improving the Garden, your Committee find that the sum of Tls. 500 per annum, to which the original grant for the purpose was reduced, is not sufficient, and they would therefore beg the Council in making their Estimates for the ensuing season, to increase the subsidy to the amount originally intended, viz. Tls. 1,000 per annum, as with the means at present at their disposal, there is barely sufficient for current expenses, without any provision for improvements.

THOS. ROTHWELL,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer
Shanghai Public Garden.

SHANGHAI, *7th April*, 1875.

☞ *For Account vide pages* 166 *and* 167.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

SHANGHAI, 25*th March*, 1875.

Before GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq., *Consul-General.*
W. S. WETMORE, F. D. HITCH, J. C. ALLEN, } *Associates.*

The MUNICIPAL COUNCIL *v.* W. H. FOGG.

Claim for Tls. 350.70, *Arrears of Land-Tax.*

JUDGMENT.

The leading question which has been raised in the case is the one whether the Land Regulations are of binding effect upon citizens of the United States.

A conclusion upon this point may be most readily reached by a review of the Treaty stipulations which affect it, and a statement of the nature of the Regulations and of the manner in which they have been issued.

The British Treaty of 1842 contains the first stipulations, under which the port of Shanghai was opened to foreign trade. They are as follows:—

Article II.—"His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain &c, will appoint Superintendents, or Consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects."

The next stipulations are contained in the British Supplementary Treaty of 1843 and are as follows:—

Article VII.—"The Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship provides for British subjects and their families residing at the cities and towns of Canton, Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai without molestation or restraint. It is accordingly determined that ground and houses, the rent or price of which is to be fairly and equitably arranged for according to the rates prevailing amongst the people, without exaction on either side, shall be set apart by the local officers in communication with the Consul, and the number of houses built, or rented will be reported annually to the said local officers by the Consul for the information of their respective Viceroys and Governors, but the number cannot be limited that seeing, it will be greater or less according to the resort of merchants."

The next are those of the United States Treaty of 1844, as follows:—

Article XVII.—"Citizens of the United States residing or sojourning in any of the five ports open to foreign trade shall enjoy all desirable facilities to obtain houses and lands suitable for their purpose, or to lease of the people lands on which to build houses and warehouses or shops, also hospitals, churches and cemeteries. The local authorities of the two Governments will select in concert the sites, having due regard to the feelings of the people. The parties interested will arrange between themselves the rates of rents, the proprietors on the one side not demanding exorbitant prices, the purchasers on the other not insisting in an unreasonable manner on certain points, but each conducting with justice and moderation."

The French Treaty, made at a later date in the same year, contains stipulations which I translate as follows:—

Article XXII.—"Every Frenchman who, in conformity with Article II of this Treaty, shall arrive at one of the ports open to foreign trade, may whatever the length of his stay, rent houses and storehouses for the disposal of his merchandize, or rent land and build houses and storehouses himself. Frenchmen may in the same way establish churches, hospitals, almshouses, schools, and cemeteries. To this end, the local authorities, after having arranged with the Consul, will designate the quarters most suitable for the residence of Frenchmen and the sites

where they may place the buildings mentioned. The terms shall be freely discussed between the parties interested, and regulated so far as may be by the average of local prices. The Chinese authorities shall prevent their people from overcharging or requiring exhorbitant rates and the Consul on the other side will take care that Frenchmen use no violence to procure the consent of the proprietors. It is moreover well understood that the number of houses and extent of ground, to be set apart for Frenchmen in the ports opened to trade, shall not be restricted, and shall be fixed according to the need and convenience of those having rights. If the Chinese desecrate or destroy the French churches or cemeteries the guilty shall be punished with all the rigor of the laws of the country."

These are the provisions of the first Treaties, and they are not varied essentially by later ones.

It cannot be held, I think, that there is anything in these Articles which gives in specific terms to the Foreign Powers concerned, the right to set up at this port Municipal Regulations, that is to say Regulations for the establishment and control of a police force, and the administration of roads, sewers, public wharves, &c.

The several Treaties, however, provide that citizens of the several Foreign Powers shall be amenable only to the authorities of their respective countries or to those authorities acting in conjunction with the native authorities. The appropriate Articles of the United States Treaty of 1844 may be taken to indicate the spirit and scope of the provisions of all the Treaties in this respect. They are as follows:—

Article IV.—"For the superintendence and regulation of the concerns of the citizens of the United States doing business at the said five ports, the Government of the United States may appoint Consuls, or other officers at the same, who shall be duly recognized as such by the officers of the Chinese Government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the latter, either personal or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect."

Article XXI. • • • • "Citizens of the United States, who may commit any crime in China, shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul, other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized according to the laws of the United States."

• • • • • •

Article XXIV. • • • • "And if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction."

Article XXV.—"All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction, and regulated by the authorities of their own Government. And all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other Government shall be regulated by the Treaties existing between the United States and such Governments repectively, without interference on the part of China."

These Articles, more or less, perfectly exempt all citizens of the United States from the control of the Government of China.

It would be possible at this point to indicate the difficulties which, in the course of the development of foreign intercourse with China and in view of these peculiar provisions of the Treaties, might be expected to arise in the administration of Municipal affairs, at this and other ports of the Empire. I am not, however, so much concerned now with these difficulties as with the means which have been taken to meet them.

The first code of Land Regulations was prepared by Captain Balfour, H. B. M.'s Consul and Kung Mookew Intendant of Circuit, at Shanghai, in 1845. They were promulgated by the Intendant in a Proclamation, which has been translated as follows:

Proclamation

"Kung Mookew, Imperially appointed Intendant of Circuit of Soochow-foo, Sung-keang-foo, and Taitsang-chow, and Superintendent of Customs in the province of Keangnan, again issues a Proclamation in accordance with the Treaty.

"In the year 1842, the Imperial commands were received in reply to a Memorial permitting commercial intercourse being carried on at the five Ports of Kwangchow, Fuhchow, Heamun, Ningpo and Shanghai, allowing merchants and others of all nations to bring their families to

reside there, and providing that the renting of ground for the building of houses, must be deliberated upon and determined by the local authorities in communication with the Consul, both acting in conformity with the feelings of the local inhabitants, so that mutual and perpetual harmony might be attained.

"Hence it has been determined, in conformity with the feelings of the inhabitants and the circumstances of the locality of Shanghai, that the ground North of the Yang-king-pang and South of Le-kea-chang should be rented to English merchants, for erecting their buildings and residing upon, and some regulations which have been agreed upon in reference thereto, and to which obedience is necessary, are hereinafter specified."

This Proclamation and the Regulations mentioned in it were sent by the Intendant to Captain Balfour with a letter of which the following is a translation:—

"I now take all the Regulations first and last agreed upon by us in communication together, in accordance with the Treaty, which have already been separately published by me, the Taotai, and hung up at the Custom house, and specially forward a copy thereof, requesting the Honorable Consul will examine into, translate, and publish them generally for the information of all renters of property North of the Yang-king-pang, that they may act in obedience thereto. Wherefore I write this, wishing the Consul daily happiness."

The code of Regulations thus framed and promulgated, was enlarged and extended in 1854. It was declared in a notice issued by the Consuls for Great Britain, the United States and France, that these amended Regulations had received the approval of their respective Ministers, and of "His Excellency Woo, the chief local authority representing the Chinese Government at Shanghai."

Another code of Regulations was prepared at Shanghai, in 1866, by the community in public meetings assembled, with the advice of the Consular body, and the Judge of the British Supreme Court, and proclaimed in 1869 by the Ministers of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and the United Sates. They have more lately received the approval of the representatives of other Governments, and at different times that of all the foreign Governments concerned.

The Land Regulations of 1845 and 1854, were then the joint issue of the local representatives of the Chinese Government, and of the foreign officials concerned. The acts thus performed by the Chinese officials have remained unquestioned by the Chinese Government for a very long period, and being within the immediate view of the Government may be held to have been accepted by it.

The acts thus performed by the representative of the United States, and approved by the Government, by its Secretary of State, may be remarked upon as follows:—

The Minister and Consuls for the time being of the United States in China are authorized by an act of Congress to make Decrees and Regulations for certain purposes. I long since pointed out the limited scope of this authority, and my view was approved by the Government. Without entering here upon the argument that was involved, I may say simply that it cannot be held to cover the case now in question. It is moreover true that the procedure taken by the United States Officials in this case has not been conformed to the Act, and the Regulations would fall if based upon supposed procedure of the kind.

It may, however, be held that the Regulations should be regarded as the issue of the Chinese authorities, and that our action indicates only our approval of them.

Instances of analogous action may be found in the Harbour and Pilotage Regulations. These were published by the territorial authorities. Our approval was first procured, and is taken to mean that we admit the right of the Government to make the given Regulations, and will support them as Regulations, which are, and of right ought to be, of binding effect.

We come now to a logical position. What is there in the Treaties which may be construed to mean that China has yielded jurisdiction over her territory? What are all Municipal Regulations but an assumption of a certain jurisdiction of the sort? If we hold such jurisdiction, we do it then by delegation from China, which delegation is outside of Treaty stipulations, although it may be held to be a normal result from them.

It will be at once said that we are treading upon delicate ground, for, if we hold our municipal functions by delegation from China, she may at any time withdraw her consent to our exercise of them, and the whole municipal system falls.

To this I answer that, while foreign Courts can enforce the Regulations as the right and proper issue of the territorial sovereignty which the foreign governments have approved as such, foreign officials may in their political capacity defend the Regulations and claim that they shall

be held intact, as being part of an agreement or contract entered into between the sovereignties involved. They have been solemnly framed and promulgated. Properties have been bought, and moneys have been invested under them. The comfort, convenience, health and good order of a vast population are at stake. Under these circumstances, many cogent considerations can be adduced in defence of the Regulations and against the right of the Chinese to abrogate or change them without our consent.

We are moreover so situated in virtue of the exterritorializing provisions of the Treaties, that it would not be easy to enforce any Regulations without our consent, and we are thus able to exert a certain pressure upon the authorities to uphold such Regulations as we deem right.

The authorities have uniformly shown a disposition to give us all reasonable support and aid in Municipal matters and, if we act reasonably, may be expected to continue to do so. The situation then is not one which need excite apprehensions.

It will not be overlooked that the systems of municipal control existing at Shanghai and at other places in China are not uniform. The Chinese have united with us here in framing and proclaiming Regulations. At other ports they have leased lands outright, and in this and other ways agreed to leave Municipal matters to the sole control of the foreign authorities and residents. But the fact that Municipal powers have been delegated elsewhere in some other way than has been done here, is not material, so long as we recognize the principle that such powers are to be considered as coming to us by delegation outside of the Treaties, and take due notice of the terms of the given delegation.

I have no special knowledge of the method or methods under which Municipal matters are managed at the different foreign settlements of Japan. As the Treaties of Western states with that Empire are similar to those with China, we would expect that questions of Municipal Government would be met there in much the same way as in China. But being of later date, they ought to be more perfect, and should indicate to us the result of matured study in this connection. Perhaps, then, the fact that Municipal matters there have been left more or less perfectly to the territorial authorities, will illustrate the principle which I have advanced.

It was remarked in the course of the hearing of this case, that the Land Regulations of 1869, have not received the formal sanction of the native authorities. Upon this point I have to say that those Regulations are essentially the same as the code of 1854. Moreover, they were communicated to the local authorities in 1869, and have never been objected to by them. They have on the contrary been consistently sustained and enforced. I see no reason therefore why the same legal effect should not attach to them as to those of earlier date.

So far as I am able to judge, the taxes now sued for were regularly assessed under the Regulations.

I believe also that I have no authority to review or correct the assessment. I am nevertheless of the opinion that assessments should not be based upon the title-deeds without reference to or consideration of the areas actually occupied by the individual and the public. Six fourteenths of the land of the defendant is in the occupation of the public, and he is taxed for the whole area at the same rate per mow as another bund lot holder, whose title-deed calls only for the area within fences, the real value per mow of the respective lots being admitted to be the same. This is not just, and I trust that the Council will find it convenient to compromise with the defendant upon some equitable basis, as many preceding Councils have done, or to bring the question before the Ratepayers for instructions. In such case it will be appropriate for the Council to assume the costs of this suit, the Defendant having continuously and consistently offered to settle the matter in an equitable way. As a matter of law, however, I have no recourse, but to give the case with costs against the defendant.

No.

DETAILED

MUNICIPAL

1st *April*, 1874 to

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Foreign—			
LAND TAX—3/10ths of one per cent. on assessed value of Land registered in the various Consulates in the names of Foreigners—from 1st April, 1874, to 31st March, 1875,	.....	21,581.85	
Outstanding on 31st March, 1874,	167.53	.....	
„ „ 31st „ 1875,	.....	375.13	
			22,124.51
General Municipal Rate—			
6 per cent. on assessed rentals of Foreign houses —from 1st April, 1874, to 31st March, 1875,	.....	31,832.26	
Outstanding on 31st March, 1875,	.....	69.75	
„ „ 31st „ 1874,	106.35	.....	
			32,008.36
General Municipal Rate—Native—			
8 per cent. on assessed rentals of Chinese houses —from 1st April, 1874, to 31st March, 1875,	.....	.....	45,818.67
Dues on Merchandize—			
From Public—1st Apr., 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875,	.....	80,844.39	
„ „ Outstanding on 31st March, 1874,	5,531.51	.....	
From H. E. the Taoutai to 31st March, 1875,	.....	10,239.25	
February and March accounts outstanding, estimated at minimum,	.....	10,715.86	
			107,331.01
LICENSES.			
Foreign—			
Wine and Spirit Retailers,	.....	2,500.46	
Circuses and Theatre,	.....	207.64	
Billiard and Bowling Saloons,	.....	246.92	
Livery Stables—Foreign and Native,	.....	734.06	
Jin-rik-sha—Foreign and Native,	.....	1,205.58	
Native—			
Sellers of Foreign Liquors,	.....	1,528.17	
Theatre,	.....	268.05	
Sampan Registration,	.....	691.98	
Opium Houses,	.....	11,361.48	
Pawn-shops,	.....	1,587.40	
Wheelbarrows,	.....	3,416.05	
Native Cargo Boats,	.....	2,945.06	
Wine Shops,	.....	1,409.74	
			28,102.59
NIGHT SOIL.			
Sale of Night Soil,	.....	.....	1,435.39
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	236,820.53

1.

STATEMENT.

FINANCE.

31st *March*, 1875.

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
POLICE FORCE.			
Pay—			
Foreigners,	.....	25,293.49	
Natives,	.....	10,284.56	
		35,578.05	
Deduct—			
For men employed on Special Service, Collection of Taxes, &c.,	.....	4,030.10	
			31,547.95
Medical Aid—			
Pay of Medical Surgeon,	.....	750.00	
Medical Assistance for casualties in Hongkew,	.....	250.00	
Medicines supplied to the Force,	.....	215.71	
Hospital Charges,	.....	91.17	
			1,306.88
Rent—			
Hongkew Station,	.....	1,500.00	
Louza Station,	.....	245.71	
Quarters for Coolies attached to Police Force,	.....	37.56	
" " Native Constables, Hongkew,	.....	88.05	
Chinese Government Ground Tax (Central Station),	.....	3.11	
			1,874.43
Insurance—			
On Central Station,	.....	45.00	
" Arms and Accoutrements in Central Station,	.....	187.50	
			232.50
Passage Money—			
Transferred to "Police Passage Fund" for 5 men entitled to passages in terms of agreement,	.....	.....	750.00
Clothing—			
For Foreign and Native Constables,	.....	.....	2,656.25
Incidentals—			
Coolie and Sampan hire for carrying sick and drunken men,	.....	43.66	
Food for Prisoners,	.....	199.42	
Wages—Shroff, Messengers and Coolies,	.....	513.00	
Punkah Coolies,	.....	154.63	
Ice,	.....	18.38	
Burial of unknown Foreigner,	.....	2.68	
Purchase of two Sampans,	.....	54.36	
Fuel and Light,	.....	1,713.58	
" " " Outstanding 31st March, 1874,	60.11	.....	
Repairs to Gas Fittings,	.....	3.95	
Erecting Mat Sunshades,	.....	7.64	
Police Rattles,	.....	10.52	
Carried forward,.....Tls.	60.11	2,781.93	38,368.01

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	236,820.53
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	236,820.53

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	60.11	2,781.93	38,368.01
POLICE FORCE.—*Continued.*			
Incidentals—			
Taxes on houses occupied by married members of Force,	.....	39.33	
Neats-Foot Oil,	.....	37.44	
Advertising, Printing, Stationery,	.....	76.73	
Miscellaneous Charges,	.....	31.97	
			2,967.40
			41,335.41
SANITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Medical Branch—			
Pay—Officer of Health,	.....	500.00	
Vaccination Establishment—Medical Attendance,...	.....	500.00	
Ditto—Wages of native assistant and coolie,...	.....	220.00	
House Rent,	.....	59.55	
Cash paid to children vaccinated,	.....	36.64	
Printing,	.....	8.50	
Taxes,	.....	2.83	
Fuel and Light,	.....	10.99	
Sundries,	.....	7.09	
			1,345.66
Market and Nuisance Branch—			
Pay of Inspector of Nuisances, Markets and Livery Stables,	.....	2,191.00	
„ of 2 Assistants,	.....	810.00	
„ of 1 „ Hongkew,	.....	330.00	
Native Overseer,	.....	96.00	
Labour—			
Sweeping Roads and removing Night Soil, ...	.....	5,197.00	
Watering Roads (the Bubbling Well Road included),	.....	3,557.37	
Weeding Roads,	.....	196.56	
Watchmen preventing nuisances,	.....	275.17	
Cleaning Drains,	.....	393.07	
Disinfectants,	.....	628.59	
Repairs to Plant,	.....	77.71	
Hose for Hand Engine,	.....	237.32	
Hire of Jin-rik-sha for out-door staff during Summer months,	.....	11.75	
Coal, Oil and Tallow,	.....	1.63	
Taxes on native houses occupied by Assistants, ...	.....	5.42	
			14,008.64
LIGHTING.			
Public Lamps,	.....	12,893.21	
„ „ Outstanding 31st March, 1874,.....	1,076.76	.....	
Brackets, Pillars, &c.—Erecting new, and altering positions of old,	....	393.52	
			14,363.49
RELIEF FUND. FOREIGN AND (OR) NATIVE POOR.			
Distributed to 31st March, 1875,.....	....		234.83
Carried forward,.....Tls.	1,136.87	.....	71,287.97

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1873.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	236,820.33
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.			
Permit Fees—			
Fees for making Connection Drains and erecting Mat Sunshades, ...	.....	.....	271.28
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	237,091.61

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	TOTAL Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	1,136.87	.....	71,287.97
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries—Foreign Staff—			
Engineer, Salary,	.....	3,908.33	
Road Allowance,	.....	110.00	
Clerk of Works,	.....	2,400.00	
Drainage Foreman,	.....	780.00	
Overseer of Roads,	.....	720.00	
Assistant ditto,	.....	710.00	
			8,628.33
Native Staff—			
Office Writer and Interpreter,	.....	600.00	
Tracer and Assistant Tracer,	.....	335.20	
Head Foreman,	.....	210.00	
Office Boy,	.....	72.00	
Carpenter,	.....	144.00	
Water Coolie,	.....	26.12	
Chair Coolies for Engineer,	.....	110.00	
			1,497.32
Insurance on Furniture and Drawing Instruments,	.....	.....	10.00
Rent of Waste Land for Storing Road Materials,	.....	.....	168.05
Allowance to Engineer in lieu of quarters,	.....	.....	408.29
" for Purchase of Office Instruments,	.....	.....	604.40
" " " " " Trap,	.....	.....	162.96
Coal and Gas,	.....	.....	132.45
Gas Fittings,	.....	.....	1.79
Stationery,	.....	.....	88.87
Taxes on Engineer's Private Residence,	.....	.....	48.00
Sundries for Office Use,	.....	.....	12.57
Bridges—			
Yang King Pang Creek—Honan Road—Half cost of Iron Bridge borne by this Municipality,	.....	1,215.06	
Soochow Creek—Honan Road—Wooden Bridge, paid on account,	.....	5,500.00	
Ditto—Balance of Contract Outstanding,	.....	500.00	
Contribution towards cost of Foot Bridge, Kiangse Road, built by and presented to the Community by Mr. J. K. Thorndike,	.....	200.00	
General Repairs to existing Bridges, Painting, &c.	.....	394.71	
Buildings—			
General Repairs to all Municipal Premises during the year,	.....	938.37	
Repairs to New Cemetery Chapel,	.....	60.35	
Fee paid Mr. T. W. Kingsmill for Report on Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.'s Premises,	.....	50.00	
Charges of Vendors' Legal Adviser, *re* transfer "Tunsin" Property,	.....	208.00	
Engine House for Stone Crushing Machine,	.....	307.73	
Drainage—			
Making Subsidiary Drains, laying Drain Pipes, and making Sinks—			
The Chihli Road,	.....	50.00	
The Yangtsze Road,	.....	228.44	
The Yuen Ming Yuen Road,	.....	15.33	
The Soochow Road,	.....	12.43	
Carried forward,.....Tls.	1,136.87	9,680.42	83,050.98

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	237,091.81
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	237,091.81

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	1,136.87	9,680.42	83,050.98
PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*			
Drainage (Continued)—			
The Chekiang Road,	.....	16.22	
The Szechuen Road Box Drain,	.....	208.24	
The Amoy Road,	.....	70.00	
The Dent Road,	.....	54.21	
The Keechong Road,	.....	78.00	
The Woochang Road,	.....	26.00	
The Seward Road,	.....	3.87	
The Woosung Road Culvert,	.....	104.39	
The Nanzing Road,	.....	21.08	
The Tiendong Road,	.....	123.87	
The Boone Road Drain paid on account,	.....	300.00	
Ditto—Balance of Contract outstanding,	.....	400.00	
The Yuen-fong Road,	.....	18.14	
Box Drain, New Road East of Hongkew Creek—Contract outstanding,	.....	75.00	
Box Drain, Kingsmill Creek—Contract outstanding,	.....	100.00	
Current Repairs,	.....	205.93	
Surface drainage—Chinese portion of Settlement, West of Honan Road,	.....	3,967.46	
Balance of Contract outstanding,	.....	8,032.00	
Honan Road Drain mouth—Contract outstanding 31st March, 1874,	687.84	.....	
Drain Pipes—			
Cost of Invoices £756.4.9 at 5/7½,	.....	2,688.85	
Ditto—Outstanding 31st March, 1875, £114 8.9 at 5/7,	.....	409.92	
Bunding—			
Repairs,	.....	30.80	
Whampoo—from Heard's Wharf to P. M. S. Co.,	.....	1,287.08	
Hongkew Creek, West side—between Whampoo River and Iron Bridge,	.....	2,691.20	
Ditto—from Broadway to Canton Garden—Outstanding 31st March, 1874,	5,276.34	.....	
Soochow Creek, North Bank—between Honan Road Bridge & the old site of Wills' Bridge,	.....	4,500.00	
Ditto—Balance of Contract outstanding,	.....	1,500.00	
The Public Garden Slope,	.....	607.68	
Landing Accommodation—			
Repairs to Pontoons,	.....	2,720.35	
Latrines & Urinals—			
Current Repairs,	.....	2.94	
Fire Wells—			
Repairs,	.....	1.54	
Fire Well Cover,	.....	24.00	
Rent of Fire Well on M. C. Lot 570,	.....	20.00	
Roads—			
Granite Chips, Sand and Broken Bricks,	.....	18,369.73	
„ Blocks for Curbs and Side Channels,	.....	8,552.53	
Contract outstanding 31st March, 1874,	424.99	.....	
Coolie labour—making and repairing Roads,	.....	9,505.06	
Carried forward,.....Tls.	7,526.04	82,785.68	83,050.98

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	237,091.81
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	237,091.8

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	7,526.04	82,785.68	83,050.98
PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*			
Roads (Continued)—			
Compensation, purchase and forming new lines of Roads; viz.,—			
Nankin Road widening—being 0m. 4f. 0l. 9h. of Lot 152a, T.D. 57,	.....	2,045.00	
Ditto—Cost of removing Trees on same,	.....	29.04	
Ditto—Moving Back Wall,	.....	100.44	
Removing Wall in front of Central Police Station to widen Honan Road,	.....	16.05	
Canton and Szechuen Roads—Rounding S. E. Corner,	.....	2.59	
Mud filling New Road East of Dr. Macgowan's Lot T.D. 93,	.....	332.00	
Lower Yuen Ming Yuen Road—Purchase of Land for widening—portion of Lot 958, T.D. 951,...	.....	330.00	
and Lot 578, T.D. 571,	.....	122.50	
Chao-foong Road—Cost of filling in Pond at North end, ... 944.28			
Less, say 5/6ths to be borne by adjacent land owners, ... 786.90			
Leaving	.....	157.38	
Balance of Contract outstanding, ... 583.00			
Less, say 5/6ths to be borne by adjacent owners, ... 486.00			
Leaving	.....	97.00	
Szechuen Road—Land for widening—portion of Lot 816, T.D. 809,	.....	500.00	
Ningpo Road—Land for widening, purchased from Chinese,..... 188.50			
Compensation to Chinese for removal of Houses, ... 296.00			
	.....	484.50	
Purchase of Land for New Road from Kiangsi to Honan Road, as agreed with Mr. E. M. Smith and Real Property Association,	.....	1,750.00	
Quangse Road—Land for extension 0m. 7f. 4l. 0h. —portion of Lot 401, T.D. 147,	.....	222.00	
Purchase of Land for widening Upper and Lower Quangse Road, Foochow Road, North Chekiang Road and New Road through Mr. Godfrey's Lot 151a, T.D. No. 141, to the Stone Bridge—Outstanding 31st March, 1874, since paid,	1,522.85	.....	
Cost of Stone Crushing Machine from England, and expenses erecting,	.....	1,883.92	
Fuel and Sundries for same,	.....	71.66	
Cost of Stone Roller,	.....	325.00	
Hire of a Jin-rik-sha for Inspector of Roads,	.....	93.77	
Cording a Balloon for Surveying,	.....	18.00	
Tea for Coolies working on Roads,	.....	31.44	
Purchase of Timber, repairs to Barrows, Rakes, Shovels, &c.,	.....	443.63	
Invoice of Rakes, Picks, Shovels, Hammers, Barrow Wheels, &c.,—£256.19.0,	.....	913.17	
			94,277.62
Carried forward,.....Tls.	9,048.89	.....	177,328.60

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,805.39	.....	237,091.8
CEMETERIES.			
New Cemetery—Sale of Grave Spaces, ...	.....	500.00	
Pootung do. do. do.	.....	47.25	
			547.2
TELEGRAPH FEES, ...	.....	.....	159.2
LOCAL POST OFFICE.			
Subscribers to 31st March, 1875, ...	.....	4,266.43	
„ Outstanding on 31st March, 1874,.....	37.50	.....	
Postage on loose letters, ...	.....	1,066.05	
„ „ „ on 31st March, 1875, ...	.....	63.99	
Expresses, ...	.....	70.46	
Stamps sold, ...	.....	558.23	
Rent derived from letting upper portion of Local Post Office, ...	.....	140.00	
Ditto—Outstanding 31st March, 1874, since paid, ...	75.00	.....	
			6,277.8
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	244,073.0

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	9,048.89	.....	177,328.60
PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*			
...side Roads—			
Sinza and Siccawei Roads—Contract outstanding 31st March, 1874, for Bridges and Culverts,...	751.25	.....	
Repairs and Maintenance, ...	.....	1,337.97	
			2,089.22
CEMETERIES.			
...ges of Sexton for all Cemeteries,.....	.....	185.00	
...owance for Labor and Coolies, ...	.....	52.94	
...dener's Wages for care of Cemeteries and Trinity Church Compound, ...	.....	502.87	
...nese Government Ground Tax, ...	.....	85.68	
...ing in Portion of New Cemetery, for Seamen's Burial Ground, ...	.....	470.00	
...to—Contract Outstanding, ...	.....	100.00	
...identals,.....	.....	13.71	
			1,408.20
PUBLIC GARDEN.			
...propriation paid to Hon. Treasurer (for detail see Garden Committee Report page 00), ...	.....	500.00	
...to—Additional, ...	.....	50.00	
..., ...	.....	189.19	
Outstanding 31st March, 1874, ...	28.86	.....	
...nese Government Ground Tax,.....	.....	27.28	
...airs to Walls and Lodges, Seats, &c.,.....	.....	108.91	
...to—Contract Outstanding, ...	.....	100.00	
...d, ...	.....	49.75	
...tice Boards, ...	.....	31.85	
			1,085.84
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
...ary of Telegraph Engineer, ...	.....	720.00	
...airs, and erecting, Telegraph Material, ...	.....	125.87	
...oice of Telegraph Material Outstanding 31st March, 1875, £231.12.8 at 5/7, ...	.....	829.73	
			1,675.60
LOCAL POST OFFICE.			
...laries—			
...Postmaster, ...	.....	1,999.92	
...Assistant, ...	.....	372.50	
...Delivery Coolies, ...	.....	1,575 45	
...Mail Cart Coolies,.....	.....	42.77	
...il Bags, ...	.....	21.71	
...age &c. for Mail Cart Ponies, ...	.....	130.57	
...wspapers, ...	.....	28.86	
...nting and Stationery, ...	.....	121.34	
...l, Gas and Fittings, ...	.....	129.68	
...to Outstanding March 31st, 1874,.....	5.28	.....	
...t, ...	.....	900.00	
...encies at Foochow and Pagoda Anchorage, ...	.....	204.29	
...identals—Punkah Coolies, Sunshade, Repairs to Stoves, &c.,.....	.....	63.36	
...mps, ...	.....	118.68	
			5,714.41
Carried forward,.....Tls.	9,834.28	.....	189,301.87

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	244,075.67
INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
On Fixed Deposit at Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Tls. 15,000 Apr. 1, 1874, to Mar. 31, 1875, at 6 per cent. per annum, ...	.....	900.00	
„ Daily Balances at Bank, ...	.....	148.53	
„ Sinking Fund—Tls. 2,000,at 5 per cent. per an., ...	.....	120.00	
			1,168.53
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	245,262.34

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	TOTAL Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	9,834.28	.....	189,301.87
INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
On Municipal Loan of Tls. 38,700, from 30th April to 31st October, ...	.....	1,548.00	
Ditto—Outstanding 31st March—6 months from 1st November, 1874, to 30th, April, 1875.	.....	1,548.00	
Ditto—Outstanding 31st March, 1874, ...	1,548.00	.....	
On Municipal Loan of Tls. 21,000, June 1873, for year ending 31st December, 1874, ...	.....	1,680.00	
On Police Gratuity Fund at 5 per cent. per annum, ...	.....	510.51	
On Deposits Police Savings Bank at 8 per cent., ...	.....	131.88	
On London Debit Balances, ...	.....	-10.09	
			6,976.48
SHANGHAI FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Fire Commission—Appropriation (for detail vide Report of Fire Commission page 00).....	.....	3,500.00	
Gas Account Outstanding 31st March, 1874, ...	11.30	.....	
			3,511.30
SINKING FUND.			
Amount Deposited at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 1 year from 31st March, 1875, at 5 per cent. per annum; for account of Holders of Debentures, ...	.....	2,000.00	
Interest on Amount of Tls. 2,000 deposited 31st Mar., 1874, 1 year at 6 per cent., ...	.....	120.00	
			2,120.00
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
Salaries—Foreign—			
Secretary, ...	.....	4,000.00	
Accountant, ...	.....	2,300.00	
Assistant in General Office,.....	.....	2,100.00	
„ „ Tax „	.....	2,050.00	
2 Junior Assistants (term of service expired Jan.)	.....	3,166.60	
Assistant Dues Office, ...	.....	1,775.00	
Probationary Assistant (2 months), ...	.....	200.00	
Overseer and Collector of Rates (Foreign)	.....	1,950.00	
Collectors of Native Rates, ...	.....	2,083.30	
Police Constable engaged as Assistant at Dues Office for part of year, ...	.....	147.00	
Godown Keeper, ...	.....	720.00	
Salaries—Native—			
Linguist, ...	.....	670.00	
Tax Writers, ...	.....	396.00	
2 Office Boys and 2 Coolies, ...	.....	273.00	
Godown Coolie, ...	.....	102.00	
Carrried forward,.....Tls.	11,393.58	21,932.90	201,909.65

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	245,243.52
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	245,243.52

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	11,393.58	21,932.90	201,909.65
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—*Continued.*			
Salaries—Native—			
Wages of Sampan Man employed in collecting Sampan and other Taxes,	.....	96.00	
Compradore and Staff,	.....	1,650.00	
Collectors of Native Cargo Boat and Wheelbarrow Taxes,	.....	306.03	
Assistant at Dues Office for part of year,	.....	165.00	
Office Boy at Dues Office,	.....	84.00	
Coolie for numbering Chinese Houses,	.....	24.00	
Watchman at Council House Gate,	.....	96.00	
Office Punkah Coolies, and Chair Coolies for Outdoor Staff,	.....	161.42	
Water Coolie,	.....	26.46	
Rent—			
Council House and Godown,	.....	5,100.00	
Compradore's Quarters,	.....	37.64	
Chinese Government Ground Tax,	.....	5.46	
Fuel and Light,	.....	386.48	
Ditto—Outstanding 31st March, 1874,	13.44	.....	
Gas Fixtures and Repairs,	.....	94.65	
Law Expenses—Legal Adviser and Court Fees,	.....	1,523.12	
Audit—Year 1874-1875,	.....	250.00	
Insurance on Municipal Plant, Stores, &c. in Godown,	.....	31.33	
Purchase of and Repairs to Furniture,	.....	91.87	
Stationery, Printing and Advertising,	.....	2,153.05	
Medical Consultation Fees,	.....	15.00	
Fees for Translation of Chinese Documents,	.....	20.00	
Newspapers for Office Files and Plans of the Settlement for Members of the Council,	.....	141.99	
Postages and Telegrams,	.....	137.91	
House Numbers, License Cards, and Wheelbarrow Numbers,	.....	367.45	
Appropriation to Bugler Vousden, H. M. S. *Cadmus* injured at Fire in French Settlement,	.....	50.00	
Copying Minutes for Municipal Digest	.....	73.90	
Donation to Wind Instrument Society,	.....	72.90	
Contribution towards Cost of Plan of Shantung Road Cemetery,	.....	35.00	
Erecting Mat Sunshades,	.....	10.95	
Taxes on Employés Private Dwellings,	.....	20.13	
Remuneration to Secretary of Land Assessment Committee,	.....	150.00	
Rent of Lyceum Theatre and Expenses for Ratepayers' Meetings,	.....	54.07	
Incidental Expenses—			
Carrying Sycee to Bank, String for Copper Cash, Paper for Dollars, and Sundry Incidental Expenses,	.....	138.06	
			35,516.21
Carried forward,.....Tls.	11,407.02	.....	237,425.86

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1875.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	245,243.61
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.			
Entrance Fees at Rifle Meetings, ...	.....	.....	525.91
STUD BRANCH.			
Price paid by Contractors on taking over Council's Stud,.....	.....	680.00	
Sale of Feed Boxes, Clothing, &c., ...	.....	50.00	
„ Condemned Animals, ...	.....	37.62	
			767.62
POUND FEES.			
Fines for Cattle found Straying, ...	.....	.....	35.00
Carried forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	246,572.14

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	11,407.02	.....	237,425.86
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.			
Appropriation towards keep of Battery,	.....	720.00	
Paid for professional services of Band Master and Bandsmen,	.....	275.51	
Refreshments at Sham Fights, &c.,	.....	97.97	
Wages of Markers at Rifle Butts,	.....	150.00	
" Armoury Coolie,	.....	56.19	
Printing, Advertising and Stationery,	.....	234.31	
Chinese Government Ground Tax on Land at Butts,	.....	21.42	
Cost of 3 Military Medal Clasps,	.....	5.87	
Substitute Challenge Cup, Spring Meeting, 1871,	.....	23.39	
Insurance on Arms and Ammunition,	.....	65.00	
Prizes paid at Rifle Meetings,	.....	459.33	
" " " " outstanding Mar. 31, 1875,	.....	43.00	
Repairs to Butts and Markers' Hut,	.....	57.52	
Incidental Expenses,	.....	188.80	
			2,398.31
STUD BRANCH.			
Forage and Farriery for 16 Animals for Works Department,	.....	2,696.64	
Ditto 24 Animals for Sanitary Department,	.....	4,044.96	
For Police Superintendent and Inspector at Hongkew,	.....	284.88	
Secretary,	.....	123.83	
Engineer,	.....	128.37	
Clerk of Works,	.....	132.83	
Inspector of Markets, Nuisances & Livery Stables,	.....	157 45	
Collector and Overseer of Rates,	.....	152.87	
Purchase of Animals,	.....	163.55	
Medicine for "	.....	7.92	
Cost of Harness,	.....	864.62	
Purchase of Rolling Stock,	.....	578.26	
" " Outstanding Mar. 31, 1874,	719.52	. ....	
Repairs to Rolling Stock,	.....	425.26	
Rent of Stables in Nankin Road and of Waste Land and Shed at Hongkew for Carts,	.....	60.87	
Gas and Oil,	.....	46.27	
" Outstanding 31st March, 1874,	4.40	.....	
Erecting Mat Shed at Hongkew,	.....	38.79	
Clipping Machine, &c.,	.....	6.59	
Cost of Invoice of Harness outstanding 31st March, 1875, £139.2.0 at 5/7,	.....	498.27	
			11,136.15
FOREIGN & NATIVE HOSPITALS.			
General Hospital Appropriation,	.....	2,000.00	
Chinese Hospital, Shantung Road, being Balance of Budget Appropriation for Lock Hospital for 1873-1874,	1,977.83	.....	
Chinese Hospital, Contribution for Municipal Year,	.....	200.00	
Trustees Gutzlaff Hospital—ditto,	.....	200.00	
Hongkew Hospital—ditto,	.....	200.00	
			4,577.83
Carried forward,.....Tls.	14,108.77	.....	255,538,15

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	To 31st March, 1874.	To 31st March, 1873.	Total.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	5,917.89	.....	246,572.69
MUNICIPAL STOCK & STORES ACCOUNT.			
Sale of Rifles, Cartridges, Plans, Drain-pipes and Condemned Stock, ...	.....	2,078.81	
Coal and Coke supplied and charged to Establishment,	.....	1,174.97	
Resold to Employés, ...	.....	134.39	
			3,388.17
LAND & BUILDINGS.			
Amount recovered for Damage done to Property, ...	.....	.....	11.73
	5,917.89		249,972.59
Less Outstandings 1873-1874, ...	.....	.....	5,917.89
			244,054.61
Depreciation, ...	.....	.....	10,331.70
			254,386.31
SURPLUS 1873-1874, ...	.....	.....	160.99
		Tls.	254,547.30

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Municipality and certify that the foregoing statements is in accordance therewith.

H. A. LAWRENCE.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Incurred by Council, 1873-1874.	Incurred 1st April, 1874, to 31st Mar., 1875.	Total Balance per General Ledger.
Brought forward,.....Tls.	14,108.77	.....	255,538.15
TAX SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Taxes considered presumably irrecoverable and written off the Municipal Books, ...	.....	.....	552.75
MUNICIPAL STOCK & STORES ACCOUNT.			
Cost of Printing Land Assessment Schedules, 458.18			
Less Sales of " " " 42.30			
		415.88	
Purchase of 8,000 Rounds Snider Cartridges, ...	.....	114.61	
Godown Rent on Cartridges 1871-1874, ...	.....	398.24	
Coal and Coke purchased, ...	.....	1,226.26	
			2,154.99
	14,108.77		
			258,245.89
From which deduct Outstandings 1873-1874, ...	.....	.....	14,108.77
Showing EXPENDITURE for Outgoing Council,.....	.....	.....	244,137.12
General Balance Depreciation as per Contra.....	.....	.....	10,331.70
			254,468.82
SURPLUS of Income over Expenditure,...	.....	.....	78.48
		Tls.	254,547.30

F. W. LEMARCHAND,
GEO. J. W. COWIE,
Members of Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee.

No. 2.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	1,501.51	Gratuity to Constable,	Tls.	39.60
Fines and Sale of Unclaimed Property,		265.57	Newspapers for the Force,		62.74
			Balance 31st March, 1875,		1,664.74
	Tls.	1,767.08		Tls.	1,767.08

POLICE GRATUITY FUND.

Balance 1st April 1874,	Tls.	10,565.19	Grants made to Members on leaving the Force,	Tls.	2,210.00
Gratuity from Police Pay, and deductions from Pay for Men Sick and in Hospital,		1,967.44	Balance 31st March, 1875,		10,833.14
Interest on Fund at 5 per cent. per annum to 31st Mar., 1875,		510.51			
	Tls.	13,043.14		Tls.	13,043.14

POLICE SAVINGS BANK.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	2,556.10	Withdrawn by Police,	Tls.	2,557.07
Deposited by Police,		536.94	Balance 31st March, 1875,		650.91
Interest on Fund at 8 per cent. per annum to 31st Mar., 1875,		114.94			
	Tls.	3,207.98		Tls.	3,207.98

POLICE PASSAGE FUND.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	1,040.44	Passage to England of P.C. Persihl and Gratuities to P.C. Dzionk, Parker and Kennedy in lieu of Passages after lengthened services in the Police Force,	Tls.	600.00
Transferred from Police Charges for Men entitled to Passages,		750.00	Balance 31st March, 1875,		1,190.44
	Tls.	1,790.44		Tls.	1,790.44

FOREIGN LIQUOR SELLERS.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	1,074.59	Withdrawn by Foreigners closing Tavern,	Tls.	587.40
Deposited by Foreigners opening Taverns,		146.40	Balance 31st March, 1875,		633.59
	Tls.	1,220.99		Tls.	1,220 99

NATIVE LIQUOR SELLERS.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	409.22	Withdrawn by Chinese closing Houses of Business,	Tls.	43.98
Deposited by Chinese opening Houses for Sale of Foreign Liquors,		43.98	Balance 31st March, 1875,		409.22
	Tls.	453.20		Tls.	453.20

NATIVE LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	39.25	Withdrawn by Chinese closing Stables,	Tls.	30.81
Deposited by Chinese opening Livery Stables,		80.52	Balance 31st March, 1875,		88.96
	Tls.	119.77		Tls.	119.77

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—*Continued.*

FOREIGN LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.

Deposited by Foreigners opening Livery Stables,	Tls.	36.77	Withdrawn by Foreigners closing Stables,	Tls.	18.27
			Balance 31st March, 1875,		18.50
	Tls.	36.77		Tls.	36.77

LOCAL POST OFFICE DELIVERY COOLIES' SECURITY.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	85.10	Withdrawn,	Tls.	5.90
			Balance 31st March, 1875,		79.20
	Tls.	85.10		Tls.	85.10

A-KEW.

Balance 1st April, 1874,	Tls.	126.97	Cash, (Security lodged for growth of trees planted by him) ...	Tls.	126.97

JIN-RIK-SHA.

Amount Deposited,	Tls.	54.35	Amount withdrawn,	Tls.	18.05
			Balance 31st March, 1875,		36.30
	Tls.	54.35		Tls.	54.35

LOCAL POST OFFICE COOLIES' FINE FUND.

Amount of Fines,	Tls.	14.00	Balance 31st March, 1875,	Tls.	14.00

Amount of Fines, ...

FOREIGN THEATRE AND DANCING SALOON.

Amount Deposited, ...	Tls. 73.90	Amount withdrawn, ...	Tls. 73.90

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Municipality, and certify that the foregoing statements are in accordance therewith.

H. A. LAURENCE.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1875.

F. W. LEMARCHAND,
GEO. J. W. COWIE,
Members of Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee.

No. 3.

LAND, BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

Landed Property—			
To Balance 1st April, 1874, as per Report page. 127,		46,000.00	
Less recovered for damage done to Property,		11.73	
			45,988.27
Land for Roads purchased during the year,		.....	6,558.00
			52,546.27
Buildings—			
To Balance 1st April, 1874, as per Report page 127,		.....	3,780.00
Shed for Stone Crushing Machine,	307.73		
Gas Fixtures,	87.21		
		394.94	
Bridges—			
To Balance 1st April, 1874, as per Report page 127,		.....	31,297.20
Honan Road Wooden Bridge,	6,000.00		
Soochow Creek Foot Bridge,	200.00		
Honan Road Iron Bridge, half cost,	1,215.06		
		7,415.06	
Plant—			
To Balance 1st April, 1874, as per Report page 127,	24,930.00		
Less Sales of Condemned Stock, and for Drain Pipes used 1st April, 1874 to 31st March, 1875,	3,392.71		
		.....	21,537.29
Telegraph Materials,	871.00		
Rolling Stock and Harness,	2,820.45		
Office Instruments for Engineer,	604.40		
Gas Lamps and Brackets,	393.52		
Stone Crushing Machine,	1,833.92		
Stone Roller,	325.00		
Stores in Godown, Unused Drain Pipes, &c.,	5,079.13		
		11,927.42	
Fire Department—			
To Balance 1st April, 1874, as per Report page 127,	10,282.50		
Less Condemned Material Sold,	87.55		
		.....	10,194.95
Screw Cutting Lathe,	808.95		
Surgical Instruments,	35.90		
Fire Bell,	150.00		
		994.85	
Shanghai Volunteers—			
To Balance 1st April, 1874, as per Report page 172,	13,122.00		
Less Cartridges and Rifles Sold and Used,	346.44		
		.....	12,775.56
		20,732.27	132,131.87
			20,732.27
			152,863.94
Depreciation 10 per cent. on Tls. 103,317.00,		.....	10,331.70
Taels,		.....	142,532.24

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

From 1st April, 1874,

RECEIPTS.

DETAILED STATEMENT ANNEXED.

1st April, 1874—Cash Balance as per page 130 of last Report,		15,606.88
Receipts to 31st March, 1875,	249,972.50	
Less—Outstanding Taxes on that date,	11,224.73	
		238,747.77
Receipts on Deposit Accounts,		4,595.32
Tax Suspense Account—Sundry Amounts transferred,		527.51
Municipal Stock and Stores—Sundry Amounts transferred,		100.40
Amount due to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,		6,048.23
		265,626.11
Depreciation on Municipal Buildings, Stock and Stores,		10,331.70
Taels		275,957.81

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Municipality, and certify that the foregoing statements are in accordance therewith.

H. A. LAURENCE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

to 31st March, 1875.

EXPENDITURE.

DETAILED STATEMENT ANNEXED.

1st April, 1875—Cash Balance viz:—		
At Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Fixed Deposit.....	15,000.00	
In Hands of Compradore, ...	269.81	
		15,269.81
Expenditure to 31st March, 1875, ...	258,245.87	
Less—Outstanding Contracts, &c., ...	15,982.92	
		242,262.97
Suspense Account—Sundry Amounts transferred, ...		1,288.95
London Agents—Sundry Amounts transferred, ...		429.69
Payments on Deposit Accounts, ...		6,374.69
		265,626.11
General Balance—as per Contra, ...		10,331.70
Taels.....		275,957.81

F. W. LEMARCHAND,

GEO. J. W. COWIE,

Members of Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee.

BALANCE

MARCH

ASSETS.

LAND, BUILDING AND PROPERTY ACCOUNT, (vide page 00)	142,532.14
RATES AND TAXES DUE, (vide page 00)	11,224.72
DEPOSIT HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, ...	15,000.00
SINKING FUND, ...	4,120.00
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT, ...	1,186.71
CASH IN HANDS OF COMPRADORE, ...	269.81
Taels.....	174,333.38

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Municipality, and certify that this statement is in accordance therewith.

H. A. LAURENCE.

HEET.

ST, 1875.

LIABILITIES.

UNICIPAL LOAN OF 31st OCTOBER, 1872,		38,700.00
do. do. 30th JUNE, 1873,		21,000.00
PAID BILLS,		15,982.92
POSIT ACCOUNTS, as under, viz:—		
Local Post Office Delivery Coolies,	79.20	
do. Fine Fund,	14.00	
Native Livery Stable Keepers,	88.96	
Foreign do.	18.50	
Police Reward Fund,	1,664.74	
do. Gratuity Fund,	10,833.14	
do. Saving's Bank,	650.91	
do. Passage Fund,	1,190.44	
Foreign Liquor Sellers,	633.59	
Native do.	409.22	
Jin Rik Sha Keepers,	36.30	
		15,619.00
NGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK,		6,048.23
NERAL BALANCE,		76,983.24
Taels		174,333.39

F. W. LEMARCHAND,
GEO. G. W. COWIE,

Members of Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee.

STATEMENT COMPARING THE ACTUAL RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE FOR 1874-75

RECEIPTS.	Balance General Ledger 31 March 1875.	Deduct Receipts 1873-74 Account.	Showing Actual Receipts on Budget 1874-75.	Original Estimate.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Land Tax	22,124.51	167.53	21,956.98	21,890.00	66.98	..
General Municipal Rate—*Foreign*	32,006.36	106 35	31,902.01	33,000.00	..	1,097.99
" " " —*Native*	45,818.67	..	45,818.67	45,000.00	818.67	..
Dues on Merchandize—*Public*	97,091.76	5,331.51	91,760.25	89,000.00	2,760.25	..
" " " —*H. E. the Taotai*	10,239.25	..	10,239.25	10,000.00	239.25	..
Foreign Liquor Sellers' License	2,500.46	..	2,500.46	2,600.00	..	99.54
Circuses and Theatres	207.64	..	207.64	..	207.64	..
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	246.92	..	246.92	250.00	..	3.08
Telegraph Fees	158.33	..	158.33	150.00	8.33	..
Jin-Rik-Sha	1,205.58	..	1,205.58	1,000.00	205.58	..
Native Liquor Sellers' License	1,528.17	..	1,528.17	1,500.00	28.17	..
" Theatre	268.05	..	268.05	300.00	..	31.95
" Sampans	691.98	..	691.98	1,000.00	..	308.02
" Cargo Boats	2,945.06	..	2,945.06	3,000.00	..	54.94
" Opium Houses	11,361.48	..	11,361.48	11,200.00	161.48	..
" Pawn Shops	1,587.40	..	1,587.40	2,000.00	..	412.60
" Wheelbarrows	3,416.05	..	3,416.05	3,000.00	416.05	..
Foreign and Native Livery Stables	734.06	..	734 06	800.00	..	65.94
Native Wine Shops	1,409.74	..	1,409.74	1,950.00	..	540.26
Sanitary Department—*Night Soil*	1,435.39	..	1,435.39	1,400.00	35.39	..
Cemetery Fees	547.25	..	547.25	500.00	47.25	..
Shanghai Volunteers	525.92	..	525.92	500.00	25.92	..
Local Post Office	6,577.68	112.50	6,165.18	5,760.00	405.18	..
Interest	1,168.55	..	1,168.55	900.00	268.55	..
Fees for making Connection Drains & erecting Mat Sunshades	271.28	..	271.28	300.00	..	28.72
Pound Fees	35.44	..	35.44	..	35.44	..
Stud Branch	767.62	..	767.62	..	767.62	..
Municipal Stock and Stores Account	3,388.17	..	3,388.17	..	3,388.17	..
Land and Buildings	11.73	..	11.73	..	11.73	..
	249,972.50	5,917.89	244,054.61	237,000.00	9,697.65	2,643.04
Surplus Balance 1873-1874	160.99	..	160.99	160.99	..	..
	250,133.49	5,917.89	244,215.60	237,160.99	9,697.65	2,643.04
Depreciation on Municipal Stock and Stores ..	10,331.70	..	10,331.70	..	10,331.70	..
Tls.	260,465.19	5,917.89	254,547.30	237,160.99	20,029.35	2,643.04

WITH THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATE (AS PER BUDGET) FOR THE SAME YEAR.

EXPENDITURE.	Balance per General Ledger.	Deduct Disbursements on 1873-74 Account.	Actual Expenditure on Budget 1874-75.	Estimate 1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Police—Pay	31,547.95	..	31,547.95	33,651.00	..	2,103.05
Medical Aid, Rent, Insurance and Incidental Expenses	9,727.46	60.11	9,727.35	10,374.00	..	646.65
Relief of Poor	234.83	..	234.83	500.00	..	265.17
Sanitary Department—						
Medical Branch	1,345.60	..	1,345.60	1,500.00	..	154.40
Market and Nuisance Branch	14,008.64	..	14,008.64	14,416.00	..	407.36
Lighting	14,363.49	1,076.76	13,286.73	13,000.00	..	286.27
Pillars, Brackets and Painting				540.00		
Foreign and Native Hospitals—						
General Hospital	3,977.83	1,977.83	2,000.00	2,000.00	..	..
Hospitals for Chinese	600.00	..	600.00	600.00	..	..
Engineer's Department—						
Salaries and Allowances	10,533.94	..	10,533.94	10,366.00	335.99	..
Rent of Ground for storing Road Materials	168.05	..	168.05	..		
Insurance, Fuel, Light, Stationery, &c.	1,061.02	..	1,061.02	220.00	841.02	..
Public Works—						
Bridges	7,809.77	..	7,809.77	9,236.00	..	1,426.23
Buildings	1,564.45	..	1,564.45	1,200.00	364.45	..
Bundings	15,893.10	5,276.34	10,616.76	1,000.00	9,616.76	..
Drainage, Subsidiary Drains, &c.	2,798.99	687.84	2,111.15	5,000.00	..	2,888.85
Surface Drainage, Chinese portion of Settlement	11,999.46	..	11,999.46	12,000.00	..	0.54
Drain Pipes	3,098.77	..	3,098.77	..	3,098.77	..
Landing Accomodation	2,720.35	..	2,720.35	3,000.00	..	279.65
Fire Wells	45.54	..	45.54	200.00	..	154.46
Public Garden	1,085.84	28.86	1,056.98	500.00	556.98	..
Roads and Footpaths	46,987.45	1,947.84	45,039.61	44,500.00	539.61	..
Outside Roads	2,089.22	751.25	1,337.97	2,000.00	..	662.03
Telegraph Lines	1,675.60	..	1,675.60	935.00	740.60	..
Plant	1,356.80	..	1,356.80	1,500.00	..	143.20
Latrines and Urinals	2.94	..	2.94	..	2.94	..
Cemeteries and Church Compound	1,408.20	..	1,408.20	1,911.00	..	502.80
Fire Branch—						
Forage and Farriery	7,721.83	..	7,721.83	8,075.00	..	353.17
Purchase of Rolling Stock, Repairs, &c.	3,414.32	723.92	2,690.40	2,540.00	150.40	..
Fire Department	3,511.30	11.30	3,500.00	3,500.00	..	..
General Establishment—						
Salaries and Allowances, including Collection of Taxes	24,541.81	..	24,541.81	24,407.00	134.81	..
Fuel and Light	399.92	13.44	386.48	450.00	..	63.52
Rent	5,143.10	..	5,143.10	5,144.00	..	0.90
Law Expenses	1,523.12	..	1,523.12	1,500.00	23.12	..
Auditing Accounts	250.00	..	250.00	250.00	..	..
Insurance	31.33	..	31.33	45.00	..	13.67
Purchase and Repairs—Office Furniture	91.87	..	91.87	100.00	..	8.13
Stationery	378.37	..	378.37	500.00	..	121.63
Printing	1,337.16	..	1,337.16	1,000.00	337.16	..
Advertising	437.52	..	437.52	500.00	..	62.48
Postage and Telegrams	137.91	..	137.91	100.00	37.91	..
License Cards, House Numbers and Livery License Plates	367.45	..	367.45	500.00	..	132.55
Newspapers	141.99	..	141.99	125.00	16.99	..
Miscellaneous	734.66	..	734.66	..	734.66	..
Tax Suspense	552.75	..	552.75	..	552.75	..
Municipal Stock and Stores Account	2,154.99	..	2,154.99	..	2,154.99	..
Shanghai Municipal Volunteers	2,398.31	..	2,398.31	1,500.00	898.31	..
Local Post Office	5,714.41	5.28	5,709.13	5,808.00	201.13	..
Interest	6,976.48	1,548.00	5,428.48	6,120.00	..	691.52
Sinking Fund	2,120.00	..	2,120.00	2,000.00	120.00	..
Contingencies on Expenditure	..	..	..	3,147.99	..	3,147.99
	258,245.89	14,108.77	244,137.12	237,160.99	21,459.35	14,483.22
General Balance Depreciation as per Contra ..	10,331.70	..	10,331.70	..	10,331.70	..
Tls.	268,577.59	14,108.77	254,468.82	237,160.99	31,791.05	14,483.22

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (SHANGHAI PUBLIC

THOS. ROTHWELL,

Dr.

1874					Taels.
April	4	To paid	Wages in March, $26 at 74		19.34
„	11	„	„	Lane, Crawford & Co., Seeds, $11 at 74.25	8.17
„	17	„	„	Knoop & Co., Sundries, $3.70 at 74.25	2.76
„	21	„	„	extra Coolie hire, $10	7.42
May	2	„	„	for Lilies	3.75
„	4	„	„	Akew for Turf, &c., $245.49 at 74	181.66
„	4	„	„	Wages in April $40.08 at 74	29.66
June	3	„	„	Gardeners' wages in May, $64.30 at 73	46.94
„	10	„	„	Mustard & Co. for Lawn Mower, $28 at 73	20.44
„	18	„	„	Hall & Holtz, Seeds, $3 at 73	2.19
July	3	„	„	Gardeners' wages in June, $65 at 74.02	48.23
Aug.	10	„	„	Gardeners' wages in July, $61.16 at 74	45.26
Sept.	4	„	„	Gardeners' wages in August, $60.54 at 73.75	44.65
Oct.	3	„	„	Gardeners' wages, &c., in September, $57.62 at 74.07	43.04
Nov.	6	„	„	Gardeners' wages, &c., in October, $70.60 at 75	52.95
„	16	„	„	Aking for Glass, $5.76 at 75	4.31
Dec.	2	„	„	Gardeners' wages, &c., in November, $36.50 at 74	27.01
1875					
Jan.	5	„	„	Gardeners' wages, &c., in December, 1874, $30 at 74.5	22.35
Febr.	1	„	„	Gardeners' wages, &c., in January, $23 at 74.5	17.14
„	4	„	„	Fung Yu for mud raising mound, $14 at 74.5	10.43
„	12	„	„	L. Vrard & Co. for Scissors, $5 at 74.5	3.73
„	27	„	„	Sick Yuen, Trees, $5 at 74.5	3.73
Mar.	2	„	„	Gardeners' wages, &c., in February, $45 at 74.2	33.39
„	2	„	„	Akew for Trees, $9 at 74	6.66
„	15	„	„	Mackenzie & Co., Spades &c., $5.25 at 74	3.89
„	19	„	„	Tung Chung Chee, Trees, $110 at 73.5	80.83
„	20	„	„	Akew, raising and turfing Lawns, $221 at 73.5	155.09
„	30	„	„	Gardeners' wages in March, $25 at 73.5	18.36
„	30	„	„	Gardener, Trees, $3 at 73.5	2.21
„	31	To Balance			132.56
				Shanghai Taels	1,078.10

GARDEN COMMITTEE) IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH

Honorary Treasurer.

Cr.

1874					*Taels.*
	—By Balance, per Account Current to 31st March				528.10
July	1— „	received from Municipal Council			125.00
Oct.	2— „	do.	do.		125.00
1875					
Jan.	5— „	do.	do.		125.00
	18— „	do.	do.	allowance for Fencing, &c.	50.00
Mar.	18— „	do.	do.		125.00

Shanghai Taels 1,078.10

By Balance in hand ..... Shanghai Taels 132.58

E. & O. E.

SHANGHAI, *7th April*, 1875.

THOMAS ROTHWELL,
Hony. Treasurer Shanghai Public Garden.

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING BILLS,

OUTSTANDING BILLS.

Interest—		
Interest on Debenture Certificates of 1872, six months ending 30th April, 1875, at 8 per cent. per annum, ...	.....	1,343.00
Engineer's Department—		
Bridges—		
Balance of Contract for building Honan Road Bridge, ...	.....	800.00
Bunding—		
Balance of Contract for bunding the North-bank of the Soochow Creek,	.....	1,300.00
Drainage—		
Balance of Contract for constructing Boone Road Drain, ...	400.00	
" " " " " Hongkew Creek Drain, ...	75.00	
" " " " draining Native Streets West of Honan Road,	8,032.00	
" " " " Box Drain Kingsmill Creek, ...	100.00	
	8,607.00	
For Invoice of Drain Pipes, ...	409.92	
		9,016.92
Roads—		
Land for Widening the Kiangse and Honan Roads, ...	1,750.00	
Balance of Contract for filling up Chowfoong Road Pond, ...	97.00	
		1,847.00
Public Garden—		
Contract for repairing Walls, Lodges, &c., ...	.....	100.00
Cemeteries—		
Contract for marking out and turfing Grave Spaces, ...	.....	100.00
Shanghai Volunteers—		
Uncollected Entrance Fees, Autumn Rifle Meeting, ...	.....	43.00
Stud Branch—		
Invoice of Harness, £139.2.0 at 5/7, ...	.....	498.27
Telegraph Lines—		
Invoice of Telegraph Materials, £231.12.0 at 5/7, ...	.....	829.71
	Total Tls.	15,981.90

AND RATES, AND TAXES DUE.

RATES AND TAXES.

Dues on Merchandize—		
February and March Accounts estimated at	.....	10,715.86
Land Tax—		
Outstanding Accounts,	.....	375.13
General Municipal Rate—Foreign—		
Outstanding Accounts,	.....	69.75
Local Post Office—		
Outstanding Accounts,	.....	63.99
Total Tls.		11,224.73

SUMMARY—EXPENDITURE.

INCREASE ON BUDGET ESTIMATE.

Engineers' Department.

Salaries and Allowances 167.94
Employment of an Assistant Tracer for 2 months: Increase in rate of pay of Overseer and Engineer.

Rent of Ground for storing Road Materials 168.05
More accomodation required in neighbourhood of Soochow Creek.

Insurance, Fuel, Light, Stationery, &c. 841.02
Purchase of Office Instruments and Trap for Engineer; Coal, Gas. &c., for which there was no special appropriation made in the Budget; but the Increase is partly covered by Contingencies.

Bundings 9,616.76
This expenditure, though paid out of current year's income, was authorized to be met by Debentures under Resolutions VII and XX of Ratepayers' Meeting of May, 1873.

Drain Pipes 3,098.77
Purchase of Drain pipes required during the year, though charged to this department, may be considered as partly met by Contingencies.

Public Garden 556.36
Repairs to Walls and Lodges; Gas, &c., for which there was no appropriation in the Budget.

Telegraph lines 740.60
Purchase of new materials, that it was considered would not be required until the Municipal Year 1875-76.

Roads and Foot-paths 539.63

There is a decrease in Road materials of	3,077	
and Seward Road extension, unexpended	2.000	
		5,077
An increase in Labour	1,505	
New lines of Roads	3,188	
Cost of Stone Roller and Miscellaneous charges	540	
Cost of Stone Crusher	383	
		5,616

General Establishment.

Printing 337.10
Extra printing for Returns called for under Mr. Bisset's Resolution VI, Special Meeting of Ratepayers June 1874, and in connection with the re-assessment of Land and Houses within the Foreign limits.

Miscellaneous Charges 734.60
Remuneration to Secretary of Land Assessment Committee; Contribution towards cost of plan of Shantung Road Cemetery; Copying Minutes for Municipal Digest; Donation to Wind Instrument Society; Rent of Lyceum Theatre for Ratepayers Meetings; Gas Fixtures; &c., &c., and Incidental Charges.

Municipal Stock and Store's Account 2,154.92
Sundry Stock and Stores, appropriated in Budget under heads of Stud Branch and other Departments transferred to this account.

Shanghai Volunteers 898.20
The increase is reduced by Entrance Fees appearing on the Income side to Tls. 373, and the balance is made up by extra Band appropriation, refreshments at sham fights, and incidental expenses.

Tls. 19,894.02

SUMMARY—EXPENDITURE.

DECREASE ON BUDGET ESTIMATE.

POLICE FORCE.

Pay 2,103.05
Is owing to the Force not having maintained its full complement of men, and to a greater number of Constables being detailed for Special Service, than was estimated for in the Budget.

Medical Aid, Rent, Insurance, and Incidental Expenses 646.53
A saving in Medicines, and Hospital Charges; Funeral Expenses; Food for Prisoners; Coal, Gas, and Oil; &c.

Lighting 253.27
A number of Public Lamps provided for not required, and Painting.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Bridges 1,426.23

Appropriation for half cost of Iron Bridge Yang-King-Pang, Bund ...	5,000	
and Seward Road Bridge, Hongkew	2,000	
Unexpended	7,000	
and a saving in General Repairs	626	
		7,626
Less Cost of Honan Road Bridge, Soochow Creek	6,000	
Contribution to Foot Bridge, Kiangse Road.....	200	
		6,200

Drainage 2,888.85
In consequence of sundry subsidiary Drains not being laid, owing to non-arrival of Drain Pipes.

Outside Roads 662.03
Over-estimate.

Cemeteries and Church Compound 502.80
Saving in Incidentals; Gardener's wages, and marking out additional spaces.

MUD BRANCH.

Forge and Farriery 353.17
Crofts & Sewjee did not enter into their Contract until May, and also from hire of Carts engaged in private work.

GENERAL.

Rolling Stock, Repairs, &c. 150.40
Saving in Repairs.

Interest 691.52
On Slaughter House Fund, Gratuity Fund, and Savings Bank.

Contingencies on Expenditure 3,147.99
Explained under Engineer's Department, and Drain Pipes.

Tls. 12,825.84

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

DEBATES, PROCEEDINGS AND VOTES

OF THE

SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS,

IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED

ON TUESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1875,

AT

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.
1875.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

DEBATES, PROCEEDINGS AND VOTES

OF THE

SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS,

IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED

ON TUESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1875,

AT

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.
1875.

The RESOLUTIONS PASSED at the Meeting of Ratepayers of the Foreign Community of Shanghai, North of the Yang-king-pang, held in the Lyceum Theatre, on the 18th May, 1875, are as follows :—

Chairman.

Vide page 1 ..... *Resolution I*—That Mr. G. F. Seward take the Chair.

Secretary.

Vide page 1 ..... *Resolution II*—That Mr. J. A. Pond be appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

Reports and Accounts for Year 1874-75.

Vide page 2 ..... *Resolution III*—That the Report and Accounts of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the year ended 31st March, 1875, be approved and passed.

Raising of Funds for Municipal Year 1875-76.

Vide page 2 ..... *Resolution IV*—That the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, North of the Yang-king-pang, be hereby empowered by this Meeting, and in conformity with the provisions contained in Art. IX, pp., 15-17 of the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws of 1870 for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, North of the Yang-king-pang, to collect from Foreigners and Chinese residing within the limits above-named, the following rates, dues, fees, &c., at the dates set opposite to each, viz :—

LAND TAX—at the rate of 3/10ths of 1 per cent. on the assessed value of land, as assessed in 1873-74, from the renters of land registered in the various Consulates at Shanghai—on 1st April 1875, or as soon after as possible, for 6 months ending 30th September next ; on 1st October 1875, for Quarter ending 31st December 1875 ; on 1st January 1876, for Quarter ending 31st March 1876.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE of 6 per cent. on the present assessed rentals of houses inhabited by Foreigners, from the occupants, quarterly in advance, as soon after the 1st April as possible, and subsequent collections to be commenced on the first of the following periods,—July and October, 1875, and January 1876.

DUES ON ALL GOODS passed through the Custom House or landed, shipped, or transhipped, by persons resident within the aforesaid limits—monthly, on the established tariff in force, or as may be hereafter amended, provided said dues shall in no case exceed the amount of one-tenth of one per cent., on the value of the Goods so passed.

All such rates and dues being payable at the time when declared due, and within fourteen days of presentation of Tax Note.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE of 8 per cent. on native rentals, from Chinese residing within aforesaid limits—monthly or quarterly as may appear advisable, in advance, as soon after 1st April 1875, as possible.

TELEGRAPH FEES—Taels One Hundred (Tls. 100) per line per annum.—In advance.

CEMETERY FEES.—In advance.

LOCAL POST OFFICE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—In advance.

LICENCES.

For every SHOP or STORE for the sale of Wines, Spirits, Beer, Intoxicating Drugs, Butcher's Meat, Poultry or Game, according to class of Establishment, from $6 to $200 annually, payable in advance.

For every house of ENTERTAINMENT, HOTEL or TAVERN, Foreign or Native, according to class of Establishment, $6 to $200 annually, payable in advance.

Music Hall Theatre Circus	Foreign or Native	According to class of Establishment,

from 10 Mexican cents to $5 for every night open, payable in advance.

DANCING SALOON, according to class of Establishment,—for every Night open from 25 Mexican cents to $5, payable in advance.

BILLIARD or BOWLING SALOON—for every Night open, computed at the rate of $3 per quarter for each Billiard Table or Bowling Alley, payable in advance.

SAMPAN REGISTRATION at one Dollar each for two months, payable in advance.

NATIVE BOATS—Every two months, in advance.

PAWNSHOPS—according to class.

HORSES or PUBLIC VEHICLES from Cash 200 to one Mexican dollar per month for each horse or vehicle, payable in advance.

JIN-RIK-SHAS—400 Cash each Jin-Rik-Sha per month, payable in advance.

PERMITS TO ERECT SUN-SHADES over public thoroughfares—in case of Foreigners, one mace per lineal foot; in the case of Chinese, two Mexican Dollars each house; in both cases payable in advance.

PERMITS TO CONNECT PRIVATE DRAINS with Municipal Sewers—Tls. 3 each, payable in advance.

Expenditure 1875-76.

Vide page 3 ..... *Resolution V*—That the Estimated Expenditure in the Municipal Budget for the year commenced 1st April, 1875, and ended 31st March, 1876, as proposed by the retiring Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be hereby approved and adopted.

Deflection of Broadway.

Vide page 5 ..... *Resolution VI*—That the incoming Council be authorised to enter into the arrangement for the deflection of Broadway as herein provided and shown on the plan exhibited at this Meeting, viz.:—

That Mr. A. A. Hayes shall purchase from Mr. Vincent the strips marked

	m.	f.	l.	h.
E E measuring	1	1	7	2
D D „	0	6	4	3
	1	8	1	5

At the rate of Tls. 500 (five hundred Taels) per mow ..... Tls. 907

And surrender them to the Municipality for the purpose of making the road as indicated, receiving as compensation:—

The small portion of Broadway (in front of his house) marked B B, measuring 0 *m.* 8 *f.* 7 *l.* 6 *h.*, at Tls. 500 per mow ..... Tls. 438

And also the amount the Council had agreed to pay Mr. Vincent for the portion marked D D, say 250

Tls. 688

Bridges Yang-King-Pang Creek.

Vide page 7 ..... *Resolution VII*—That no new bridges be built, nor repairs be made to existing bridges across the Yang-king-pang Creek, unless the French Municipality agree to bear half cost of same.

Investing Police Funds.

Vide page 8 ..... *Resolution VIII*—That the Balances standing at credit of the "Police Gratuity," "Reward" and "Passage Funds" be invested in Municipal Debentures as opportunity offers.

Cleaning Soochow Creek.

Vide page 8 ..... *Resolution IX*—That the Chinese authorities be requested to clean out the Soochow Creek.

Removal of Free Ferry.

Vide page 9 ..... *Resolution X.*—That the incoming Council be authorised to remove the Free Ferry and mole and construct a foot bridge at the end of Szechuen Road, at a cost of not over Taels 2,000.

Water Works.

Vide page 10 ..... *Resolution XI*—That the Municipal Council be and are hereby authorised to take such steps as may appear necessary to have the estimates for the Water supply, as proposed in Report from the Works' Committee, submitted to some competent authority; if requisite, to engage an Engineer for the purpose, and on such report—if favorable—to obtain tenders from responsible firms for carrying out the scheme which appears most feasible; a special Meeting of Ratepayers being called on receipt of such tenders to approve of same and to authorise the issuing of Debentures, to provide for cost of constructing the works.

Assessment of Land and Houses.

Vide page 15 ..... *Resolution XII*—That whereas there is at present no provision for the assessment of lands and buildings not already assessed, the Municipal Council for the time being be and are hereby authorized to assess all such lands and buildings: and that all appeals against such assessments shall be made to the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee who shall have power and are hereby authorized to deal with each appeal according to their discretion, and whose decision shall be final.

New Hospital.

Vide page 19 ..... *Resolution XIII*—That the Council be authorized to assist the Trustees in Establishing the Hospital, by advancing a sum not exceeding Taels 35,000—and be empowered to issue Debentures for that purpose if necessary—provided the property of the Hospital is pledged as security for the loan, and that the Plan of the Building, the selection of the Site, and mode of providing for paying off the debt be submitted to and approved by the Council.

Proxy Voting.

Vide page 20 ..... *Resolution XIV*—That Article XIX. of the Land Regulations be amended by the insertion (in the eleventh line on page 24) after the words of the Article "shall be entitled to vote in the election of the said members of the Council and at the public meetings"—of the following words—"Provided always that the proxies of Ratepayers only who are "absent from the Consular District of Shanghai, or are prevented by "illness from attending, shall be admitted to vote at such meetings."

Alteration in Municipal Year.

Vide page 22 ..... *Resolution XV*—Whereas the Municipal year has hitherto commenced on the first day of April, and ended on the thirty-first day of March, and whereas it is expedient that the said Municipal year should for all the purposes of these regulations be the same as the Calendar Year, Now therefore be it further ordered that the words "April or May" in Article IX. are hereby repealed, and the words "January or February" shall henceforth be substituted therefor: That the word "March," in Article XIX., is hereby repealed, and the word "December" shall henceforth be substituted therefor: That the annual meeting mentioned in Articles XII, XXI, and XXV. shall henceforth mean the meeting to be held in the month of January or February: That the Municipal year referred to in Article XVIII., and elsewhere, shall henceforth, and for all purposes, be deemed to commence on the first day of January, and to end on the thirty-first of December in each and every year, anything in these regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vote of thanks to Retiring Council.

Vide page 22 ..... *Resolution XVI*—That a cordial vote of thanks is due to the Retiring Council.

Vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Vide page 22 ..... *Resolution XVII*—That the thanks of this Meeting is due to the Chairman for the ability with which he had presided.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Chairman of the Meeting.

J. A. POND,
Secretary to the Meeting.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

DEBATES, PROCEEDINGS AND VOTES OF THE SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED ON THE 18TH MAY, 1875, AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

VOTES REPRESENTED—PASSING OF REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The annual meeting of Ratepayers was held in the Lyceum Theatre, on Tuesday, the 18th May. The following are the names of those present, with the number of votes they represent:—

Ashton, John.....	1	Lavers. E. H. ...	4
Barton, G. K. ...	1	Love, J., Jnr. ...	3
Batt, E. W.	3	Macbean, Jno. ...	1
Bell, F. H. 1	1	Mackintosh, L. ...	1
Birt, W.	2	MacLeod, Alex...	4
Bisset, J. P. 15		Manson, J. B. ...	3
Blethen, C. P. ...	6	Miller, Rowley...	1
Boyce, R. H. ...	1	Miller, J. L.	1
Brand, David ...	2	Moffat. R. C. D...	2
Camajee, H. D...	2	Morel, E.	1
Corner, G. R.....	2	Morris, Herbert.	1
Coryell, M.	2	Muller, J. W. ...	1
Cowie, G. J. W...14		Mustard, R. W...	1
Drummond, W.V.	1	Myburgh, A.....	1
Encarnação, A....	1	Nissen, F.	2
Ewald, L.	1	Nolting, J.	2
Fisler, L. F.	1	Olyphant, T.	2
Gill, H. S.....	2	Polite, Geo.	1
Groom, F. A. ...	1	Purdon, J. G. ...	4
Gubbay, M. S. ...11		Rees, C. A.	4
Gundry, R. S. ...	2	Seward, Geo. F...	2
Haas, J.....	1	Silverthorne, A...	1
Hart. Jas.	2	Simpson, C. L. ...	1
Henderson, D. M.	2	Smith, F. M.....	1
Henderson, E ...	2	Smith, E. M. ...	1
Hitch, F. D. 12		Steinmetz, A.....	1
Hogg, E. J.	8	Thorne, C.....	4
Hornby, Sir Ed...	2	Thorndike, J. K.	1
Iveson, E. 20		Tootal, J. B.	1
Jamieson, R. A...	1	Twombly, J. F...	2
Keswick, Wm. ...22		Wainewright, R.E	2
Kidner, W.....	1	Walsh, F. G.....	1
King, C. J.	4	Webb, S. D.....	1
Kingsmill, T. W.	1	Westall, A. C. ...	4
Laughorne, M. B.	1	Wilson, J.	2
Lemarchand, F. W	1	Xavier, J. A. ...	1
Lind, Adam	2	Yates, M. T.	1
Lindsay, G. A. ...	3	Young, J. M.....	1
Little, L. S.	1		

Total, 237 votes.

At 9.25 a.m.,

Mr. PURDON said it was nearly half-an-hour after the time, and although there were few present, he believed there were a good many votes represented, and would suggest that they should now commence business. He proposed

Resolution I—That Mr. Seward take the Chair.

Mr. COWIE seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. SEWARD, having taken the chair, proposed

Resolution II—That Mr. J. A. Pond be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. PURDON seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then said that the business of the meeting had been duly notified in the *North-China Daily News*, as required by the rules of procedure, and it was not necessary to read the notice. The first business was to pass the report and accounts of the Council for the year ending 31st March last.

Mr. PURDON said, before passing the report, it would be as well to refer to the resolutions brought forward at the last general and special meetings. The only one left over from the first, was for the deflection of the Broadway. It had been postponed in order to obtain a better line of road, and it now only remained for the Ratepayers to authorise the Council to carry out the arrangement made. All the others had been carried out. The Bridge over Soochow Creek at Honan Road had been finished and thrown open to the public, and was a great improvement. The purchase of the Tunsin property has been completed as far as possible. The expenditure has been kept well within limits, and it must be a satisfaction to the Ratepayers to see that there has been a saving of Tls. 10,000 per year in the cost of the

General Establishment and the work done as well as formerly. The Council had avoided issuing any Debentures, although authorized to do so, as they preferred using money appropriated for works that could not be carried out, to putting the community further into debt. He must say of the Staff of the Council that they had worked well and performed their duties satisfactorily. He had been at the office at nearly all hours, and could testify to their diligence and ability. With regard to the resolutions of the special meeting, there was only one left for the Council to deal with,—the "Amalgamation of the Settlements," and that had been forwarded to the Consuls, but no reply had been yet received. The Committee appointed to revise the Land Regulations had published their report, and doubtless would submit it to the meeting. One other thing he must allude to. There was a letter published in the *North-China Daily News* by Mr. Camajee, the whole of which was misleading, but one part the Council particularly wished to deny. Mr. Camajee said that he was required to sign an agreement without consideration. So far from that being the case, some suggestions that he made were not only listened to by the Council, but the proposed agreement was amended in accordance with them, and when the amended agreement was ready, Mr. Camajee was asked to come round and meet the Chairman of the Council on the subject. He came and took away the statement, and had it twenty-four hours, but came on the following day, and said that after consulting his legal adviser, he had been advised not to sign the agreement. With reference to the stones, they were on the property when he took it, and he had taken them up and thrown them by only lately. That was the way in which Mr. Camajee had treated the Council, and he had treated the Consular Body in the same way. He had applied for a Consular Court to try the case, and three Consuls had been nominated to do so. But that was the last they had heard of the matter. He (Mr. Purdon) had mentioned the subject, in order to set the action of the Council right before the Ratepayers. The Council could never ask a man to sign an agreement without consideration. He would now propose

Resolution III—That the Report and Accounts of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the year ended 31st March, 1875, be approved and confirmed.

Mr. Cowie seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Purdon apologised for coming before the meeting so often, but he could not induce his colleagues to bring forward any of the resolutions. In the regular routine he had therefore now to offer the following resolution :—

Resolution IV—That the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, North of the Yang-king-pang, be hereby empowered by this Meeting, and in conformity with the provisions contained in Art. IX, pp., 15-17 of the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws of 1870 for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, North of the Yang-king-pang, to collect from Foreigners and Chinese residing within the limits above-named, the following rates, dues, fees, &c., at the dates set opposite to each, viz :—

Land Tax—at the rate of 3/10ths of 1 per cent. on the assessed value of land, as assessed in 1873-74, from the renters of land registered in the various Consulates at Shanghai—on 1st April 1875, or as soon after as possible, for 6 months ending 30th September next ; on 1st October 1875, for Quarter ending 31st December 1875 ; on 1st January 1876, for Quarter ending 31st March 1876.

General Municipal Rate of 6 per cent. on the present assessed rentals of houses inhabited by Foreigners, from the occupants, quarterly in advance, as soon after the 1st April as possible, and subsequent collections to be commenced on the first of the following periods,—July and October, 1875, and January 1876.

Dues on all Goods passed through the Custom House or landed, shipped, or transhipped, by persons resident within the aforesaid limits—monthly, on the established tariff in force, or as may be hereafter amended, provided said dues shall in no case exceed the amount of one-tenth of one per cent., on the value of the Goods so passed.

All such rates and dues being payable at the time when declared due, and within fourteen days of presentation of Tax Note.

General Municipal Rate of 8 per cent. on native rentals, from Chinese residing within aforesaid limits—monthly or quarterly as may appear advisable, in advance, as soon after 1st April 1875, as possible.

Telegraph Fees—Taels One Hundred (Tls. 100) per line per annum.—In advance.

Cemetery Fees.—In advance.

Local Post Office Subscriptions.—In advance.

Licences.

For every Shop or Store for the sale of Wines, Spirits; Beer, Intoxicating Drugs, Butcher's Meat, Poultry or Game, according to class of Establishment, from $6 to $200 annually, payable in advance.

For every house of Entertainment, Hotel or Tavern, Foreign or Native, according to class of Establishment, $6 to $200 annually, payable in advance.

Music Hall / Theatre / Circus { Foreign or Native } According to class of Establishment, from 10 Mexican cents to $5 for every night open, payable in advance.

DANCING SALOON, according to class of Establishment,—for every Night open from 25 Mexican cents to $5, payable in advance.

BILLIARD or BOWLING SALOON—for every Night open, computed at the rate of $3 per quarter for each Billiard Table or Bowling Alley, payable in advance.

SAMPAN REGISTRATION at one Dollar each for two months, payable in advance.

NATIVE BOATS—Every two months, in advance.

PAWNSHOPS—according to class.

HORSES or PUBLIC VEHICLES from Cash 200 to one Mexican dollar per month for each horse or vehicle, payable in advance.

JIN-RIK-SHAS—400 Cash each Jin-Rik-Sha per month, payable in advance.

PERMITS TO ERECT SUN-SHADES over public thoroughfares—in case of Foreigners, one mace per lineal foot; in the case of Chinese, two Mexican Dollars each house; in both cases payable in advance.

PERMITS TO CONNECT PRIVATE DRAINS with Municipal Sewers—Tls. 3 each, payable in advance.

Seconded by Mr. LEMARCHAND.

Mr. C. THORNE saw a resolution announced to be brought forward further on, about a re-assessment of land and houses. Did not that affect the present resolution, which authorised the collection of the tax on "existing rates?"

Mr. PURDON said there was a resolution to be brought forward bye-and-bye by a Ratepayer; but that, if carried, would have to apply hereafter; it could not affect this year because the Budget was based on the present assessment. Besides, it would take a long time to make the assessment.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. PURDON said the Budget had now been in the hands of the Ratepayers for some time, and did not require any remarks from him. He would simply propose—

Resolution V—That the Estimated Expenditure in the Municipal Budget for the year commenced 1st April, 1875, and ended 31st March, 1876, as proposed by the retiring Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. COWIE seconded.

Mr. KINGSMILL asked whether the Council were now really prepared to carry through the second road and construct a bridge over the Hongkew Creek, and to come to some arrangement with Mr. Camajee in the matter.

Mr. PURDON said the arrangements to carry out the road were now in a fair train towards completion. The Council were now defining the line along the small extent where it had not been carried out, and everything was prepared to carry it through.

Mr. KINGSMILL remembered that, at a meeting held some years ago, Mr. Reid had brought forward a special resolution about the extension through the Canton Garden, and it seemed to him that Mr. Camajee must have taken over the land with a full knowledge of the arrangement proposed by the owner. He could not see how there should be any difficulty on the subject. Mr. Camajee had spoken to him (Mr. K.) on the subject, and he had advised him to come to an arrangement with the Council, who should give him a fair value for his land.

Mr. PURDON had thought Mr. Kingsmill was referring to the extension on the other side of the creek, in reference to which there had been some little delay; that had now been arranged. In regard to the Canton Garden, the Council were prepared to take the steps which they deemed necessary, and which they were glad to find, in the opinion of the Ratepayers, it was proper they should carry through. The Council had never refused to pay compensation, although they believed the former owner had been willing to give it up. They were prepared to submit the matter to arbitration as Mr. Camajee had at first agreed.

Mr. CAMAJEE said when he took the property he did not understand that he had to give some of it up to the Council. He only understood afterwards that the Council expected he should do so; but in that case he would be entitled to compensation. He had received a letter from the Secretary to the Council, saying the land had been given up by the former owner; but the Council must give him some proof of the fact. So far, they had only shown that Mr. Reid was a promoter of the scheme; that was not sufficient. He (Mr. C.) had afterwards applied to Mr. Reid, but had not yet had an answer. He thought when that answer came, it would be to the effect that the Seward Road extension through the Canton Garden had not been arranged; but it had been arranged that if the Council took the creek road, they should give back the Boone Road. If the Council could prove that they had a right over the middle road, he would of course have to give it up.

Mr. KINGSMILL said it was not a question of "giving up." No one would derive greater benefit from the proposed road than Mr. Camajee. If he had been owner of the land, he should have done exactly as Mr. Reid had done, and moved every engine to get the road made.

Mr. PURDON said it was only necessary to add that all Mr. Camajee had advanced now, he would have had an opportunity of alleging before the arbitrators.

After some further remarks from Mr. Camajee in reference to the arbitration, the subject dropped.

Mr. KINGSMILL wished also to ask what was being done with reference to the continuation of the Chekeang Road from the corner of the Mixed Court. Arrangements with this object had gone a certain length, and he had on behalf of a certain institution made arrangements which he now found himself unable to carry out. He hoped the Council would be able to come to some arrangement for continuing the road. It was an important one, as it opened up a new road through the Settlement from North to South. There was nothing in the Budget regarding it; but he thought it only right to bring it up, as correspondence regarding it had been published in the Report.

Mr. PURDON said there was no mention of the road made in the Budget because, if it were carried out, it could be brought in under the appropriation for new roads. The Council were trying to get the road through in an amicable manner. It was true that, when the matter was first taken up some years ago, the representative of the owner of the property had been absent from Shanghai, and, after some negociations, he had now thought it well, as the Ratepayers were aware by the correspondence, to withhold his assent; but the Council had hopes of being able to carry through the arrangement. The agent of the property acknowledged it would be an improvement, and did not wish to stand in the way.

Mr. HAAS noticed an appropriation of Tls. 2,000 for the extension of the Seward Road. He had had to do with the negociations for extending the road, and he believed this sum would not be enough. It would have been enough at the time the boundary stones were placed; but during the two years that had elapsed, several new houses had been built across the line of road. He had lately made a new estimate, with the District Magistrate, and the conclusion had been that at least Tls. 2,500 would now be wanted. There was another point. Since the road had been marked out, several new Chinese graves had been erected on the proposed line. Foreigners set apart special ground for interments; but the Chinese can make graves where they like; would it not be well to have a certain tract set apart for Chinese, also? It was a great inconvenience that they should be allowed to put graves where they liked. And this brought him to another point. He saw Tls. 83 set down in the Budget for taxes on cemeteries. The Chinese custom was not to pay taxes on land occupied by graves; and it might be possible to induce the Taotai to abandon the land tax on the Cemetery.

Mr. PURDON understood that the extension of the Seward Road might probably cost more than was set down, but the difference was so small that there could be no trouble in appropriating the amount. It could be provided out of the appropriation for new roads or contingencies. This would be more convenient than amendment of the Budget. With regard to the burial of Chinese, there were regulations in existence, forbidding the burial of Chinese in the Settlement. In regard to the Cemetery tax, the Council would look into the point suggested by Mr. Haas.

Mr. IVESON said that the Council proposed bye-and-bye to bring forward a resolution authorising the removal of the Free Ferry Bridge. He intended to propose that another bridge should be built there. Would it be necessary to make an amendment on the Budget providing for the outlay?

Mr. PURDON said if the bridge would cost a large amount, it would have to be provided; but if only a foot bridge, costing a small sum, were contemplated, the resolution favouring it could be passed, and an appropriation for it be introduced in the next Budget.

Mr. IVESON said a foot bridge was all that was needed.

Mr. PURDON thought that Mr. Iveson had better get sanction to it in a subsequent motion, as an amendment or rider to the Free Ferry Bridge resolution.

The Budget resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. PURDON said the only resolution left over from the last meeting was one relating to a rectification of the Broadway near Mr. Hayes' house. It was left over at the suggestion of certain Ratepayers, who thought a better road than that suggested could be made. The suggestion had been acted on, and he had now to propose—

Resolution VI—That the incoming Council be authorised to enter into the arrangement for the deflection of Broadway as herein provided and shown on the plan exhibited at this Meeting, viz. :—

That Mr. A. A. Hayes shall purchase from Mr. Vincent the strips marked

	m.	*f.*	*l.*	*h.*
E E measuring.....	1	1	7	2
D D „	0	6	4	3
	1	8	1	5

At the rate of Tls. 500 (five hundred Taels) per mow.....Tls. 907

And surrender them to the Municipality for the purpose of making the road as indicated, receiving as compensation :—

The small portion of Broadway (in front of his house) marked B B, measuring 0 *m.* 8 *f.* 7 *l.* 6 *h.*, at Tls. 500 per mow... .....Tls. 438

And also the amount the Council had agreed to pay Mr. Vincent for the portion marked D D, say. 250

Tls. 688

Mr. BLETHEN seconded.

Mr. KINGSMILL had only one remark to make before the resolution was put. He had been told that the Council would probably find difficulty from the presence of a grave in front of the proposed line, and that some of the owners had said they would not sell their land if the line were altered. As he had been requested to mention this, he did so ; but he had told his informant that, in case it were decided the line should go as proposed, he was sure the proprietors would not object to any reasonable proposition.

Mr. PURDON was not aware of any grave being in the way ; if there were, it could be removed for a very small sum.

Mr. KINGSMILL would add another remark. While the Council were dealing with the Broadway, could they not make some arrangement between the owners of Endicott's and Vincent's lots, to take the excessive crookedness out of the road at these points, by a give and take line?

The Resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. PURDON said the next resolution was brought forward more particularly in deference to a suggestion made by the United States Consul-General, when the case relating to Mr Fogg's taxes was lately decided by him. The Council were also of opinion that in a case of this kind, where so large a portion of land was outside a man's compound and in the use of the Public, it is not fair that the same rate should be levied as on land inside. He would therefore propose—

That the incoming Council be authorised to allow an abatement of one-half of the tax due on that portion of the land owned by W. H. Fogg which is used by the public.

Mr. KIDNER seconded.

Mr. BISSET asked, if this resolution were carried, whether it would apply to other properties similarly situated? There were a number of properties along the Yang-king-pang in exactly the same position ; if this resolution was passed, would the Council feel authorised to deal with them in the same way?

Mr. PURDON said—No. The resolution applied only to this one case. The Council did not know of any other similar cases. People similarly aggrieved would do best to follow a similar course.

Mr. BISSET—That is, to resist payment?

Mr. PURDON—Unless an amendment is brought forward empowering the Council to take into consideration all such cases. If the resolution is carried as it stands, the Council will not consider they have a right to deal with other properties, but only with the one in question.

Mr. C. THORNE moved as an amendment, to be added to the original motion—

And also on any other land similarly circumstanced.

Mr. PURDON thought it only right to point out that this opened up the whole Settlement. There was not a property fronting on any road which had not given up land. As Mr. Thorne's was rather an addition than an amendment to the Council's resolution, would it not be better to pass the latter as it stood? If other property-owners were similarly affected, they could also refuse to pay. They need not go to Court ; the case could be referred to arbitration. As it was, no one else had refused payment, and the assumption was that no one felt similarly aggrieved.

Mr. HART said, as the matter was under discussion, it would be well to consider whether it would not be expedient to collect the tax only on land within the compound walls. It would become a sore subject in future. Why not deal with it at once? He would propose

That taxes be levied on the property actually contained within the respective compounds, irrespective of the question whether the ground has been surrendered or not.

Mr. PURDON thought this was one of the proposals that sometimes came up at public meetings, which looked more simple that it actually was. Mr. Hart's proposal would virtually conflict with the Budget.

It would require a re-survey of the Settlement to see what land was within the compound walls. The amount of land now in use of the Public was over 500 *mow*, and to surrender the tax on this would involve a great difference in revenue. They would have to raise the rate of land tax, and upset the entire Budget. Holding the amendment to have this force, he must hold that it came rather late, as the Budget had been passed.

Mr. HART said a number of departures might be made from the original design, which would alter the symmetry of the Budget; but he could not think that a reason for neglecting a matter which, sooner or later, would have to be dealt with. He was sure the machinery already existing would prove sufficient to deal with it; and he could not see why it should not be taken into consideration.

Mr. PURDON said this year's Budget had been passed. In a future Budget it could be done. He thought the proposal would come up better as an amendment on the resolution which was to be brought up bye-and-bye, in regard to assessment.

Mr. KINGSMILL said the present mode of assessment had become so much a matter of custom in Shanghai, that it was always considered the area of a lot included half the neighbouring roads. This was such a custom that people hardly ever asked the actual area unless in special cases like that of Fogg & Co. On this basis the last assessment had been made, so, if a resolution of this kind were passed, the assessment on property would be reduced by a considerable amount, and would not represent anything like the actual value. So, although the resolution was one which it would be well to keep in mind, and which would have to be adopted in the future, it could not come in under the present assessment without unfairness.

Mr. PURDON said his objection only went to defer the amendment until the subject of assessment came up; it could arise out of a question of assessment, but it could not arise out of the present resolution. He would ask the Chairman's ruling on the point.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether Mr. HART was willing to defer his amendment until Resolution 8 came up? It would come in more naturally there.

Mr. HART—Do you rule that the amendment is out of order here?

The CHAIRMAN said, if Mr. Hart asked for a ruling, he considered that the amendment, in one place or the other, was substantive, and ought to have been made a matter of notice. It would entirely remodel the principle of assessment. But probably no objection would be taken if it were brought up in connexion with a future resolution.

Mr. HART could see no object in postponing it. If the Council's resolution were carried, and Mr. Fogg were allowed to obtain a return, his amendment would naturally fall in. But if the resolution were not carried, the amendment might still be accepted.

Mr. BISSET seconded Mr. Thorne's amendment.

Mr. KINGSMILL said if Mr. Hart would place his amendment on the ground that such a rule would be an expedient one to adopt in future, it would be a good resolution to adopt as representing the feeling of the meeting as to what should be done for the future. But as it stood, it really upset more than the Budget; it upset the assessment, and would cause serious inconvenience.

The CHAIRMAN understood that Mr. Hart's amendment was intended to strike out, and take the place of, the Council's resolution.

Mr. HART assented.

Dr. YATES remarked that the resolution in regard to Mr. Fogg referred to taxes due and past; but the amendment had reference to an assessment for the future. It could not, therefore, properly take the place of the resolution. It would come naturally under Resolution No. 8, and take the place of that.

Mr. PURDON said the resolution in regard to Mr. Fogg did not deal altogether with the past. If it were carried, the Council could only levy in future on the reduced amount. He thought it well for the Council to point out that if Mr. Hart's amendment were carried, it would entail a considerable difference in revenue and would unsettle the taxes. The revenue would be seriously interfered with, and the rate of taxation would have to be raised.

Mr. WESTALL seconded Mr. Hart's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said if there were no further observations, he would put Mr. Hart's amendment.

A poll was taken, the result being *for* Mr. Hart's amendment, 54; *against*, 94.

The CHAIRMAN said the amendment was therefore lost, and the question now turned on Mr. Thorne's amendment.

Mr. PURDON said the point raised was very indefinite; it threw the whole thing into the hands of the Council, and they

did not want the responsibility. The amendment was exceedingly vague, but he merely desired to point that out to the meeting.

Mr. KESWICK said, if he was still in order, he would say it would simplify the matter very much if a resolution by the Chairman of the Municipal Council would deal with it directly, either by affirming or rejecting it. He supposed there would be a special meeting held afterwards, and thought thereat a substantive motion should be brought forward, that all land in the occupation of the public should not be taxed. Such a resolution would simplify matters very much, and by it all would be put on the same footing.

Mr. PURDON said Mr. Keswick's object would be gained if Mr. Thorne's amendment were thrown out; Mr. Keswick's suggestion could then come in under Resolution 8.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted Mr. Thorne's amendment, and it was lost.

The original motion, as proposed by the Council was next put, and was also lost.

The CHAIRMAN said the next resolution was with respect to the Yang-king-pang Bridges.

Mr. PURDON said the resolution was one regarding which everybody had heard, through the correspondence which had been published, and he did not think it necessary to go further into the question now. He therefore proposed—

Resolution VII—That no new bridges be built, nor repairs be made to existing bridges across the Yang-king-pang Creek, unless the French Municipality agree to bear half cost of same.

Mr. KIDNER seconded.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, and a poll was called for, the result of which was 94 *for*, 53 *against*. (Applause.)

The motion was therefore carried.

Mr. KINGSMILL asked how votes were to be taken at this meeting—whether proxy votes were being taken or not? He should have asked the question previously, but it was not too late now; and he reminded them that a resolution was passed at the last annual meeting, that the proxies of persons present in Shanghai should not be taken. He would like to ask how they had been taken to day, or if a resolution passed by the Ratepayers was of no avail?

Mr. PURDON said he did not know that the Council had anything to say about it. If there was any objection to the mode of procedure, it should have been made at the beginning of the meeting. He might say, they could have thrown seven proxies in favour of the Council's resolution. They were the votes of persons who had been present at the meeting, but had left. He (Mr. Purdon) did not think it was generally known that the votes of persons who left the meeting fell into the hands of the Chairman, but that was the rule, and it had better be known. As they all knew, the question of proxies would come on for consideration at a future time.

Mr. KINGSMILL again referred to the resolution passed by the Ratepayers at the last meeting, and said he merely asked if the Council had received the proxies of persons now in Shanghai, but not present at the meeting, and whether the resolution was to be set aside? He thought it right the question should be answered.

Mr. PURDON said the Council did not send the resolution referred to by Mr. Kingsmill to the Consular body, and the gentleman who did so did not hand it to the Council for their sanction. The Council, therefore, had nothing to do with it, and it was not competent for them to alter the Land Regulations in any way. Proxies were admitted at the last meeting, and as the Council had not been instructed in the matter, they had nothing to do with it.

Mr. KINGSMILL asked if the Council could ignore a resolution of the Ratepayers?

The CHAIRMAN said the case was a perfectly simple one. A Resolution was brought forward at the last meeting, the Consuls took cognizance of it, and their action was published in the newspapers. The Consuls had not settled the matter amongst themselves, nor with the Chinese authorities, and the Land Regulations could only be altered by the body of Consuls in concert with the Chinese authorities.

The matter then dropped.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question for discussion was that of investing police funds.

Mr. PURDON said the object of the Council was to get the sanction of the Ratepayers to invest the balances of the police funds, as mentioned in the resolution, in debentures. There was nothing to prevent the Council taking the money out of the bank, and investing it themselves, but they thought it would be unadvisable to do so without bringing the subject before the Ratepayers. The money was now in the bank, at five per

cent., whereas if invested in debentures, they would receive eight per cent. He saw no reason why it should not be done, and therefore proposed—

Resolution VIII—That the Balances standing at credit of the "Police Gratuity," "Reward" and "Passage Funds" be invested in Municipal Debentures as opportunity offers.

Mr. LEMARCHAND seconded.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, and it was carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN said the next motion proposed by the Council was with regard to cleaning out the Soochow Creek.

Mr. PURDON said the resolution was a simple and short one. The Chinese authorities had once proposed to do it, but at that time it was inconvenient to have it done, and it was set aside. If they were now asked to clean out the Creek, no doubt they would do it. He would, therefore simply propose—

That the Chinese authorities be requested to clean out the Soochow Creek.

Mr. KIDNER, in seconding, said it was considered on all hands that it would be better, for various reasons, to have this work done.

Sir EDMUND HORNBY—Provided it is not done in the summer months.

Mr. C. P. BLETHEN asked how it was proposed to have the work done?

Mr. KIDNER said the object was to clear out all the mudbank, from the Honan Road Bridge to the Garden Bridge, and so deepen the creek for that distance.

Mr. E. M. SMITH remarked that he could not see why the Yang-king-pang could not be included in the motion, for it required to be cleansed as greatly as the Soochow Creek did. He therefore proposed as an amendment—

Resolution IX—That the Chinese authorities be requested to co-operate with the English and French Municipal Councils for the purpose of cleansing the Soochow and Yang-king-pang Creeks.

Mr. C. A. REES seconded.

Mr. C. P. BLETHEN would enquire how it was proposed to keep the Soochow Creek clean after it had been cleansed?

Mr. KIDNER replied that he supposed the Council would again ask the Chinese authorities to clean it out, when it was required to be done.

Mr. BLETHEN mentioned the present width and depth of the creek at different points, especially calling attention to the fact that from near the Honan Road Bridge to the Garden bridge there were only about four feet of water at high tide, and at low water only a few inches. The creek therefore at low water was for that distance useless for navigation, and it would be a good thing to have it cleaned out, and the depth of water maintained. He also suggested that something should be done to improve the bank line of the creek, either by bunding, or in some other way.

Mr. KIDNER said that what Mr. Blethen had mentioned was what the Council wanted to do. He did not believe in bunding out a creek, because it had been found in these waters not to answer at all. There must be a sloping bank, and by dredging and cleaning out to keep the water-way clear, his belief was that the creek would be useful for all purposes for eight or ten years to come.

Mr. BLETHEN thought the Stone Bridge should be taken away, when they would have a greater flow of water, and that would probably help to keep the creek clean.

Mr. PURDON said the work could not be done in the hot weather, but if the resolution were carried, the Council would arrange with the Chinese authorities, and then the question of the line of the creek would be decided. With reference to Mr. Smith's amendment as to the Yang-king-pang, it was not necessary to say "co-operate with the Chinese authorities," for the two creeks belonged to the Chinese, and they would have to do the work. If thought requisite, the Yang-king-pang could be included in the resolution with the Soochow Creek.

Mr. E. M. SMITH said that would meet his views.

Mr. KINGSMILL said that the two creeks were differently circumstanced. With regard to the Soochow Creek, it was doubtless a provincial matter in which the Chinese Government was interested. The other merely divided the two Municipalities. He thought they would be getting themselves in a false position by asking the Chinese authorities to do the work in the Creek which really belonged to the Municipal Council. He thought it was a most vicious course to pursue, for it was in fact giving the Chinese authorities all the handle they wanted for coming into the Settlement, and levying taxes which were detrimental not only to the place itself, but also to its Municipal Government. He considered that what was done to the Yang-king-pang should be done by the Council, and that no application for assistance should be made to the Chinese authorities with respect to it.

Mr. TWOMBLY would ask if the cleansing of the Yang-king-pang was not done on

the last occasion at the expense of the Municipal Council, and whether the bunding was not done at the cost of one or other of the Councils, according to which side it was required? Also, if the Chinese were to do the work of cleaning out the Creek, if would it not be likely that they would throw down the bunding by digging close to it and under it?

Mr. PURDON said he was not in the Council at the time alluded to by Mr. Twombly, but he believed that what was done then was done at the expense of the two Councils. As to the Chinese, if they were to clean out the Yang-king-pang, being likely to hurt the bunding by deepening down under the piles, of course the Council's engineer would see that that should not be done nor the roads injured.

Mr. TWOMBLY said if the Chinese were requested to do the work, they could hardly be restrained from doing it in their own way, which would only be their right; but if they were asked only to co-operate, the Municipal authorities could supervise them.

Mr. PURDON said of course the Municipal authorities would supervise the work, and would not allow it to be done to the injury of the roads.

Mr. HOGG said with, respect to the Soochow Creek, he would ask, on the part of the Ratepayers, if the effort on the part of the Council would be to keep the creek as wide as possible?

Mr. PURDON said the whole scheme of widening and deepening the creek would come up for consideration and decision.

Mr. HOGG said he asked the question, because in the Council's report it was set down that the engineer was in favour of narrowing the creek to 200 yards, and that in this he was supported by other professional opinion. It was an important question, and he had brought it forward now in order to obtain a definite reply.

Mr. PURDON said that if Mr. Hogg had read the report further on, he would have seen that the Council did not concur in this opinion.

Mr. HOGG had observed that, but still thought the expression should be more explicit.

Mr. KINGSMILL would propose, as an amendment—

That the resolution remain in its original shape, referring simply to the Soochow Creek.

Mr. KESWICK seconded, and there being no further discussion,

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment, and it was carried.

Mr. E. M. SMITH said then that virtually threw over the Yang-king-pang altogether.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, and then put the original proposition, and it was carried.

Mr. E. M. SMITH thought it was necessary to have a poll. (No, no.)

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that a poll was not required, there being no doubt as to the opinion of the meeting.

Mr. E. M. SMITH said he must bow to the decision of the chair.

The next business was a motion by the Council, proposing the removal of the Free Ferry and mole.

Mr. PURDON said this was another resolution that did not require any great length of time to consider it, and he would at once propose—

Resolution X—That the incoming Council be authorised to remove the Free Ferry and Mole.

Mr. KIDNER begged to second the motion.

Mr. IVESON would like to add to the resolution,—

And to construct a foot bridge at the end of the Szechuen road, at a cost not exceeding Tls. 2,000.

The traffic across the pontoon bridge was now very considerable, and he thought the construction of a foot bridge at the point he had named would be advisable.

Mr. PURDON said the Council would offer no objection, if the Ratepayers thought it necessary.

Mr. KINGSMILL said that this work, if agreed to, could only be done after the arrangement with the Chinese authorities with regard to the line of the Soochow Creek. He should say it would be premature to undertake a work of the sort until that arrangement was made.

Mr. HOGG suggested that the new bridge should be erected before the old one was removed.

Mr. PURDON said if it was proposed to do the work immediately, they would have to provide the means of doing it, for it was not included in the present estimates. He did not know there was any great objection to Mr. Hogg's suggestion, because the old bridge need not be removed yet, and there would be only a few months delay, as the work could not be done in the hot weather.

Mr. TWOMBLY asked if, in building, the foot-bridge would be extended from shore

to shore, the whole width of the creek when it was cleaned out, or whether it would be built on the present piers?

Mr. PURDON said the pontoon bridge was not at the end of the Szechuen Road where it was proposed to erect the new one, but the mole would be removed when the old bridge was taken down.

The resolution, with this addition, was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. PURDON said that for many years the question of the water supply of the Settlement had been agitated. Of late years it had been more and more agitated, for, of course, as the Community grew, the greater became the necessity for a better supply of water. The Council had been asked to do something in the matter, and they had brought forward the scheme that was before the Ratepayers. It was manifest that no Council could bring forward such a properly and well digested scheme as would there and then be accepted by the Ratepayers. The Municipal Engineer had had some experience in water works, but he wished his estimates should be looked over and checked by some other Engineer. He (Mr. Purdon) thought that the Ratepayers would never be willing to undertake works of the kind on the opinion of any one man, and therefore the resolution he had to propose provided that the estimates as contained in the report of the Works' Committee, should be checked by a proper and competent authority. There was no doubt a feeling among many that a private company was the proper way of getting the water supplied to the Settlement, and if there were a sufficient number of well-known men who would come forward and subscribe for shares, no doubt such a company could be floated; but he could not help thinking that an undertaking of the kind, on the security that this Municipality could offer, would be much more readily taken hold of. If it were left in the hands of a private company, it would virtually amount to a monopoly, for it would be no use saying another company could be set afloat if the first did not meet the wishes of the Community; the capital required was too large for anything of that kind. The community might find themselves bound hand and foot to the company, and if the company found that private consumers did not pay them, the public would have to pay just whatever the company chose to ask, for every gallon of Water used on the streets or thrown on fires, or else have to buy over the Company's Works at whatever price they chose to ask. If there was no doubt that a liberal revenue was to be derived from a good water supply, there was no reason why the Community generally should not have the benefit of that revenue. What the Council wanted at first, was some good ground to work upon—some starting point to build on. If they got authority to obtain the opinion of a competent engineer, and so get a well-defined scheme, the Council could at once proceed to the question of raising the money and providing the interest, and lay the whole scheme properly before the Ratepayers for their approval; and debentures, if issued, would doubtless be soon taken up. They had not named a sum, but even if they had to spend Tls. 4,000 to 5,000 it would be well spent in getting what they wanted, for even if it was found that no scheme could be carried out for two or three times the estimated amount, it would be worth while to spend the money in getting that opinion. There was nothing more for him to add, he believed, to what he had already said, and he therefore begged to propose—

Resolution XI—That the Municipal Council be and are hereby authorised to take such steps as may appear necessary to have the estimates for the Water supply, as proposed in Report from the Works' Committee, submitted to some competent authority; if requisite, to engage an Engineer for the purpose, and on such report—if favorable—to obtain tenders from responsible firms for carrying out the scheme which appears most feasible; a special Meeting of Ratepayers being called on receipt of such tenders to approve of same and to authorise the issuing of Debentures, to provide for cost of constructing the works.

He would, however, add that all such details as to where would be the best place to erect the water-works, would be discussed on receipt of the report of the engineer whose opinion they might seek. All that the Council now did was to suggest that as a starting point, and to ask for it the sanction of the Ratepayers.

Mr. LEMARCHAND seconded the motion.

Mr. HOGG said he thought the preliminary expenses should not be thrown upon the Ratepayers, especially when it was seen that a happy spirit of competition had set in, which it would be well to encourage. (Hear.) He thought the Ratepayers should not be called upon to put their hands in their pockets. There were two private companies before the Ratepayers, and the latter were not required to go to any expense in the matter at all, unless they chose to take up shares in either of the rival Companies

Those companies could be safely left to incur all the preliminary expenses themselves, without troubling the Ratepayers.

Mr. PURDON was of opinion that it was not the thing to let those Companies go on with their preparations, and incur expense, and then step in and take advantage of their experience.

Mr. HOGG said it was the way in which things were frequently done in this world.

Mr. KIDNER said he coincided with Mr. Purdon. It would be monstrous to let two Companies go on for a time, and perhaps complete their arrangements, and then for the Municipal Council to step in and take advantage of what they had done. He considered it was a work that was properly taken up by the Council, for he further agreed with Mr. Purdon, that water-works in the hands of a private company would be nothing short of a monopoly. The Ratepayers had had a pretty good experience of the working of a monopoly, in the shape of the Gas Company which supplied bad gas at a high price ripped up our roads whenever it pleased them, and in one way or another inflicted no end of annoyance on the Community. (Laughter).

Mr. HOGG said of course the Council would take care that no undue advantage would be taken of a monopoly in water supply.

Sir EDMUND HORNBY said—I have only three objections to make to the proposal of the Council, if it is seriously made by them. 1.—I think that anything which a private company can do, and is willing to try to do, and which legitimately falls within the province of a private company to do, private enterprize ought to be allowed to effect—especially in a place like Shanghai. 2.—That the Council have plenty of more legitimate things to do, which private enterprize cannot effect, and to realize which it is useless to look to private enterprize to effect. 3.—It seems to me absurd, and, indeed, putting the cart before the horse, to suggest going to considerable expense to ascertain the practicability and cost of undertaking certain works, before it is first ascertained whether, when this expense has been incurred, the money can be raised to carry the work out. I do not think a man would be considered very wise who employed an architect to furnish him plans for a house, unless he had the money in his pocket to build the house, if the plans suited him. On these three grounds I shall vote against the Council being authorized to expend a single farthing of money in respect of any works which they are not sure they will be able to carry out.

Mr. KESWICK said he had listened to Sir Edmund Hornby's remarks with deep attention, and must say that he thought he had travelled widely beside the question. He (Mr. Keswick) considered it was a public and not a private matter to provide water for a community; and that it was not putting the cart before the horse to enquire the cost first. It was simply like enquiring the cost of the mansion to which Sir Edmund had referred, before commencing to build. It was properly a question for the Municipal Council to be informed upon and to take up; for he thought if a private scheme were to be launched here, there would be an infinity of trouble occasioned by it in the future; for when a Company had once filled the streets with water-pipes, it would be quite within their province to charge what they pleased. (Applause.) It was for the Ratepayers to decide the question, however, and also to consider the advantages they would derive from the work being done by the Municipal Council or being left to private enterprise.

Mr. KINGSMILL said he knew something of similar affairs at home, and knew he had had to pay very dearly indeed for water supplied by a Corporation. The City of Dublin was in former years supplied with water by private companies, but some people thought the Municipality was the best body to carry on such an enterprize. They brought forward a motion in accordance with their opinion, and a Bill was afterwards passed, giving the City of Dublin the privilege of drawing water from a river some thirty miles away. The estimated expenditure was more than doubled, and although Dublin was now getting a good supply of water, the Ratepayers had to pay five times as much as before. That was not at all a satisfactory result, and although he did not predict such a thing would happen in Shanghai, if the Ratepayers authorised the Municipality to establish water works, he could not but think that private enterprize in such a case was best. In Great Britain, the large majority of the towns was supplied with water by private Companies, but with reference to the Metropolis, it was on a different footing altogether. London was not supplied by one company only, but by seven different companies. The spirit of private enterprize still had fast hold of the people at home, and although there was a bill brought into Parliament by Major Beresford to consolidate those companies, it was difficult to say whether

it would be carried. With respect to the Settlement of Shanghai, he did not know whether it would be generally conceded that they would be more likely to be better supplied with water from the works of a private company than by those of the Municipal Council, but he thought the dread of raising a monopoly if it were left in the hands of a private company was groundless, because the company advocated there to-day, gave the Council the right of pre-emption at any time; so if the Ratepayers found it irksome to have a private company, they could call upon the company to sell under an arbitration. That got rid of that difficulty; and with regard to the other, that of getting out an engineer from England—which would entail great expense—he thought there was no occasion for doing anything of the kind. There was no need to send to England for the services of an engineer to set such a thing as water works going. He had himself, so long ago as 1870, been in correspondence with a rising engineer at home, and they had eventually drawn up a scheme and exchanged estimates. The thing was simplicity itself. They would have to draw their water from a source near at hand, and from no elevated source, because there was no elevated source within 90 miles. The only question was, where could they get the purest water from in this alluvial soil, and all the information that was necessary could be ascertained on the spot, and without incurring enormous expense.

Mr. PURDON said if Mr. Kingsmill would look at the resolution, he would see that it was not proposed that an engineer was to be brought out from England. There might be one in Shanghai, or in Hongkong, or somewhere else. At all events, he did not think it likely that the Ratepayers would be satisfied by taking the opinion of only one man.

Mr. J. B. TOOTAL said he had a resolution to propose, but did not know whether, if the meeting adopted that of the Council, it would place him out of order in proposing to obtain the permission of the Council to open the roads to lay down water-pipes.

Mr. PURDON said not necessarily so, because the Ratepayers could, if they thought proper, give the permission required.

Mr. TOOTAL asked whether his resolution could come in as an amendment to the Council's proposition?

The CHAIRMAN said he did not see why it should not.

Mr. TOOTAL then went on to say that the community had waited many years for the establishment of good Water-Works, and the company he belonged to had been started in the hope of providing a much-needed requirement. They proposed to begin at once, and to go on gradually with the work. There were other schemes before the Ratepayers, one of them by the Works Committee of the Municipal Council, to cost Tls. 260,000 with a contingent and probable addition of Tls. 107,000. In this the proposal was to get the water from the Soochow Creek, but if this place was not satisfactory then the water was to be brought from Loong-wha, but the filtration would be on the creek, and as the water at Loong-wha was full of the ordinary Shanghai sediment and Loong-wha was five miles from the place where the works were to be constructed, water heavily impregnated with sediment would have to traverse these five miles. He would like to know how long these pipes would last, without being choked; he gave them three months only. Fancy gentlemen, five miles of sediment! Again, one of their the Council's own body had just now described the Soochow Creek to have a "reeking foreshore." Would the Council give the inhabitants water to drink which had traversed this reeking foreshore? His Company did not seek to be monopolists, but they did ask permission to open the roads, to lay down water pipes for the supply of the Community. Another scheme, the prospectus of which he had not seen, but he understood embraced the plan of establishing the works at Loongwha, and involved a capital of Tls. 500,000; but from what source was the capital to be raised? He (Mr. Tootal) understood that on the proposed amended Land Regulations, the Council had sanctioned a limit of their borrowing powers to an amount equal to two years' revenue; this would be about Tls. 500,000. Already, the Council had some Tls. 60,000 issued, this day they would be asked for Tls. 35,000 more, and they were committed to Tls. 40,000 for the Tunsin property; how then could they raise Tls. 500,000, or if they did in what position would they be for other requirements? He would remind them that the company he represented was a public company, and that the Council could pull them to pieces if they thought proper; but he asked if it would not be as well for the Ratepayers to give his company permission to at least make a beginning. He would propose, an as amendment to the Council's resolution—

That the Council be authorised to grant permission to the Shanghai Water-Works Company to open the roads within the limits of the Settlements, for the purpose of laying water pipes.

Mr. PURDON said it was not the desire of the Council to in any way stifle private enterprise; but, looking to the importance of having a good water supply, and the works carried out in a complete manner, it was thought it could be done better under the care of the Council than by private persons.—It being now 12 o'clock, he proposed an adjournment until 1.30.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting having reassembled,

Mr. TOOTAL said they had been dismissed so peremptorily from water to wine, that he had not been able to conclude the remarks he had proposed making in support of his amendment. Mr Keswick had drawn a picture of the horrors of monopoly; but since he came into the building, he (Mr. T.) had been told that every application for a reduction which had been addressed to the Gas Company, by the Council, had been granted. On the other hand, it had been suggested that this ready concession rather supported the idea that there had been a surcharge. Then, whatever might be Mr Keswick's horror of water monopoly, he did not appear to suffer from the same complaint in the matter of the Hongkew wharves. It occurred to him that if the Loong-hwa sheme were carried, the works would be outside Municipal limits. In the not unlikely event of a row, therefore, after we had spent Tls. 500,000 upon these Water-works, the Chinese could cut off the supply, and, having stopped the water at one end, could apply the torch at the other, and burn the Settlements. He appealed to the Ratepayers—not the Land-Renters. The Land-Renters—where were they? Absentees, most of them, living on turtle and in luxury, whilst their agents here were blocking up our homes and filling our streets with Chinese, and filth, and disease. He appealed to the Ratepayers; those were the men who watched us the closest—the men who had to live in Shanghai; and to them he said, if you consent to this Municipal scheme now, you will repent it in future. Be wary! Having said this, he would propose his amendment.

Dr. JAMIESON had pleasure in seconding the amendment. In doing so, he must say that till ten minutes ago he had no idea that he would be called on to do so. He understood that there had already been discussion of the subject at the morning sitting, but he had not the opportunity of being present; so that if he were guilty of going over ground already trodden he trusted they would excuse him. No doubt they were agreed that they ought to have pure water. In the light of recent investigation at home, we had come to learn that a great deal of disease was due to the impurity of water, and whatever might be our views as to the way in which our requirements should be met, we could not deny they ought to be met; and then the question arose as to the comparative merits of rival schemes. He was not competent to go into the question of finance involved; but he believed he might say that the scheme with which Mr. Tootal had associated his name, and for which he asked from the Ratepayers so much assistance as is implied in permission to lay pipes in the roads, did not involve one-half the cost of the scheme put forward by the Works' Committee. The respective suggestions contemplated Loonghwa, the Soochow Creek and the River near Yangtszepoo, as sites for Water-Works. The Shanghai Water-Works proposed to take their water from the latter point, and they had had an analysis made by Mr. Cleave, who was a thoroughly competent analytical chemist, and that analysis was perfectly satisfactory. The water which would be supplied by the Company was certainly far purer than the majority of the samples supplied to the different boroughs in England. He would like here to correct a misconception which might arise from his now praising a local source of water supply, whereas he had always, since he had an opportunity of influencing public opinion through the Customs Medical Reports, abused the Shanghai water; but the reason was that, his reiterated objections were levelled at the water as consumed. That water was undoubtedly of extremely impure character. It was taken at all times of tide, from the ends of jetties and from off the mouths of sewers, and it was to eliminate these impurities that the Water-Works Company was established. The Company contends that, under the precaution it is prepared to take, it will be able to promise a pure supply. It will take water only at high tide, when the great bulk is derived directly from the Yangtze, and at a point where there can be no junk or city contamination. The impurities which enter into the buckets filled at the ends of jetties in the vicinity of sewers will therefore be

originally absent. But the Company will of course deliver the water much purer than it receives it. Bearing in mind the unquestionable importance of obtaining a pure water supply– and it is imposible to close our eyes to the fact that diseases such as typhoid fever, due greatly to impure water, are on the increase among us—any scheme which proposes to supply pure water, and above all, which promises to supply it without any delay, ought to receive support. He hoped the Ratepayers would not hurry over the subject; he would prefer rather that it should be referred to a special meeting, when the Company would be in a position to say more fully what were its hopes and prospects, and at what date the works would be accomplished.

Mr. PURDON would like, before the resolution was put to the meeting, to make one remark. Dr. Jamieson had referred to a scheme. There was no scheme of Mr. Tootal's before the meeting. There was nothing to bind the Company to take water from any place; there was nothing to prevent them taking it even from the ends of jetties or sewers. The object of the Council was not to bind themselves to take water from the Soochow Creek, but to get a starting point, to get proposals and estimates of the cost of bringing water into the Settlement. They asked sanction to spending a certain amount of money to do that, and they will bye-and-bye bring forward a definite plan and ask the Ratepayers to sanction it.

Mr. KINGSMILL said the Company were quite prepared to furnish the Ratepayers, now or any time, with full particulars of their scheme. Meanwhile, documents were before the meeting, stating where they proposed to take water from, and they were bound by that statement.

Dr. JAMIESON said the Company was bound by its public proposition. There was such a thing as public opinion in Shanghai, which would prevent the Company taking water from the end of sewers as Mr. Purdon suggested. Besides, it was not likely that men of sense would do anything so sure to spoil their business.

Mr. TOOTAL said the Water-Works Company were not likely to go elsewhere than where they proposed to take their water, any more than, if the Gas Company undertook to supply good gas, it would be expected they would supply it from Loong-hwa. People would suppose it was to come from the Shanghai Gas Works.

Mr. KESWICK did not know whether he was quite in order in speaking again, as he had spoken on the original resolution. But he would like, if he were in order, to make a few remarks on the amendment. He might have to traverse again some of the ground he went over before. He would repeat that he thought it the duty of the Ratepayers to be most particular in such an essential thing as giving a private Company a monopoly of water supply. At the present time, they had seen an advertisement that there was such a Company as the Shanghai Water Works Company, but of the nature of its scheme, or its proposed extent, they knew nothing. Then there was the rivalry of its opponent—he did not know how far the formation of the Loong-hwa Co. had gone—it might also want to disturb our streets. He thought the Ratepayers should consider very carefully, before deciding, whether it would not be better to have a scheme from the Council under such management that they would be able to deal with it. They should be careful not to part with the authority the Council has. To him it was clear the supply of water should be a Municipal affair, as much as the care of our roads and jetties, and not issue in a private undertaking. As a matter of finance also, if there were sufficient prospect of emolument to induce two rival schemes, if the advantages appeared such to private companies, it was right for the Council to undertake the work. They would find private individuals still ready to invest, and there could be no fear of the tax involving hardship on the Community. People who had made themselves acquainted how such matters were now dealt with in other countries, would be aware that anything approaching a concession was jealously regarded. Nothing should be done to give preference to individuals or companies. Mr. Tootal had referred to the Wharf scheme, but that was purely a mercantile matter, and quite apart from any public interest. It did not affect the public health or rights—the two matters were not analogous, and there was no comparison between them. He repeated that the Council should not be divested of any authority, and that no private company should be allowed to break up our streets and roads, or interfere in any way with a matter so essential to our health as water supply. The duty devolved on the Council, and by them should be performed.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, and declared lost. A poll was called for; but before it was ended, the adverse vote was accepted; and the

Chairman recalled attention to the original resolution.

Mr KINGSMILL would suggest, before they were asked to vote on the original proposition, that, as there were so few Ratepayers present, the whole question should be referred to a special meeting, when the Company would bring forward estimates and definite proposals. It was almost certain that the present meeting would have to be adjourned, and he would propose as an amendment—

That the consideration of the Water Scheme be referred to a future meeting, to take place within one month from date.

Mr. HAAS seconded.

The amendment was lost. The original resolution was then put, and declared carried.

Mr PURDON had now to offer a resolution, which was designed to meet a requirement in the present condition of the Settlement. There was no provision to meet the case of unassessed property, and the Council thought it desirable for the Ratepayers to make such provision. He wished to propose—

Resolution XII—That whereas there is at present no provision for the assessment of lands and buildings not already assessed, the Municipal Council for the time being be and are hereby authorized to assess all such lands and buildings: and that all appeals against such assessments shall be made to the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee who shall have power and are hereby authorized to deal with each appeal according to their discretion, and whose decision shall be final.

He would remark that this was not at all intended to apply to existing assessments. These assessments had been made by an Assessment Committee; appeals had been heard by an Appeal Committee and decided; and the Council had no power to go back on their work. The resolution applied only to unassessed property in future, and would only give to the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee a power which its title implies.

Mr. COWIE seconded.

Mr. HOGG asked, before proceeding, whether nothing could be done with regard to the previous resolution. He had cried "divide," and was under the impression that a division would be had; but found this resolution introduced before he had realised that his call had not been heard.

The CHAIRMAN had heard the word "divide," and looked around, but could not see where it came from. If a poll were desired, he had no objection.

Mr. PURDON said the Council could have no objection to a division. It was not at all their wish to stifle discussion. A poll was then taken on the Water-Works resolution, and the votes were—117 for, and 62 against.

Mr. PURDON remarked that these numbers did not include the proxies which the Council held.

The Assessment resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. PURDON said that ended the official business, and the Council were now really out of office. As they would see by the notice convening the meeting, the Committee appointed to revise the Land Regulations would now have to present their report.

Mr. IVESON said copies of the revised Land Regulations, accompanied by the Committee's report, had been circulated among the Ratepayers. They had cost the Committee a good deal of time. He did not suppose they were perfect; in fact, the comments made in that morning's paper showed they were not so. He had only to lay them before the Ratepayers and ask them to consider them. In the meantime, the Committee expected to be relieved of their commission.

The subject dropped, the Chairman intimating that it was now competent for the Ratepayers generally to bring in the business which had been notified.

Mr. HAAS said—Mr. Nolting, who is unavoidably absent, has asked me to second the resolution of which he has given notice—

That a revision of the assessment of rents shall take place.

Mr. PURDON asked the Chairman whether a resolution could be proposed by any one not present in the meeting? Would it not be better for Mr. Haas to propose the resolution, and get some one else to second it.

Mr. HAAS assented, and Mr. TOOTAL said he would be very glad to second it.

Mr. KIDNER suggested that a great many people had voted against Mr. Hart's amendment on Res. No. 7, under the impression that it would upset the Budget. No doubt, however, the principle which Mr. Hart advocated was just, and if he would put his proposal as an amendment to the present resolution, it would probably be now carried.

Mr. HART said he had intended to bring brought forward an amendment to the resolution which he thought would have met the case, had it been carried—he referred to resolution No. 8.

The resolution was, however, put so quickly and carried, that there was really not time to do it.

The CHAIRMAN was not aware that the resolution had been carried very quickly. He thought he had allowed time. Could not Mr. Hart's amendment come in on resolution No. 9,—as an amendment to Mr. Nolting's proposition?

Mr. HART said if it could be allowed to reopen No. 8, he would prefer it.

Mr. KIDNER said he thought Mr. Hart did not quite understand the meaning of No. 8. It was simply an authority to empower the Council to assess new buildings, and collect taxes upon them until such time as an assessment could be made. Now, Mr. Nolting proposed a revision of assessment upon rents, and if he would add to it, an assessment of property, to be based upon the area of land actually owned and occupied, *excluding* roads, it might be admitted.

Mr. HART said he would read the amendment he had intended to bring forward, which he did as follows:—

That provision be made for a revision of the assessment on any house or land, upon the application of the tenant or owner thereof, and that in making such reassessment land used by the public be not taken into account.

Mr. KINGSMILL said he would like to make a suggestion, if permitted, without putting it in the form of a motion. He had been concerned in one or two assessment Committees, and knew that the labours of such committees were of a very onerous unthankful nature, but he thought an improvement might be effected if the suggestion he was about to make were adopted. It was that the Council should once in each year, before the end of November, make up their books of assessment, which should afterwards be publicly exhibited, so that the Landrenters and Ratepayers should have an opportunity of inspecting them; and that an Appeal Committee should be appointed by the Ratepayers, who should go over the books, and compare them, and hear appeals, their decision to be final. He was speaking of these matters as he had said before, from personal experience, and he knew that the present assessment had gone on until it had become so incompatible with the market value of the land and houses, that some violent measure was rendered necessary. He, therefore, made the suggestion as being a more simple system, and he considered Mr. Hart's proposition, that the actual area of land occupied should be taken as the basis of assessment, was a very good one.

Mr. HAAS said he would withdraw his proposition in favour of Mr. Hart's.

Mr. WESTALL seconded Mr. Hart's amendment.

Mr. KIDNER said it seemed to be a very curious way of putting the matter, that land occupied by the public should not be taken into account. It was at least vague.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Haas if he accepted the amendment in the place of his resolution.

Mr. HAAS said he did so.

The CHAIRMAN then read the amendment over again, and was going to put it to the meeting, when

Mr. KINGSMILL said the amendment was a little vague. How were the provisions for carrying it into effect to be made?

Mr. PURDON, on behalf of the Council, might say that he was just going to ask the same question. There was nothing in it to show them what to do, and the Council would not be able to work under such an amendment. It did not even say who was to make provision for it—there was no provision of machinery under which the Council could work.

Mr. HART said the machinery could be provided afterwards.

Mr. E. M. SMITH submitted that the resolution as it now stood, was one of most serious danger; and it seemed to him that to place in the hands of three gentlemen of the Municipal Council, the power of making a revision of an assessment that had taken a whole year about, was open to decided objection. It would lead to complications that would be likely to set them, like the Kilkenny cats, fighting all together.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Hart had added to his resolution, the words "having regard to the former resolution."

Mr. PURDON said that, so far from not having mentioned the subject, he had mentioned it a good many times—perhaps before Mr. Hart came to the meeting, and so he did not hear it. What he (Mr. Purdon) wanted to point out was that the Ratepayers at their last meeting had appointed an Assessment Committee, and an Appeal Committee who had decided all appeals, and the Council did not see their way to overthrow former assessments; and if this amendment was considered at all by the Ratepayers, there should be added to it that any application asking for a reassessment should be carried

out by two professional men at the applicant's own expense. If the reassessment of any property was thought necessary, it would be worth the owner's while to pay fees to two professional men for their assistance—to be afterwards submitted to the Council. But they could not do it under this amendment.

Mr. HART said it was time something was done in the matter; and he was obliged to think it was the business of the Council to have brought forward some proposition for revision of assessments.

Mr. PURDON—Why not bring forward a proposition for a reassessment altogether? There was no objection to that. The Council had, however, arranged their Budget on the present assessment, which, as a Council, they were not aggrieved by. He held that it was for those parties who felt themselves aggrieved to bring the matter forward.

Mr. HART said if Ratepayers were to be met with such determined opposition, it was useless bringing anything forward.

Mr. PURDON said it was not the wish of the Council to meet the question with any vexatious opposition, and the better thing to do would be to bring forward a resolution for a revision of the assessment on all land and houses, though the Council could not now offer any opinion on it.

Mr. E. M. SMITH thought it was competent for any individual to bring forward a proposition for revision. With respect to this amendment, as soon as it was passed, there would be no end of persons coming forward with appeals, and a great deal of trouble be given. The best plan would be to have a thorough revision of the assessment of both land and houses.

Mr. KINGSMILL said from his experience on two Assessment Committees—and he thought Mr. Purdon could support his view—it would be much better to have a yearly assessment.

Mr. PURDON asked Mr. Kingsmill if he intended his suggestion as an amendment to that of Mr. Hart? He thought some such arrangement as that contained in Mr. Kingsmill's suggestion could be carried out.

Mr. KINGSMILL said he did not wish to make any formal proposition, and had hoped his suggestion would have been adopted without doing so. His object was simply to recommend it to the notice of the Council, and for them, if they saw fit, to work on it. He believed, however, it would meet the wishes of the Ratepayers, and he would lay it before them.

That the Municipal Council shall once in every year before the 30th November, cause an assessment to be made of the value of the various lots of land within the Settlements, and of the houses and other buildings within the said limits, and shall cause same to be publicly displayed within the offices of the Council for the information of all concerned; and the actual area of land, not including land devoted to public purposes, shall be the area to be taken into consideration in all assessments of such land;

And the Electors shall, at the ordinary annual meeting of each year, appoint an Appeal and Revision Committee of not less than seven members, of whom three shall form a quorum, who shall hear all appeals from such assessment, and whose decision shall in all cases be final and conclusive.

Mr. PURDON said he believed that something of that sort could be worked on by the Council. In fact, if Mr. Hart's amendment were carried, there were only two ways in which the Council could work. They would either have to make an entire reassessment, or hear appeals as they were made, and decide upon them. The suggestion made by Mr. Kingsmill met all that, but he did not believe that the revision of assessments, as set down in Mr. Hart's amendment, could be worked at all.

Mr. E. M. SMITH said he thought if Mr. Kingsmill's suggestion were acted upon, it would be throwing too much work upon the Staff of the Council, and they had already quite enough to do, without having other onerous duties thrust upon them. Mr. Kingsmill's suggestion amounted to a perpetual revision of assessments, and if it were carried out, a committee ought to be appointed to do the work.

Mr. KINGSMILL said a committee of electors would be appointed by it.

Mr. HART said, with the consent of Mr. Westall, he would withdraw his former amendment, and propose the following—

That a reassessment of the land and buildings within the Settlement be made, and that in making such reassessment, land used by the public be not taken into account.

Mr. WESTALL seconded the amendment.

Mr. TOOTAL asked how long that assessment was to last? He thought Mr. Kingsmill's suggestion was a very feasible one.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Kingsmill's suggestion was not before the meeting yet, and could not be until it was proposed and seconded. He really ought to say that providing for future assessments was very like making a new Land Regulation.

Mr. KINGSMILL said he must beg to differ from the Chairman's view that his suggestion was making a new Land Regulation. It was only providing new machinery, and he would now move it as an amendment.

Mr. TOOTAL seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Kingsmill to read his amendment over again.

Mr. KINGSMILL did so, and said it only meant that the Assessment and Appeal Committee should at once be able to enter upon their labours. He had been asked to add to it, "and that the actual area of land occupied, should be the basis of assessment." If that addition would meet the views of the meeting, he would not object to insert it.

Mr. F. H. BELL said it appeared to him that a subject of such great importance had hardly received the consideration it deserved. In a meeting like that, and in the course of only half-an-hour's discussion, it could not be brought fairly before them. He could not see that any man of common sense could say that Mr. Kingsmill's was a fair amendment to Mr. Nolting's resolution. It was a simple proposition to put the whole of the assessments of the Settlement in the hands of three persons only, whereas there had always been a committee appointed to consider it. He (Mr. Bell) thought it was a most crude suggestion, and required a great deal more consideration than they had been able to give it that afternoon. If such a proposition was considered necessary, notice should have been given of the intention to bring it forward. They ought not to have been called upon to vote on so important a matter without notice. It was a fundamental motion, which he thought the present meeting could not deal with, and that it ought to be delayed till the next yearly meeting. (Hear.)

Mr. KESWICK said there was no object to be gained by delay, if, as he understood Mr. Kingsmill's amendment, it was confined merely to providing the machinery for the assessment. That was all that was required, and it was not such a great resolution, nor had it the importance that Mr. Bell attached to it, looked at in that way. It was important that the present assessment, which had given such dissatisfaction, should be corrected.

Mr. PURDON asked how would it meet the opinion of the Ratepayers, if the Council would say they would take up the question, and bring forward a resolution looking to a new assessment? in short, to bring forward a scheme for a new assessment. He thought Mr. Bell was right in saying it was a fundamental question, whereby a great change would be brought about in the rating of the community, and he did not know if it did not amount, as the Chairman had said, to the formation of a new Land Regulation. If the Council would say that at the end of the present year they would be prepared with some scheme of reassessment, perhaps it would meet the views of the meeting. He considered it was a question they could not settle that afternoon.

Mr. TOOTAL said if the proposed reassessment did not come before the Community previous to the middle of January next year, the Ratepayers would be mulcted in the first quarter of the following year—the rates being payable in advance.

Mr. PURDON said that was very true, but it was not a matter of much importance.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said the remarks which had just been made, applied to Mr. Kingsmill's amendment, and not to Mr. Hart's, and he asked why they should wait for another year? The present assessment was very unsatisfactory, and caused much complaint. Mr. Hart's proposal was that a revision of the assessment should take place now, and it was not open to the objections Mr. Bell had made, nor to what the Chairman of the Council had said.

The CHAIRMAN then read Mr. Kingsmill's amendment, and said that, as he had said before, it seemed to him like making another Land Regulation. He then submitted it to the meeting.

The vote being cast, the noes were declared to have it, and the amendment was lost.

The CHAIRMAN said the question next had reference to Mr. Hart's amendment.

Mr. HOGG—Who is to make the assessment?

A VOICE—That will be settled hereafter.

MR. PURDON said there was neither time nor person appointed to make the assessment, and as far as he knew the feeling of the members of the Council, the result would be, if the amendment were carried, that at their next meeting they would say there was nothing to tell them to do the work, that there was no committee appointed, and no means provided. And as for the Council being asked to take the trouble of ascertaining the exact amount of property within every compound wall, he thought they ought not to be called upon to do anything of the

kind, in addition to what they always had to do.

The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. Hart's amendment to the meeting, and it was also lost, and the original motion having been withdrawn, the subject dropped.

The CHAIRMAN said the next motion on the paper was with reference to the proposed new Hospital.

Mr. KESWICK rose in pursuance of notice, to ask from the Landrenters their support for an institution that had now been a great benefit to the Settlement for upwards of ten years. The General Hospital had unfortunately to vacate the building it at present rented, in consequence of the ownership of the property having been changed, and the Trustees had been obliged to procure a site upon which they could erect a suitable building and where they could permanently establish the institution. There had been a great deal of discussion on the course of action taken by the Trustees, who had had a difficult task to arrange for a site that would in all respects meet the views of the Community, and at the same time afford ample space for the business of a hospital. The Howard's Wharf site was offered to them on very favourable terms, but the Trustees were unable for various reasons to accept that site. The question then arose where to get a site. The great difficulty that prevented them getting one near the centre of the Settlement was the great cost of land, and the only site that was available which they considered eligible, was the piece of land at the end of the wharves on the Whangpoo bank. It was a distant place, but a place that in the course of a few years would be considered a much more convenient site than it was at the present time. The extension of Shanghai, judging from what was now taking place, would be in that direction; and the position in a sanitary point of view was unexceptionable. As to the great benefit derived from the Hospital, it was unnecessary for him to offer any remark upon it. It was an institution that had done great service, and unhappily it was more than likely that its services would be required in the future, especially if they did not get that supply of pure water that was so much talked about. The sum that would be necessary for the erection of a new Hospital it was not contemplated would fall as a tax upon the Ratepayers, for he believed that the institution, if Tls. 35,000 were expended as proposed, would be able to provide a sinking fund, that would in about 15 years pay off the loan now asked for, and leave the Community in possession of a good Hospital. The resolution he was about to propose did not ask the Ratepayers to sanction such an advance without having good reasons for doing so. The object of the resolution was to empower the Council to assist the Trustees to make every arrangement on behalf of this very important institution, and he therefore begged to propose—

Resolution XIII—That the Council be authorised to assist the Trustees in establishing the Hospital by advancing a sum not exceeding Tls. 35,000, and be empowered to issue Debentures for that purpose if necessary, provided the property of the Hospital is pledged as security for the loan, and that the plan of the building, the selection of the site, and mode of providing for paying off the debt be submitted to and approved by the Council.

Mr. IVESON seconded the resolution.

Sir EDMUND HORNBY said—I shall certainly not give a silent vote in favour of Mr. Keswick's proposition. Situated as we are in Shanghai, I do not think there can be a worthier use of public money than the building of an hospital. It is a work which benefits no single nation in particular—but the citizens of all nations alike. It is a work which ought not to be a private enterprise, because it will never pay—as, indeed, it never has paid, anywhere as an investment. The amount is not large, and I am certain that every farthing asked for and obtained, will be well and carefully employed; and I do not believe the Hospital can be built as it ought to be built for one farthing less. I understand the building is intended ordinarily to accommodate 50 patients—not one whit too many, and that at a pinch it will accommodate twice or thrice that number. I make no observations on the site, but I do so on the vote for Mr. Keswick's motion, for it will be a vote that will do honour to the community, besides proving a lasting benefit. The only suggestion I would make—not by way of amendment—is that, now, practically, the community will advance all the money requisite, it should have a greater and more important share in the government of the Hospital. The present Trustees represent the Subscribers—the Subscribers have ceased to exist—at anyrate their money has gone, and most of them have given up their shares and interest in the little that remains. They no longer, therefore, represent the people who had advanced the money. It was a private institution—it is now to become a public one—let, therefore, the Ratepayers choose

the governing body, or at any rate, a large share of it. I hope the vote will be carried unanimously.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, after a pause, and carried with two or three dissentient voices.

Mr. BELL said the motion he rose to propose required no comment from him. It was almost identical with one they had carried last year, and was brought forward merely to supply a verbal defect in the former. He therefore at once proposed—

Resolution XIV—That Article XIX. of the Land Regulations be amended by the insertion (in the eleventh line on page 24) after the words of the Article "shall be entitled to vote in the election of the said members of the Council and at the public meetings"—of the following words—"Provided always that "the proxies of Ratepayers only who are "absent from the Consular District of "Shanghai, or are prevented by illness from "attending, shall be admitted to vote at such "meetings."

Mr. IVESON seconded.

Mr. PURDON remarked that, at the election of Councillors, proxies were not admitted by the present Regulations.

Mr. BELL said the resolution was only to provide for the proxies of absentees from the meetings, and would not touch elections.

The resolution was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. KINGSMILL would not detain them more than a few minutes in proposing the resolution of which he had given notice. The Polytechnic Institution had secured a site for a building on the north side of Hankow Road. It had previously been in treaty for a plot on the south side, but had been unable to complete the purchase. It had then been in communication with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the purchase had been agreed on of a site on the north side, at a point where the proposed Yin-wo-ka Road joins the Hankow Road. The land for this road had never been given up possession of by the proprietors, but the Council had been authorised to treat for a road leading from the Kiukiang to the Hankow Roads. The road was only 178 ft. from the adjacent Kwangsi Road, it would not lead anywhere particular, and the whole block would have only a frontage of 420 ft. without a road, if it were abandoned. So the public would not suffer in any way from want of communication. All he proposed was, that the Council be authorised to retire from a resolution that had never been acted on, and so facilitate the building of an institution which commended itself to the support of the community. His resolution was—

That arrangement having been made for the purchase of a plot of Ground for the new Polytechnic Institution adjacent to the Hankow Road, the Municipal Council be authorised to give up the proposed extension of the Yin-wo-ka between the Kiukang and Hankow Roads.

Mr. KESWICK seconded.

Mr. BELL would like to have the opinion of the Council as to giving up the extension of a road which had been once voted. He had always understood the Council were anxious to open up roads in that neighbourhood; and now they were asked to stop the construction of one, he would like to have the opinion of the Council as to the wisdom of doing so.

Mr. PURDON said the Council did not think it desirable to abandon the proposed road. They did not wish to appear in opposition to any such institution, but that was their opinion. The road was already open from the Maloo to the Kiukiang Road, and it remained to extend it from the latter into the Hankow Road. If it were given up, a long block would be without any cross road. If it were left to the Council, therefore, they were obliged to say they were not in favour of giving it up. If this extension were carried out, the road could be still further extended. (Applause.)

Mr. KINGSMILL had thought he had the opinion of the Council that they would do their best to carry out the Chekeang Road, which was a much more important one, and would render this unnecessary. The Yin-wo-ka Road was of no public importance. He thought the gentleman who was standing in the way of the Chekeang Road would listen to reason. The result of the Council's opposition would be that the Polytechnic would be obliged to go elsewhere, to a more inconvenient site; and it was really no use pressing the road, because the proprietors objected to give up the land.

Mr. PURDON replied that the argument as to the shortness of the road did not bear, because it was only a link in a long road. If it were carried out from the Maloo to the Yang-king-pang it would be a long road; and as to the Chekeang Road extension, it was still problematical whether they would get it. (Applause.)

Mr. KINGSMILL would withdraw his proposal in deference to the Council's opinion. (Applause.)

Mr. KESWICK added that, in seconding the resolution, he was under the impression it had the approval of the Council.

J. A. POND,
Secretary to the Meeting.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Chairman of the Meeting.

SPECIAL MEETING.

ALTERATION OF MUNICIPAL YEAR—VOTE OF THANKS TO RETIRING COUNCIL, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting would now be made a special one, for consideration of a proposal to be brought forward by the Council. The Land Regulations provided that the Senior Consul present should take the chair at special meetings; therefore he presumed there would be no objection to his continuing to occupy it. It was also necessary that, before such meetings were declared constituted, the Secretary should state that two-thirds of the Ratepayers were present or represented. The Secretary stated that the requisite number were represented.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that Mr. Pond be requested to act as Secretary to the meeting, which was agreed to.

Mr. PURDON said the Council's business would detain them very little time. They thought it would be more convenient to have the year end in December than in March, and he had, therefore, to propose—

Resolution XV—"Whereas the Municipal year has hitherto commenced on the first day of April, and ended on the thirty-first day of March, and whereas it is expedient that the said Municipal year should for all the purposes of these Regulations be the same as the Calendar Year. Now therefore be it further ordered that the words "April or May" in Article IX. are hereby repealed, and the words "January or February" shall henceforth be substituted therefor: That the word "March," in Article XIX., is hereby repealed, and the word "December" shall henceforth be substituted therefor: That the annual meeting mentioned in Articles XII., XXI. and XXV. shall henceforth mean the meeting to be held in the month of January or February: That the Municipal year referred to in the Article XVIII., and elsewhere, shall henceforth, and for all purposes, be deemed to commence on the first day of January, and to end on the thirty-first of December in each and every year, anything in these Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding."

Seconded by Mr. DRUMMOND, and carried unanimously.

This closed the business before the meeting.

Mr. BELL proposed—

That a cordial vote of thanks is due to the retiring Council.

Mr. PURDON proposed—

That the thanks of this meeting is due to the Chairman for the ability with which he had presided.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Chairman of the Meeting.

J. A. POND,
Secretary to the Meeting.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO REVISE THE

LAND REGULATIONS,

AS PER RESOLUTION PASSED AT

A SPECIAL MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS,

Held at the Lyceum Theatre, on the 18*th June*, 1874.

SHANGHAI:
F. & C. WALSH, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, 3, CANTON ROAD.
1875.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *appointed to revise the* LAND REGULATIONS, *as per resolution passed at a Special Meeting of Rate-payers held at the Lyceum Theatre on the 8th June*, 1874.

The Committee consisting of Messrs. IVESON, FORBES, KESWICK, KINGSMILL, R. W. LITTLE, A. PATERSON, E. SELEGMANN, S. D. WEBB and F. D. HEYDEN, met for the first time in the month of July, when it was resolved that a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. IVESON, FORBES, and KINGSMILL, should be appointed to enquire into what portions of the present Regulations need amendment, and if necessary, to consult with the Body of Foreign Consuls.

Owing to the absence of various members of the Committee, it was found impossible for some time to proceed with the objects for which it was appointed.

Messrs. FORBES, PATERSON, and R. W. LITTLE, members of the General Committee having left China. Messrs. CUNNINGHAM, A. J. LITTLE, and J. A. TAYLOR were invited to join the Committee in their stead.

In the meanwhile, the members of the Committee present in Shanghai, took steps, individually, to enquire into the various subjects submitted to their consideration, while a request for the co-operation of the Foreign Consuls, was met by the appointment of Messrs. SEWARD, ANNECKE, and MEDHURST, as delegates on behalf of their Body, to consult with the Rate-payers' Committee and discuss what changes in the present Regulations were advisable or necessary.

The Committee and the Consular Delegates were unanimously of opinion that the powers conferred by the

present Regulations were not of a sufficiently elastic nature, and that while few modifications were needed in the general tenour of those Regulations, the growth of the settlements necessitated that more enlarged powers for local self-government should be granted to the Rate-payers, subject to the sanction of the Majority of the Body of Foreign Consuls for the various Treaty Powers, and of the Intendant of Circuit as representing the large mass of Chinese affected by the Regulations.

Mainly it seemed that it was advisable to confer powers to make and amend By-laws from time to time, the present code having in practice been found cumbrous; in many cases inexpedient, and in some actually inoperative and unsuited to the growing requirements of the Settlements.

With regard to the General Constitution of the Municipality, and the Municipal Council, the Committee were unanimously of opinion that no fundamental change is necessary or expedient. In view of the decreased value of rentals, and of the social changes which have led to the breaking up of many large establishments, and the increased number of Foreign Residents now living in private dwellings, the Committee have, however, recommended a reduction in the qualification for Electors and Municipal Councillors. The Committee have every reason to believe that this increase in the Electoral body will be conducive to the well-being and good order of the Settlements.

The Committee have not felt called on to suggest any alteration in the method of acquiring or holding land within the Settlements, in the first instance, because the greater portion of that available has already passed into Foreign hands, and no power lies with the Rate-payers of legislating over rights already existing, and which

can only be tried by properly constituted courts of law; and in the second place because there seemed every reason to believe, that within a short period a more satisfactory settlement of the few differences which still exist, is more likely to be arrived at through the mutual agreement of those interested.

The Committee are, however, of opinion that more stringent measures are needed for the acquisition of land within the settlements for Municipal uses, and have accordingly inserted in their recommendation, an article granting compulsory powers, within certain limitations to the Body of Rate-payers.

Certain limitations as to the taxing and borrowing powers of the Municipality seemed advisable to the majority of the Committee. These limitations are not intended to repress any spirit of improvement, but to render more difficult any attempt on the part of Residents to unduly saddle their successors.

An increased number of foreigners have within the last few years, owing to pressure of space for business purposes within the settlements, adopted the system of living beyond Municipal limits. Not only do such suburban Residents enjoy within the settlements all the advantages of Municipal government, but the peculiar circumstances of the place have rendered it necessary for the Municipality to undertake the care of the roads lying without the Settlements. These roads are now regularly kept in order, lighted, policed and watered, and as no other machinery exists for collecting revenue from those immediately advantaged, the Committee propose that such Foreign Residents as enjoy the benefits, in this manner, of Municipal expenditure, shall take their part in contributing towards Municipal funds on the same terms as other Rate-payers.

To gain the above objects, it has seemed to the Committee inadvisable to err on the side of excessive verbiage, to simplify rather than to extend was the object aimed at, leaving details, so far as it has been possible to be expressed in the Code of By-Laws, which it will be necessary to draw up and pass in accordance with the proposed amended Regulations. These By-Laws being subject from time to time to such amendments as circumstance may require, will, it is anticipated, avoid many of the difficulties of the present system, which renders alteration of mere details a matter for diplomatic action.

The Committee have taken into consideration the question of local taxation in the Settlements by Chinese officials, or Institutions claiming official authorization. They are of opinion that it would be advisable that such of these dues as are legally leviable should be collected through the staff of the Municipal Council, in order to put an end to the abuses now well known to occur, and prevent interference with Municipal authority, from the action of employes of Native establishments, claiming concurrent powers, and they consider that the time has arrived when a matter so seriously affecting the interests of the settlement, should be taken into discussion.

The Committee had the benefit of the views of Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and SELIGMANN, in drafting the New Regulations, but these gentlemen left Shanghai before the completion of the report, and their signatures consequently are not attached to it.

Shanghai, 23rd April, 1875.

E. IVESON.
T. W. KINGSMILL.
S. D. WEBB.
W. KESWICK.
JAS. A. TAYLOR.
F. E. HEYDEN.

I do not approve of the Report: at the last Meeting I objected to the wording of Art. VI, as abolishing the distinction between Native and Foreign Houses, and I was told that an additional Meeting would be called before the Report would be adopted. I wrote to the Chairman of the Committee on the 20th March last, stating that I looked upon this change as an abandonment of one of the great principles of the constitution of the Settlement.

Shanghai, 24th April, 1875.

A. J. LITTLE.

The final meeting was called for the 22nd instant, and held on that day, but Mr. LITTLE did not find it convenient to attend.

E. IVESON.

REGULATIONS.

Article I.

Boundaries.

The boundaries of the land to which these Regulations shall apply, are:

1st; those defined in the Land Regulations, settled and agreed upon by Captain Balfour, H.B.M.'s Consul and Kung, Intendant of Circuit, on the 24th day of September, 1846; and further defined in the Agreement entered into between Rutherford Alcock, Esq. H.B.M.'s Consul, and Lin, Intendant of Circuit, on the 27th day of November, 1848, and,—

2nd; those defined in an Agreement entered into between George F. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul, and Hwang, Intendant of Circuit, on the 25th day of June, 1863.

And any further district or districts, which may be hereafter agreed upon in furtherance of Treaty stipulations.

Article II.

Electoral Body.

In the Municipal elections and meetings hereinafter provided for, each citizen or subject of the powers having Treaties with China, shall be entitled to cast one vote provided,

1st; that he owns lands assessed for Municipal purposes at not less than 500 Taels, and pays taxes on lands or houses or both to the amount of not less than 10 Taels a year, or

2nd; that he is a householder and pays taxes on an assessed rental of 300 Taels.

And each firm or co-partnery which is qualified as above shall be entitled to one vote only, in respect of such partnership, property or occupancy.

No Elector who has been adjudged to be in default in the payment of any Municipal taxes or dues shall be entitled to vote.

Article III.

Constitution of Council.

The Electors shall choose once in each year, as provided for in the By-Laws made in pursuance of these Regulations, a Council of not less than Five, nor more than Twelve persons, which shall be styled the Municipal Council for Shanghai.

Any Elector may be chosen to be a Councillor who,

1st; Is a land-renter and pays taxes upon lands or houses or both to the extent of 30 Taels, a year, or

2nd; Is a householder and pays taxes upon an assessed rental of 600 Taels a year,

And any one member of any firm or co-partnery so qualified, may be a Councillor.

Article IV.

Powers of Council.

The Municipal Council, as delegates of the whole body of Electors, shall be charged with the care of public roads, streets, canals, water-ways, sewers, drains, bridges, wharves and jetties, water-works, recreation grounds, Municipal buildings, markets, slaughter houses, and cemeteries, and with whatever concerns the preservation of order, and the health and well-being of the community, by means of a police force, fire, health and other Municipal departments.

The Council shall also be charged with the collection of Municipal taxes, dues and fees, and generally with the execution of all measures committed to them by the

Electors, as hereinafter provided; The Council shall choose its own Chairman and appoint a Secretary and such other Officers as may be necessary.

ARTICLE V.

Municipal Meetings.

The Electors shall meet publicly once in each year, as provided in the By-Laws. It shall be competent for a majority of the Electors, present or represented at such annual meeting, to determine what taxes, dues and fees may be levied, and what sums may be expended for the current year, and to instruct the Council accordingly. At such meetings, and at any special meetings which may be called under the provisions of the By-Laws, the Electors may transact any other business affecting the interests of the Municipality, and coming within the scope of these Articles.

Provided, that any proposal to borrow money upon Municipal debentures, shall require a two-thirds vote of such meeting, and that the aggregate amount of such loan or loans shall not at any one time exceed the amount of the Municipal Revenues for the previous two years.

ARTICLE VI.

Taxation.

The Taxation which it shall be competent for the Electors to levy shall be:—

1st; A rate on land to the extent of $\frac{3}{10}$ths of 1 per cent.

2nd; Rates on houses to the extent of 8 per cent upon rentals below 300 Taels, and 6 per cent upon rentals of greater amount.

3rd; Dues on Merchandise to the extent of $\frac{1}{10}$th of 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

4th; License Fees.

The land and house rates shall not exceed the foregoing limits nor shall their relative proportions be

changed without a two-thirds vote of the Electors, and the approval of a majority of the Consular Body, and of the Intendant of Circuit. Assessments shall be made each year, and shall be based upon actual market values and rentals.

The dues on Merchandise shall apply to all goods passed through the Custom House by all persons resident or having their business offices within the Municipal limits, and to all goods landed or shipped within the Municipal limits.

The Schedule of license fees shall be determined from time to time, subject to the approval of a majority of the Consular Body and of the Intendant of Circuit.

The taxes so levied shall be of binding effect upon all persons resident, or having their business offices within the Municipal limits, and upon all others coming within the scope of these Regulations and may be enforced when in default by resort to the proper Courts.

Article VII.

Police. The Police may arrest all persons discovered in the commission of offences against the peace or good order of the Settlements, and may execute all warrants issued to them by competent authorities. All persons arrested shall be taken with reasonable despatch before their proper Courts to be dealt with according to law.

Article VIII.

Riots. In case of any sudden riot or grave disturbance within the Settlements, the Council shall at once communicate the fact to the Consular Body for their information, and that of the Chinese Authorities, and take such further action as the public safety may require.

Article IX.

Expropriation of Lands.

Lands required for public use may be purchased or settled by the Council with the proprietors as they may mutually agree. In case of disagreement the Consul of the person concerned, or the Intendant of Circuit in concert with the Consular Body, if such person be a Chinese, shall upon motion of the Council appoint a commission of two or more persons who shall determine whether such lands are required for public use, and upon what conditions they may be expropriated. The awards of such commissions may be enforced by resort to the proper Courts.

Article X.

Suits by or against Council.

The Council may sue and be sued in the name of their Secretary. Suits against the Council shall be heard by a Court of three Consuls which shall be established at the beginning of each year by the whole Body of Consuls. But no member of the Council, or any person acting under their authority shall be personally responsible for any act done by authority of the Council.

Article XI.

Bye-Laws.

The Electors in public meeting assembled, may make such By-Laws as may be necessary to give effect to these Articles. Such By-Laws shall not be of binding effect until approved by a majority of the Consular Body, and the Intendant of Circuit.

Article XII.

Outside Properties and Taxation.

The functions of the Council shall extend to the care of Municipal Cemeteries, and pleasure roads outside of the Settlements, and to the purchase and care of other outside roads and properties. All foreigners living near

the Municipal roads and habitually using them shall be subject to taxation, and entitled to vote in Municipal Meetings and Elections as provided in these Articles.

Article XIII.

Foreshores.

All lands now occupied or hereafter acquired within the Municipal limits shall be held subject to the conditions of tenure and system of registration at present in force, and nothing contained in these Articles shall be construed to affect existing rights of the Chinese government, the Municipality, or individuals in, to, or over, foreshores, beach grounds, accretions, and lands which have been surrendered to public use.

REMARKS BY COUNCIL.

As the annexed Report and Regulations are the work of a Committee appointed by the Rate-payers acting independently of the Council, it might appear unnecessary for the latter to make any remarks upon the subject, but as that Committee and the Committee of Consuls acting with them, submitted the draft of the proposed new Land Regulations to the Council for any suggestions they might have to make, the Council deem it only their duty to place before the Rate-payers, the remarks and suggestions they made, at least those which have not been adopted by the above-named Committees.

The first point that occurred to the Council, was that it does not appear whether the proposed Regulations are to take the place of the present ones, or whether it is intended to work under both. In the latter case, the Council are of opinion that great difficulties will be experienced.

Article II.

The qualifications of an Elector the Council consider too low. The point, however, in this Article which should be made very clear is whether two or more persons owning land or occupying houses in common, not being partners, are entitled to separate votes. The Council understand that it is the intended meaning of this Article that such joint owners should have but one vote, but they are doubtful if it is clearly enough expressed to prevent questions arising hereafter.

Article III.

The number of twelve for the Council is unnecessarily large, and the qualification for a Councillor is rather too low.

Article VI.

The Council are of opinion that a fixed rate of taxation in a Code of Land Regulations is objectionable, deeming it one of the measures that should be left to Electors to deal with as occasion arises, guarded if necessary by stipulations regarding the proportion to be observed between the rate on land and that on houses, and also that no rate should be levied or changed but by a two-third vote at Rate-payers' meeting. The Council would also point out that a higher percentage on low rentals would seem to be a discrimination against foreigners of limited means in favor of the more wealthy.

Article VIII.

The Council would have preferred that this Article should read. "In case of any sudden riot or grave disturbance within the Settlement, the Council shall take such steps as the public safety may in their opinion require, at the same time without delay communicating the fact of the disturbance to the Senior Consul." They believe in this way there could be no misunderstanding as to whether they were to await instructions from the Consular Body before taking such steps, nor could any question arise as to the legality of their action should they have to act promptly. If the protection of life and property in this Settlement is in any way confided to the Council it should be very clear that men acting under their orders are acting legally. The Committee of Consuls, through the Senior Consul, however assure

the Council that the Article as it stands authorizes the Council to act at once, without waiting for further authority from the Consuls, provided that at the same time information has been immediately sent to the Consular Body, or the Senior Consul as representing that Body.

The Council have requested their legal adviser, Mr. DRUMMOND, to give his opinion upon the code, which will be placed in the hands of the Rate-payers before the meeting on 18th.

In conclusion the Council would remind the Rate-payers that the former Council authorized Mr. RENNIE to obtain a legal opinion in England upon Land Regulations for this Settlement, and agreed to reimburse him the expense of obtaining such opinion on the understanding that the expense would not be of any large amount, but simply in the nature of a fee for such opinion. This Council have received notice that Mr. RENNIE has prepared a Code, and had the opinion of a legal authority in England upon the subject, which code the Council understand is to be shortly forwarded to them.

SHANGHAI, 12th May, 1875.

REPORT

ON

PROPOSED

WATER WORKS

FOR

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI:
F. & C. Walsh, Printers and Stationers, 3, Canton Road.

1875.

REPORT

OF THE WORKS COMMITTEE

ON

WATER WORKS

FOR THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENT,

NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG.

As the Council are aware an elaborate Report, with estimates for a water supply for the Settlement was submitted by the Municipal Engineer, in 1872, accompanied by remarks of the then Works Committee, in which three schemes were put forward for the consideration of the Rate-payers; but although the Works Committee at the time suggested some modification in the estimates, and recommended an appropriation for placing the matter in a more definite shape, they did not propose any means of raising the requisite funds for carrying out the works, nor submit any proposition for providing for the requisite revenue, except one of a fixed sum of Tls. 30 on each foreign house, and Tls. 4 on each native house per annum, irrespective of the value or size.

Your Committee now submit a revised scheme and several modes of obtaining the income necessary.

It is conceded on all sides that it is most desirable to have pure water and plenty of it, in reach of all residing within the Municipal limits, and although perhaps a private Company would under ordinary circumstances be the proper mode of effecting this, your Committee believe that the difficulties of launching a scheme of this nature sufficiently large to embrace the real requirements of the Settlement, (and none other ought to be entertained) by a Company, are almost insurmountable, while on the other hand, if the Council undertake the work as herein proposed there will pro-

bably be little or no difficulty in raising the required capital; at all events it appears to your Committee if it cannot be raised in this way, there is very little chance of any other scheme being successful. They believe that the only sure way of raising the necessary income is to make it compulsory on every resident to contribute towards it, in the same manner that every one is made to contribute to the policing, lighting and general maintenance of the Settlement.

In the Report for 1872 there were mentioned three sources from which the water could be obtained; the Lungwha, Feng-wan Shang, and Yangtsepoo. Your Committee regard all these as too expensive and have therefore directed their attention to the Soochow Creek, the water, by analysis made in London, being as pure as that above the Settlement, but should it prove hereafter that there is any objection to this source of supply—all the works can be used for the Lungwha scheme, the additioned outlay which would then be necessary would be the cost of a pumping engine there, and the necessary pipes to connect with the Soochow Creek station, say about Tls. 107,000.

It will be seen by reference to the subjoined estimates of the Municipal Engineer that the total expenditure required for the Soochow Creek scheme is Tls. 256,200, and that the yearly outlay is Tls. 43,500, these your Committee consider allow full margins. Before any work is undertaken however the estimates should be submitted to a well known authority on such matters.

The Committee propose that the Council be empowered to raise this sum by Debentures, bearing 8 per cent interest, Debentures redeemable at any time after five years and not later than thirty years. The Council should also be empowered to levy a water rate to be applied *specially* to pay the interest on these Debentures and to place* Tls. ..... aside every year out of the amount raised by this rate, supplemented if necessary out of the general revenue of the Municipality, as a sinking fund to redeem the Debentures. The holders of these Debentures to have a further lien on the general revenue of the Municipality prior to all other

* The amount necessary if the scheme proposed be adopted, and Debentures issued for 30 years would only be Tls. 4,700, but it might be well to place a larger sum aside every year to enable some of the Debentures to be called in any time after the five years.

claims except those of the holders of Debentures now existing, so that should it appear at any time that the revenue from the water rate was not likely to be sufficient to pay the interest on the Debentures, the interest and sinking fund should be provided for out of the general revenue before any other ordinary expenses are incurred.

The Committee are of opinion that the fourth means proposed of obtaining the income viz. 2 per cent on rental of Foreign houses and 2½ Tls. on each Chinese house, per annum, is the most satisfactory, but this could be changed by the Rate-payers at any time should a better mode present itself.

In all the different proposals, no account is taken of the saving effected in the expenses of the Fire Brigade, but as this scheme provides for Hydrants all through the Settlement each capable of throwing three streams of water 60 feet high, and from which the Engines could be supplied, it would do away with the necessity of fire-wells and probably some of the Engines, coolie labor, &c.

The amount allowed for contingencies, and depreciation the Committee consider very ample, and the amount saved in the watering of roads, sales to shipping, etc. below, rather than above the mark.

In conclusion your Committee repeat that in their opinion if pure filtered water is to be supplied to this Community, the only way that it can be done properly is to have it under the Council in some such way as is here proposed.

J. G. PURDON,
R. MACKENZIE,
S. D. WEBB,
} *Works' Committee.*

COUNCIL ROOM,
SHANGHAI, 10*th May*, 1875.

Notes on plan for proposed conversion of the Defence Creek into WATER WORKS.

The total length of the Defence Creek is some 4,500 ft.

The length proposed to be utilized for the Water Works is 2,620 ft. of the portion next to the Soochow Creek.

The remaining part could, if thought desirable, discharge into the Yang-king-pang Creek by removing the dam at the S. W. corner of the Settlement.

It will be necessary to close a rather important Creek which leads behind the Horse Bazaar and skirts the Bubbling Well Road.

The Defence Creek will require a large amount of filling in if the section proposed be adopted.

There ought to be at least 2, if not 3, settling reservoirs, as the water would require 4 to 6 days to settle, otherwise during this time the works would be laid idle. Besides the reservoirs have to be constantly cleaned.

The quantity of water provided daily 306,600 galls is not sufficient.

There ought to be at least 3 filter beds as they require frequent cleaning &c., (only one provided.)

The filtering material is the same as proposed in former scheme.

The head of water in stand pipe 150 ft. is unnecessarily high, 100 ft. would probable answer all purposes and diminish very largely the pressure on the town pipes, a saving could thus be effected in the thickness of the iron, which would be considerably reduced.

The Reservoirs, Filters, &c., would require to be strongly lined with brickwork and concrete as from the section of the Creek being largely reduced (on the top from some 60 or 70 ft. to only 27) the sides and bottom would rest on newly laid material.

With the suggested alteration the plan is feasible.

No information is given as to delivery pipes, method of supply, or in fact any details.

No great saving would be effected by the using the Defence Creek, the great outlay in forming Water Works being for Piping, Machinery, lining of reservoirs, &c.

It is a question whether it would not be desirable instead of having long straggling works to concentrate them and place them thus under more constant supervision.

It appears imprudent to make works on so small a scale, the cost per gallon is materially decreased when works are larger.

Small works cannot without very great expense be made to meet a future increase.

E. H. OLIVER.

SHANGHAI, 30*th May*, 1875.

Estimated cost of Works for the supply of FILTERED WATER *from the Soochow Creek to the Foreign Settlements, North of the Yang-king-pang.*

THREE SETTLING RESERVOIRS.

(Each capable of holding three days' supply.)

Earth Cutting and Embanking	Tls.	2,835
985 tons of Cement, Freight included	„	15,268
Concrete, &c. 3,282 tons at 50 cents	„	1,641
Laying Concrete	„	1,877
Gates, Sluices, &c.	„	1,050
Purchase of ground, 30 mow at Tls. 100.	„	3,000
10 per cent Contingencies, &c.	„	2,567
	Tls.	28,238

FILTER BEDS.

(In all capable of Filtering 1,400,000 gallons per day of 12 hours; one yard will Filter 350 gallons, say—required 4,000 yards or 36,000 square feet.)

Earth Cutting, &c.	Tls.	2,050
600 tons Cement, Freight included, at Tls. 15.50	„	9,300
Concrete, &c. 2,000 tons at 50 cents	„	1,000
Laying Concrete	„	1,144
Filtering materials, 11,250 tons at Tls. 1.	„	11,250
Sluices, Gates, &c.	„	1,034
Drain Pipes, 670 at 75c. each	„	503
Purchase of ground, 8 mow at Tls. 100.	„	800
10 per cent Contingencies, &c.	„	2,708
	Tls.	29,789

COLLECTING BASINS, COVERED.

(Capable of holding 150,000 gallons of Filtered Water.)

Earth Cutting, &c.	Tls.	310
112 tons of Cement, (Freight included) at Tls. 15.50.	„	1,736
Concrete, &c. 280 tons at 50c.	„	140
Laying Concrete	„	160
Galvanized Iron Roof	„	3,000
Sluices, &c.	„	590
Purchase of Land, 4 mow at Tls. 100	„	400
10 per cent Contingencies, &c.	„	634
	Tls.	6,970

MAIN ENGINES.

2 Pumping Engines, in all 55 HP. with Boilers, and all appurtenances complete, including 2 small Pumps for Pumping the Water out of the Creek into the Settling Reservoirs, and from thence to the Filter Beds, also a stand Pipe.	Tls.	17,838
Freight, &c.	„	754
Sluices, &c., &c.	„	2,000
Erection of Houses, Chimneys, Engines, &c., and purchase of Land	„	5,000
10 per cent Contingencies, &c.	„	2,559
	Tls.	28,151

SETTLEMENT MAINS.

4,833 yards of 13 in. Main, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick, including Elbows, Bends, &c., 620 tons at Tls. 26	Tls.	16,120
1,000 yards of 9 in. Main, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick 75 tons at Tls. 26...	„	1,950
31,666 yards of 9, 7, 6 and 4 in. Mains, 1,273 tons at Tls. 27	„	34,371
Hydrants, Stop cocks, &c.	„	10,920
Freight, &c., 2,018 tons at Tls. 8	„	16,144
Laying Pipes, &c.	„	20,250
10 per cent for Contingencies	„	9,975
	Tls.	109,730
Add for Hongkew	„	41,124
	Tls.	150,854

SUMMARY.

Reservoirs	Tls.	28,238
Filter Beds	„	29,789
Collecting Basins	„	6,970
Main Engines, &c.	„	28,151
Settlement Mains	„	150,854
Expenses, &c., 5 per cent	„	12,200
Total expenditure...	Tls.	256,202

WORKING EXPENSES.

265 tons of Coal, at Tls. 10	Tls.	2,650
Repairs to Buildings, Machinery Depreciation, &c.	„	2,615
Repairs and Alterations, Depreciation, &c. to Pipes	„	3,899
Oil, Tallow, waste, &c.	„	400
Cleaning Reservoirs, &c.	„	547
Filtering material ⅓ renewed	„	3,750
1 Foreign Engineman	„	1,200
Chinese Enginemen and Firemen	„	900
4 Foreign Fitters, at Tls. 900.	„	3,600
Office Expenses, Collection, Supervision, Coolie Labor, &c.	„	3,439
	Tls.	23,000

YEARLY OUTLAY.

Tls. 256,202 Loan, at 8 per cent	Tls.	20,496
Working Expenses	„	23,000
	Tls.	43,496

Total number of gallons per annum, 255,500,000 costing Tls. 43,496= cost per gallon Tls. 0·00017 or 5,882 gallons per Tael.

INCOME.

400 (actual number 485) Foreign Houses at 24	*Tls.	9,600
1,200 („ „ 13,660) Chinese „ at 2½	* „	30,000
Estimated saving on Watering Roads	„	2,000
Sale to Shipping Washing, Bath, Tea and Dye Houses, &c.	„	3,000
	Tls.	44,600

*Tls. 11,008 = 1 per cent on total rentals, therefore Tls. 39,600 = 3.6 per cent.

6 per cent on Foreign Houses Produces as per Budget 31,729 so 3½ per cent .....=Tls. 18,509
8 per cent on Chinese Houses Produces 45,764 so 3½ °/₀= „ 20,022
Watering Roads, sales to shipping, &c... ..... „ 5,000

Tls. 43,531

Foreign Houses, at 3 per cent.....=Tls. 15,865
Chinese „ 12,000 at 2 Taels each..... „ 24,000
Watering Roads, &c..... „ 5,000

Tls. 44,865

Foreign Houses, at 2 per cent .....=Tls. 10,576
Chinese „ 12,000 at 2½ Taels ..... „ 30,000
Watering Roads, &c. ..... „ 5,000

Tls. 45,576

Foreign Houses, at 2 per cent.....=Tls. 10,576
Chinese „ at 4 per cent.....= „ 22,882
Watering Roads, &c. ..... „ 5,000

Tls. 38,458

NOTE.—No saving has been calculated upon from the Fire Brigades.

SCHEME 1872.

Supplying 1,000,000 gallons per day. Total quantity per annum 365,000,000 gallons.

Estimated cost as per report.....Tls. 445,879

Then Tls. 445,879 at 8 per cent.....=Tls. 35,670
Working Expenses ..... „ 23,000

Tls. 58,670

Annual Outlay for 365,000,000 gallons or cost per gallon Tls. ·000161 or say 6,211 gallons per Tael.

Additional cost to WATER WORKS *scheme, if water be taken from Lung-wha.*

Two Pumping Engines with Boilers, and all appurtenances complete, in all 30 HP	Tls.	7,200
Freight, &c.	„	340
667 yards Suction Pipe, 21 in. diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick = 155 tons at Tls. 24 per ton.	„	3,720
Extra Castings	„	300
Freight on Pipes and extra Castings	„	1,280
Laying Pipes, Mason work, Mud cutting, &c.	„	570
Piling to support Pipes	„	900
Outer Piling to protect Pipes, 150 chang at Tls. 7	„	1,050
Purchase of ground for Engine house, &c. say 4 mow at Tls. 30.	„	120
Compensation to owners of ground from the "Auchalet" to Lung-wha	„	1,000
8,800 yards of 21 in. Pipes, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick = 2,047 tons at Tls. 24	„	49,128
Freight, &c. on 2,047 tons at Tls. 8	„	16,376
Sluices, Checkvalves, Stopcocks, Aircocks, Manholes, Hydrants, &c. including Freight	„	3,858
Laying 5 miles of Pipes at Tls. 1,700 per mile	„	8,500
Erecting Engines, building Engine House, Boiler Shed, &c.	„	3,400
Add 10 per cent for Contingencies	„	9,774
	Tls.	107,516

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

ESTIMATE

FOR THE

YEAR COMMENCED 1ST APRIL 1875

AND

ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1876.

WITH

REMARKS

BY THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI AND ITS COMMITTEES OF 1874-75.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "CELESTIAL EMPIRE" OFFICE.
1875.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

ESTIMATE

FOR THE

YEAR COMMENCED 1st APRIL 1875

AND

ENDING 31st MARCH, 1876.

WITH

REMARKS

BY THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF
SHANGHAI AND ITS COMMITTEES OF
1874-75.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE "CELESTIAL EMPIRE" OFFICE.
1875.

ESTIMATE

FOR THE

MUNICIPAL YEAR

From 1st April 1875, to 31st March 1876.

WITH REMARKS BY THE

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

FOR 1874-1875.

To be taken in connexion with the General Report for the past Municipal Year.

RECOMMENDATIONS from the Committees will be found appended—viz. from—

The Finance Committee, in regard to Income and Expenditure.

The Public Works Committee, with respect to present needs and prospective works.

The Watch Committee, dealing with the Police and Sanitary requirements of the Settlements.

The Defence Committee, in connection with the Volunteer Force.

The Estimates for the twelve months, ending 31st March, 1876, are put into the hands of the Rate-payers in a divided form with a view to the fiscal year being changed before that date. Your Council will urge upon the Rate-payers at a special meeting, which they have requested the Foreign Treaty Consuls to convene immediately after the general meeting of Rate-payers on 11th May, the expediency of the Municipal year being the same as the calendar year and should the motion find favour with the Electors, it is hoped the necessary alterations in the existing Land Regulations will be agreed to, and sanctioned by the Foreign Representatives at Peking, in time to admit of the change taking effect from 1st January next, in which case the estimates for the three months, ending 31st March, 1876, which are now submitted in a supplementary form, will be cancelled and embraced in a Budget for the year 1876.

JOHN G. PURDON, *Chairman.*
G. J. W. COWIE,
F. E. HEYDEN,
W. KIDNER,
F. W. LEMARCHAND, } *Members of Council.*
R. MACKENZIE,
S. D. WEBB,
A. G. WOOD,

EDWARD B. SOUPER, *Secretary.*

COUNCIL ROOM,
15, Honan Road,
Shanghai, 19th April, 1875.

MEMORANDUM *addressed to the Council by the* FINANCE RATE *and Appeal Committee with respect to Municipal Finance for the year* 1875-76.

INCOME.

Your Committee recommend that the rates on land and houses prevailing last year be maintained in order to continue the works of repairing Roads and improving means of drainage in the Native Quarters of the Settlement.

On Land $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 per cent of the present assessed value.

General Municipal Rate.—Foreign, 6 per cent per annum on existing appraisement rentals.

" " " —Native, 8 per cent on appraisement rentals.

The Income for the year is estimated at Tls.233,699.48.

Rates on Foreign Houses.—Receipts are based on assessments at present existing, due provision being made for unoccupied buildings.

Rates on Native Houses.—The same remarks apply to houses tenanted by Chinese:—further allowance being made for fall in rents.

Dues on Merchandize.—Are based on the average receipts during the past five years. The figures are however put down under what was received during the corresponding period last year as the Council anticipate less revenue—owing to a tendency on the part of foreigners to curtail business whilst the various markets prove so unsatisfactory.

The Committee recommend that the tariff at present in force be continued subject to any modifications that may appear necessary.

An application has been made through the Consular Body for an increased Commutation from the Chinese authorities, and if it prove successful, extra funds will be at the disposal of the Ratepayers.

Licenses.

Under this head the only class requiring comment is:—

Jinrickshas.—The amount to be derived from licensing these vehicles is estimated on the supposition that the Ratepayers will endorse the recommendation to raise the fee from 2 mace to 400 cash each vehicle per month, the limit to the number of licences to be issued on this side, remaining the same as before—500.

Night-soil.—A falling off in the revenue derived from the sale of this matter is provided for, owing to the increase in the number of landed proprietors who have the night-soil removed by their own contractors.

Collection of Taxes, Rates, Dues, and License Fees.

Your Committee recommend that the incoming Council be empowered to collect as under :—

Land Tax from Foreigners and Natives :—On 1st April 1875 or as soon after as possible for 6 months ending 30th September next. On 1st October 1875 for Quarter ending 31st December 1875. On 1st January 1876, for Quarter ending 31st March 1876.

Rates—Foreign—General Municipal Rate.—Quarterly in advance as soon after the 1st April as possible, and subsequent collections to be commenced on the first of the following periods,—July and October 1875, and January 1876.

Rates—Native.—Monthly or quarterly, as may appear advisable, commencing on the 1st of each month or quarter.

Dues on Merchandize.—Monthly.

Licenses.—From every House of Public Entertainment, or Shop or Store for the sale of Wines, Spirits, Beer, Intoxicating Drugs, Butcher's Meat, Poultry or Game, Slaughter House or Livery Stable, Opium Shop, Pawnshop, Boat or Public Vehicle, plying, let or used for hire within the limits of the Settlement, monthly or quarterly as may appear advisable—always in advance.

From every Music Hall, Theatre, Circus or Dancing Saloon nightly in advance.

Telegraph Fees.—At the rate of Tls. 100 per line per annum.

Cemetery Fees and *Local Post Office Subscriptions*, in advance.

All such and other rates being payable at the time when declared due by the Council, and within *fourteen days* of demand for payment.

The sale of Night Soil to the best advantage.

Loans.

The purchase of the "Tunsin" property will have to be provided for by the issue of Debentures during the year, in accordance with Resolution XI passed at Rate-payers Meeting on the 18th May 1874.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure is put down at Tls. 233,699.48 and is as low as the Committee can keep it if regard be paid to the requirements of the Municipality.

Taking the Establishments in the order they come :—

In the Police the only new feature is a slight increase in the pay of one of the Inspectors from Tls. 100 to Tls. 130 a month, and provision Tls. 1000, for native Constables which may be required when the new roads referred to by the Watch Committee are opened.

Sanitary Department.—General Hospital—The Committee recommend the same contribution being paid as last year Tls. 2,000.

Labour.—The same amount will be required as last year to perform the scavengering of the Settlements satisfactorily.

Public Works.—Tls. 76.125.00. The money asked for by the Public Works Committee will be well spent and the Committee readily support their recommendation.

General Establishment.—Salaries. A marked saving in the cost of General Establishment appears, which is more fully entered into in the Report for the past year.

Rent.—The lease of the premises at present occupied as Municipal Offices and Store, expires on 31st December next after which the community will be saved a heavy item in rent.

Stationery, Printing and Advertising must always be a large item in a public office, and the Committee would commend to the attention of their successors the establishing of a Municipal Printing Office in connection with the Local Post Office.

Stud.—The number of animals cannot be reduced. The arrangement with Messrs. Crofts and Sewjee has worked well for the past twelve months, and as agreed upon at the outset will therefore be continued for three years further.

Fire Department.—Tls. 3,950.

The Committe congratulate the Rate-payers upon not being applied to for an increased vote.

Tls. 2,950 is appropriated for working expenses only—and Tls. 1,000 to provide for new plant on the understanding that such plant becomes the property of this Municipality solely.

Shanghai Volunteers.

The Committee think the Rate-payers will not hesitate to grant a vote of Tls. 2,200 for the purchase of a Gatling gun—and for their reasons, refer to the Defence Committee's Report for the year.

Property Account.

20 sets of new harness, 6 new carts and repairs to old stock, will be required, costing Tls. 1,200.

A Summary of Expenditure is appended so as to afford the Rate-payers' information on the Budget in as concise a form as possible.

MEMORANDUM *addressed to the Council by the* PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

Works which the Committee consider desirable to undertake this year, are :—

Bridges.

Hongkew Creek Bridge, Broadway, Tls. 500.—The Committee ask for Taels 300 to meet the expense of lowering the bridge, and Taels 200 for the erection of a temporary bridge, while the work is going on. They would have been glad to see the bridge lowered more, but the Chinese Authorities have represented through the Senior Consul that it would interfere with boat traffic, and might lead to trouble.

Defence Creek Bridge, near the Gas Works, Tls. 1,500 is asked for a new bridge, the present one being beyond repair and further, too narrow for traffic.

Yang-king-pang.—Taels 2,000 half cost of Wooden bridge at the Bund.

The reason for departing from the original plan of putting an iron bridge on the bund is entered into in your Committee's annual report.

Seward Road Bridge, Tls. 2,000.—Opportunity not having offered during the past year for carrying this through, the amount voted at last meeting has been utilized in another direction. The Committee ask that the same amount be appropriated in the Budget for this year.

Buildings.

Alterations to "Tun-sin" property, Tls. 2,500.—In the Resolution authorizing purchase of Tun-sin property, the Council are allowed to raise by issue of Debentures Taels 10,000 for alterations to Tun-sin, and the Councils existing premises, (Central Police Station). Your Committee will endeavour to execute the alterations for less, but suggest that Tls. 2,500 be met out of current revenue, the balance by issue of Debentures if necessary.

Banding.

Yang-king-pang, between Shantung and Fuhkien Roads,
9 months, ending 31st December, 1875.....Tls. 3,000
3 „ „ 31st March, 1876 .....Tls. 2,200
is highly necessary for protection of property along this line of the Creek.

Drainage.

Chekiang Road, Tls. 2,700.—The settlement has extended in this direction in a degree that requires a main sewer from Hupeh to Nanking Road being built. The same may be said of the other drains referred to in the Budget.

Landing Accommodation.

Iron pontoons will, your Committee think, in the end prove superior to the present wooden structures:—in every way stronger, requiring less repairs and more durable,—the Committee are induced therefore to urge that the experiment be made, and that one pontoon be purchased.

Public Garden.

The Garden Committee have moved for an iron pavilion which it is estimated will cost Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,200. The Committee are not disposed to support this application entirely, as they not only consider that a pavilion to cost this amount would be too large for the Garden, but that the old pavilion can be replaced by one of wood which will answer all practical purposes. Your Committee suggest leaving it to the Rate-payers to say whether more than Tls. 600 shall be spent under this head.

Outside Roads.

Two new roads are suggested:—

Extension of Martham Road to Jessfield Road—Tls. 1,100—has been so long looked for by the Community that it requires nothing to be said in its favour.

Road from the New Cemetery to Catherine's Bridge (Overwegs' Bungalow) Tls. 2,000—is also one that the Committee think in every way a desirable improvement; among other advantages it will avoid the native village and that part of the Siccawei Road between the Ningpo Joss House and Catherine's Bridge which for years has been infested with beggars of the lowest description.

Roads and Footpaths.

Still require a heavy outlay to put them in proper condition—

9 months ending 31st December, 1875.....Tls. 31,100

3 „ „ 31st March, 1876 .....Tls. 9,150

Seward Road.

Tls. 2,000.—The Gentlemen who were entrusted to carry this through have been unable to complete arrangements for opening the thoroughfare, the money has therefore been applied to other works and the cost must be provided for again.

Improving, Purchasing and forming new lines of Road.

Your Committee recommend that any opportunity that may present itself for forming new lines of Roads be met out of Contingencies or out of proceeds of Debentures.

Your Committee cannot conclude without drawing attention to improvements which are too extensive to be undertaken, except by Debentures.

Widening, where possible, the main thoroughfares of the Settlement.

Water Supply.

Bund Extension Scheme.

Public Market.

Tramway for wheelbarrows on the Bund.

MEMORANDUM *addressed to the Council by the*

WATCH COMMITTEE.

The strength of the Police Force as constituted at present is sufficient for the requirements of the day, but when the Seward road, the new road along the North Bank of the Soochow Creek and other new roads at present contemplated are opened, provision should be made for an addition being made to the Force.

RELIEF OF POOR.—Judiciously distributed, Tls. 500 is ample for all calls upon the public purse.

NUISANCE BRANCH.—Will not entail further expenditure this year: the estimates are based on the figures of 1874-5.

GENERAL HOSPITAL. } The same contributions as last year are
CHINESE HOSPITALS. } put down.

LOCK HOSPITAL.—The Committee endorse the remarks of their predecessors.

MEMORANDUM *addressed to the Council by the* DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.—The maintenance of the Corps will cost Tls. 1,625.

GATLING GUN.—The purchase of one of these has already been discussed in the public papers and will the Committee trust meet with the approval of the Rate-payers.

In passing the vote Rate-payers have to bear in mind that the heavy Howitzers will be kept in store until opportunity is offered for selling them, thereby creating a saving in the cost of the Corps from Tls. 700 to Tls. 800 a year.

The Committee would not advocate a saving where the defence of the settlement is concerned, but on reference to their report it will be seen it is generally admitted that the Howitzers are very unwieldy and apart from the cost of keeping the ponies to draw them are considered inferior to Gatlings as a means of defence.

MUNICIPAL

Estimate for the Year commencing 1st April 1875

Income.

	From 1st April to 31st December, 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
LAND TAX.					
FOREIGN—At 3/10 of 1 per cent on .....Tls. 7,281,595 being Tls. 7,499,757 total value of Land Assessment of 1874. Less ,, 218,162 ,, property occupied by Hospitals, Churches, Cemeteries, &c.					
Tls. 7,281,595 at 3/10 of 1 per cent	.....	16,380.00	.....	5,461.00	21,841.00
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.					
FOREIGN—6 per cent on Assessed Rentals of rateable Houses, Assessment, 1873.....Tls. 36,593					
Less—Allowance for Houses unoccupied during year...4,821					
6 per cent 31,772	.....	23,829.00	.....	7,900.00	31,729.00
NATIVE—8 per cent on $873,600 total Assessed Rentals for quarter ending 31st March, 1875, of Chinese houses = $69,888 at Ex. 73 .....Tls. 51,018					
Less—Allowance for Houses unoccupied during year and reductions in assessments .....Tls. 4,000					
8 per cent .....Tls. 47,018	.....	35,264.00	.....	10,500.00	45,764.00
DUES ON MERCHANDIZE.					
Dues on all Goods passed through the Custom House as landed, shipped or transhipped by persons resident within the limits of the Foreign Settlement, North of the Yang-king-pang, or landed, shipped or transhipped at any place within the said limits, &c. as falling within the provisions of Art. IX of the Land Regulations of 1870	73,500.00		15,500.00		
From H. E. the Taoutai	7,500.00		2,500.00		
		81,000.00		18,000.00	99,000.00
LICENSES.					
FOREIGN AND NATIVE.					
FOREIGN—					
From every WINE and SPIRIT SHOP or STORE, and from every BEER STORE, and from every HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, HOTEL or TAVERN, according to class of Establishment from $120 *a* $200 annually	1,350.00		450.00		
Carried forward.....	1,350.00	156,473.00	450.00	41,861.00	198,334.00

BUDGET.

and ending 31st March 1876.

Expenditure.

POLICE FORCE.	*From 1st April to 31st December, 1875.* Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	*From 1st January to 31st March 1876.* Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	TOTAL.
Pay—Foreigners.					
1 Superintendent	2,700.00		900.00		
3 Inspectors	4,590.00		1,530.00		
9 Sergeants	4,775.00		1,598.00		
21 Constables	8,550.00		2,850.00		
34 Foreigners	20,615.00		6,878.00		
Natives.					
5 Sergeants 450.00					
8 Detectives 1,161.00					
92 Constables 6,508.00					
105 Natives.	8,119.00		2,706.00		
139	28,734.00		9,584.00		
Allowance for Extra Constables during the Year	1,000.00		333.00		
	29,734.00		9,917.00		
Deduct for men employed on special services	2,950.00		989.00		
		26,784.00		8,928.00	
Medical Aid.					
Medicines for Police Force	250.00		80.00		
Hospital Charges	150.00		50.00		
		400.00		130.00	
Rent.					
Hongkew Police Station	1,125.00		375.00		
,, Constables' Quarters	66.00		22.00		
English Settlement—Louza Station	185.00		60.00		
Ground Rent—Central Station	4.00				
		1,380.00		457.00	
Insurance.					
On Central Station, and adjacent Buildings		116.00		116.50	
Passages.					
5 Men entitled to passages Home at Tls. 150 each		750.00		.....	
Carried forward		29,430.00		9,631.50	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

INCOME.

	From 1st April to 31st December, 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward	1,350.00	156,473.00	450.00	41,861.00	198,334.00
BILLIARD OR BOWLING SALOON, for every night open—computed at the rate $3 per quarter for each Billiard Table or Bowling Alley	180.00		60.00		
TELEGRAPH FEES	150.00		50.00		
JIN-RIK-SHA—Foreign and Native	900.00		300.00		
NATIVE—					
From every SHOP or STORE selling FOREIGN WINE, SPIRITS or BEER, at $30 each per quarter	1,100.00		500.00		
From THEATRES	200.00		60.00		
SAMPAN REGISTRATION	500.00		150.00		
NATIVE CARGO BOATS	2,000.00		600.00		
OPIUM HOUSES	7,900.00		2,500.00		
PAWN SHOPS	1,100.00		500.00		
WHEELBARROWS	2,500.00		1,100.00		
LIVERY STABLES—Foreign and Native	550.00		170.00		
NATIVE WINE SHOPS	1,000.00		400.00		
		19,430.00		6,840.00	26,270.00
SANITARY DEPARTMENT.					
Night Soil, Sale of		1,200.00	.....	400.00	1,600.00
Carried forward	.....	177,103.00	.....	49,101.00	226,204.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	From 1st April to 31st December 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward		29,430.00		9,631 50	
Clothing.—Including cost, making up and alterations, &c., for Foreigners and Natives	2,600.00				
Funeral Expenses.—Set apart to meet Funeral Expenses	150.00		50.00		
Incidentals. Coolie hire for carrying Sick and Drunken men, Sampan hire, &c.	130.00		40.00		
Wages. Native servants at Police Stations	381.00		127.00		
Punkah coolies during the summer months	155.00				
Food. For Foreign and Native prisoners	225.00		75.00		
Fuel and Light. Coals, Gas, Oil	980.00		254.50		
Sundries. Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	100.00				
Incidental charges	150.00				
		4,871.00		546.50	
Relief of Poor.—Foreign and Native		34,301.00		10,178.00	44,479.00
		300.00		200.00	500.00
SANITARY DEPARTMENT.					
FOREIGN AND NATIVE HOSPITALS.					
General Hospital	1,500.00		500.00		
Hospitals for Chinese	450.00		150.00		
		1,950.00		650.00	2,600.00
Medical Branch.					
Pay of Officer of Health	375.00		125.00		
Medical Attendance at Vaccination Establishment	750.00		100.00		
Municipal Surgeon—Pay	562.50		187.50		
Medical assistance for casualties in Hongkew	187.50		62.50		
		1,875.00		475.00	2,350.00
Nuisance Branch.					
Salaries—Foreign Staff. Inspector of Nuisances, Markets and Livery Stables	1,575.00		525.00		
2 Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances, &c.	630.00		180.00		
1 Assistant Inspector of Nuisances for Hongkew	270.00		120.00		
1 Overseer—Native	72.00		24.00		
Carried forward	2,547.00	38,426.00	849.00	11,503.00	49,929.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

INCOME.

	From 1st April to 31st December, 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls: cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	177,103.00	.....	49,101.00	226,204.00
Carried forward.....	.....	177,103.00	.....	49,101.00	226,204.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

		From 1st April to 31st December 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March 1876.*		TOTAL.
		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward		2,547.00	38,426.00	849.00	11,503.00	49,929.00
Coolies.						
For removing night-soil and sweeping streets in both settlements	3,900.00			1,400.00		
Weeding Roads	200.00			70.00		
Watchmen to prevent Nuisances	200.00			70.00		
Cleaning Drains	275.00			106.00		
And for watering roads of both settlements and Bubbling Well Road	2,900.00			1,180.00		
		7,475.00				
Disinfectants		200.00		75.00		
Plant		150.00		50.00		
			10,372.00		3,800.00	14,172.00
LIGHTING.						
Gas.						
For both settlements and Bubbling Well Road		9,700.00		3,100.00		
Pillars and Brackets, and cost of Painting		250.00		150.00		
			9,950.00		3,250.00	13,200.00
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.						
Salaries—Foreign Staff.						
Engineer—Salary	3,000.00			1,000.00		
Clerk of Works	1,800.00			600.00		
Drainage Foreman	540.00			180.00		
Overseer	630.00			210.00		
Assistant Overseer	540.00			180.00		
		6,510.00		2,170.00		
Salaries—Native Staff.						
Office Writer	540.00					
Tracer	247.50					
Interpreter and Head Foreman	157.50					
Office Boy	54.00					
Carpenter	108.00					
Water Coolie	20.00					
		1,127.00		375.00		
Rent.						
For Storing Road Materials	210.00					
Allowance to Engineer in lieu of Quarters	375.00					
		585.00		125.00		
Allowance to Engineer for Fuel and Light		180.00		60.00		
Insurance.						
On Furniture, Instruments and Stationery in Engineer's Office		10.00				
Sundries, Newspapers, Stationery, &c.		150.00				
			8,562.00			8,562.00
Carried forward		.....	67,310.00	2,730.00	18,553.00	85,863.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

INCOME.

	From 1st April to 31st December, 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	177,103.00	.....	49,101.00	226,204.00
Carried forward.....	.....	177,103.00	.....	49,101.00	226,204.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

		From 1st April to 31st December 1865.		*From 1st January to 31st March 1876.*		TOTAL.
		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward			67,310.00	2,730.00	18,553,00	85,863.00
ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.						
Bridges.						
General repairs		1,500.00				
Lowering the Hongkew Creek Iron Bridge		300.00				
Temporary Bridge during alterations to above		200.00				
Wooden Bridge to cross Defence Creek—near the Gas Works, end of Pekin Road		1,500.00				
Yang-king-pang Timber Bridge at the Bund ; half cost		2,000.00				
Seward Road Bridge		2,000.00				
		7,500.00				
Buildings.						
General repairs	500.00					
Towards alteration Tunsin Property	2,500.00					
		3,000.00				
Bunding.						
Bunding a portion of the Yang-king-pang Creek, between Shantung and Fuhkien Roads	3,000.00			2,200.00		
Ordinary repairs	1,000.00					
		4,000.00				
Drainage.						
Main Drainage—Chekiang Road, from Hoopeh to Nankin Road	2,700.00					
From Hoopeh to Woosung Road, from Woochang to Boone Road	675.00					
The Canton Road, from Chekiang to Kwangse Road	560.00					
Subsidiary Drains, &c.	1,000.00					
		4,935.00				
Landing Accommodation.						
One Iron Pontoon	2,800.00					
Ordinary repairs to Wooden Pontoons	1,000.00					
		3,800.00				
Public Garden.						
Maintenance and repairs	750.00					
New Pavilion	600.00			170.00		
Gas	125.00					
Chinese Government Ground Tax	27.00			30.00		
		1,502.00				
Outside Roads.						
Repairs and maintenance	1,500.00			228.00		
Forming Markham Road, from Alpha Farm to Jessefield Road	1,100.00					
Forming Road from Cemetery to Catherine's Bridge	2,000.00					
		4,600.00				
Roads and Footpaths.						
Road Material—Granite Chips, &c.	15,000.00			5,000.00		
Curb and Channel Stones	7,500.00			2,000.00		
Labour	6,000.00			2,000.00		
Expenses Working Stone Crusher	600.00			150.00		
Extension of Seward Road parallel to Broadway	2,000.00					
		31,100.00				
Carried forward		60,437.00	67,310.00	14,508.00	18,553.00	85,863.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

INCOME.

	From 1st April to 31st December, 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	177,103.00	.....	49,101.00	226,204.00
CEMETERIES.					
For Graves and Vaults	.....	400.00	.....	137.00	537.00
Carried forward.....	.....	177,503.00	.....	49,238.00	226,741.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

		From 1st April to 31st December 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March 1876.*		TOTAL.
		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward		60,437.00	67,310.00	14,508.00	18,553.00	85,863.00
Telegraph Lines.						
Telegraph Engineer's Salary	540.00			180.00		
Painting, Repairs, &c.	460.00					
		1,000.00				
			61,437.00		14,688.00	76,125.00
CEMETERIES.						
Wages.						
Sexton for all Cemeteries and allowance for Labor and Coolies		183.50		44.48		
Gardeners' Wages for care of Cemeteries and Trinity Church Compound		510.00		125.52		
Chinese Government Ground Rent		83.00				
Filling in portion and laying out additional portion of New Cemetery for Seamen's Burial Ground		400.00				
Incidentals		225.00				
			1,401. 0		170.00	1,571.50
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Salaries.						
Secretary—E. B. Souper		3,000.00		1,000.00		
Accountant—J. A. Pond		2,100.00		700.00		
Assistant—A. E. Jones		1,575.00		525.00		
,, E. A. Fabris		900.00		300.00		
,, G. M. Hart		1,650.00		550.00		
,, S. Reynell		1,192.00		300.00		
Overseer and Collector of Foreign rates.—G. Roggers		1,463.00		487.50		
Collectors of Chinese House Tax		1,100.00		370.00		
Native Linguist and Assistant		540.00		180.00		
Sampan Tax—Foreign Collector		540.00		180.00		
Sampan-man employed in the collection of Sampan Tax		72.00		24.00		
Compradore for collection of all Taxes		1,260.00		420.00		
3 Chinese Tax Writers		297.00		99.00		
Chinese Assistant at Wharfage Dues Office		315.00		105.00		
2 Shroffs collecting Wheelbarrow and Cargo Boat Taxes		225.00		75.00		
Watchman at Council House Gate		72.00		24.00		
Godown Keeper		540.00		180.00		
Native Issuer		76.00		26.00		
Native Servants.						
2 Office Boys and 2 Coolies, Council House		207.00		69.00		
1 Office Boy, Dues Office at Custom House		63.00		21.00		
Water Coolie		20.00		7.50		
Coolie Numbering Chinese Houses		18.00				
Punkah and Chair Coolies		130.00				
		17,355 00		5,643.00		
Fuel and Light.						
For all Offices, Stables, Godown, Gate Lamp, &c., &c.		300.00		150.00		
Rent.						
Council House and Godown	3,825.00					
Compradore and Staff	27.00			1,275.00		
Ground Rent—Vacant plot, Honan Road	6.00			15.00		
		3,858.00				
Carried forward		21,513.00	130,148.50	7,083.00	33,411.00	163,559.50

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

INCOME.

	From 1st April to 31st December, 1876.		*From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	177,503.00	.....	49,238.00	226,741.00
LOCAL POST OFFICE.					
Subscribers.....	3,000.00		1,000.00		
Loose Letters.....	700.00		300.00		
Expresses.....	50.00		20.00		
Stamps.....	450.00		150.00		
		4,200.00		1,470.00	5,670.00
Carried forward.....	.....	181,703.00	.....	50,708.00	232,411.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	From 1st April to 31st December 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward	21,513.00	130.148.50	7,083.00	33,411.00	163,559.50
Law Expenses	1,125.00		375.00		
Auditing Accounts	187.50		62.50		
Insurance—Contents of Godown	15.00		16.33		
Repairs to Office Furniture	75.00		25.00		
Stationery	300.00		100.00		
Printing	1,000.00		250.00		
Newspapers	70.00		15.00		
Advertising	300.00		100.00		
Postage	70.00		30.00		
House, Wheelbarrow, and Livery Carriage Numbers	300.50		75.17		
Rent of Lyceum Theatre for Ratepayers' Meeting	.....		40.00		
Taxes on Employés Dwelling Houses	.....		10.00		
Miscellaneous Charges	.....		100.00		
		24,956.00		8,282.00	33,238.00
STUD.					
Forage and Farriery.					
For 16 Animals for Works Department 2,160.00					
„ 24 „ „ Sanitary Department 3,240.00					
	5,400.00		1,800.00		
„ Police Superintendent	135.00		45.00		
„ „ Inspector at Hongkew	135.00		45.00		
„ Secretary	135.00		45.00		
„ Engineer	81.00		27.00		
„ Clerk of Works	135.00		45.00		
„ Collector and Overseer of Rates	135.00		45.00		
„ Inspector of Nuisances, Markets and Livery Stables	135.00		45.00		
„ Repairs to Rolling Stock	550.00		168.00		
„ Neats-foot oil for harness	50.00				
		6,891.00		2,265.00	9,156.00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.					
Contribution		2,200.00		750.00	2,950.00
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.					
Maintenance of		1,125.00		500.00	1,625.00
LOCAL POST OFFICE.					
Salaries.					
Postmaster	1,500.00		500.00		
Assistant	180.00		60.00		
Delivery Coolies	1,080.00		505.00		
	2,760.00				
Mail Bags	50.00		20.00		
Newspapers	30.00		10.00		
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	100.00		30.00		
Carried forward	2,940.00	165,320.50	1,125.00	45,208.00	210,528.50

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

INCOME.

	From 1st April to 31st December, 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward	.....	181,703.00	.....	50,708.00	232,411.00
INTEREST.					
On Fixed Deposit, Tls. 15,000	580.00		.....		
On Daily Balances at Bank	120.00		.....		
		700.00		250.00	950.00
PERMIT FEES.					
For making Connection Drains and erecting Mat Sunshades		200.00	.....	60.00	260.00
		182,603.00		51,018.00	233,621.00
SURPLUS BALANCE from 1874-1875		78.48		.....	78.48
		182,681.48		51,018.00	233,699.48
Depreciation on Municipal Stock and Stores		10,000.00		2,000.00	12,000.00
		Tls. 192,681.48	.....	53,018.00	245,699.48

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	From 1st April to 31st December 1875.		*From 1st January to 31st March 1876.*		TOTAL.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward	2,940.00	165,320.50	1,125.00	45,208.00	210,528.50
Fuel and Gas	100.00		30.00		
Agencies at Foochow and Pagoda Anchorage	154.00		50.00		
Rent 675.00					
Less for Upper portion of Building leased 157.50	517.50		190.00		
Repairs to Jin-Rik-Sha Mail Cart	20.00		5.00		
Contingencies	75.50				
		3,807.00		1,400.00	5,207.00
INTEREST.					
Soochow Creek Bridge Fund Tls. 59,700	3,228.00		1,548.00		
Police Gratuity Fund	400.00		100.00		
,, Savings Bank	100.00		30.00		
		3,728.00		1,678.00	5,406.00
MUNICIPAL STOCK AND STORES ACCOUNT.					
Plant for Fire Department	1,000.00				
Purchase of and repairs to Rolling Stock	630.00				
,, Harness and Current Repairs	1,200.00				
Drain Pipes for Engineer's Department	2,000.00				
Gatling gun for Volunteers	2,200.00				
		7,030.00			7,030.00
Sinking Fund				2,000.00	2,000.00
CONTINGENCIES.					
On Expenditure		2,795.98		732.00	3,527.98
		182,681.48		51,018.00	233,699.48
Municipal Stock and Stores Account—Estimated Amount to be written off		10,000.00		2,000.00	12,000.00
		192,681.48		53,018.00	245,699.48

Comparative Statement, showing the Actual Receipts for 1874/75, and Estimated Income for 1875/76.

RECEIPTS.	1874-1875.		ESTIMATE FOR 9 MONTHS, *April 1 to December 31*, 1875.		ESTIMATE FOR 3 MONTHS, *From 1st January to 31st March*, 1876.		TOTAL FOR 12 MONTHS *April 1st 1875 to 31st March*, 1876.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
LAND TAX	.....	21,956.98	.....	16,380.00	.....	5,461.00	21,841.00
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE—*Foreign*	31,902.01	.....	23,829.30	.....	7,900.00	.....	
,, ,, ,, *Native*	45,818.67	.....	35,264.00	.....	10,500.00	.....	
		77,720.68		59,093.00		18,400.00	77,493.00
DUES ON MERCHANDISE.—*Public*	91,560.25	.....	73,500.00	.....	15,500.00	.....	
From H.E. the Taoutai	10,239.25	.....	7,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	
		101,799.50		81,000.00		18,000.00	99,000.00
LICENSES.—FOREIGN—							
Wine & Spirit Stores	2,500.46	.....	1,350.00	.....	450.00	.....	
Music Hall, & Theatres	207.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Billiard & Bowling Saloons	246.92	.....	180.00	.....	60.00	.....	
Telegraph Lines	158.33	.....	150.00	.....	50.00	.....	
Jin-rik-sha	1,205.58	.....	900.00	.....	300.00	.....	
NATIVE—							
Shop or Store selling Foreign Wines or Spirits	1,528.17	.....	1,100.00	.....	500.00	.....	
Theatres	268.05	.....	200.00	.....	60.00	.....	
Sampan Registration	691.98	.....	500.00	.....	150.00	.....	
Native Cargo Boats	2,945.06	.....	2,000.00	.....	600.00	.....	
Opium Houses	11,361.48	.....	7,900.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	
Pawn Shops	1,587.40	.....	1,100.00	.....	500.00	.....	
Wheelbarrows	3,416.05	.....	2,500.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	
Livery Stables– Foreign & Native	734.06	.....	550.00	.....	170.00	.....	
Native Wine Shops	1,409.74	.....	1,000.00	.....	400.00	.....	
		28,260.92		19,430.00		6,840.00	26,270.00
SANITARY DEPARTMENT—							
Night Soil	.....	1,435.39	.....	1,200.00	.....	400.00	1,600.00
CEMETERY FEES	.....	547.25	.....	400.00	.....	137.00	500.00
Carried forward	.....	231,720.72	.....	177,503.00	.....	49,238.00	226,704.00

Comparative Statement, &c., &c.,—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	1874-1875.		ESTIMATE FOR 9 MONTHS, *April* 1 *to December* 31, 1875.		ESTIMATE FOR 3 MONTHS, *From* 1*st January to* 31*st March*, 1876.		TOTAL FOR 12 MONTHS *April* 1*st* 1875 *to* 31*st March*, 1876.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward.....		231,720.72		177,503.00		49,238.00	226,704.00
LOCAL POST OFFICE—							
Subscribers	4,266.43	.....	3,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	
Non-Subscribers	1,130.04	.....	700.00	.....	300.00	.....	
Expresses	70.46	.....	50.00	.....	20.00	.....	
Stamps	558.25	.....	450.00	.....	150.00	.....	
Rent	140.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		6,165.18		4,200.00		1,470.00	5,707.00
INTEREST	.....	1,168.55	.....	700.00	.....	250.00	950.00
FEES FOR MAKING CONNECTION DRAINS, AND ERECTING MAT SUNSHADES	.....	271.28	.....	200.00	.....	60.00	260.00
POUND FEES.....	.....	35.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.....	.....	525.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	
STUD	.....	767.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	
MUNICIPAL STOCK AND STORES ACCOUNT	.....	3,388.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LAND AND BUILDINGS.....	.....	11.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	
SURPLUS BALANCE, 1873-74	.....	160.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		244,215.60		182,603.00		51,018.00	233,621.00
,, ,, 1874-75	.....	.....	.....	78.48			78.48
				182,681.48			
DEPRECIATION ON MUNICIPAL STOCK & STORES		10,331.70		10,000.00		2,000.00	12,000.00
		254,547.30		192,681.48		53,018.00	245,699.48

Comparative Statement, showing the actual Expenditure for 1874-75, and the Proposed Disbursements for 1875-76.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-1875.		ESTIMATE *April 1 to December 31, 1875.*		ESTIMATE *From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL *For 12 Months, 1875-1876.*
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
POLICE—							
Pay	31,547.95		26,784.00		8,928.00		
Medical Aid, Rent, and Incidental Expenses	9,727.35		7,517.00		1,250.00		
		41,275.30		34,301.00		10,178.00	44,479.00
RELIEF OF POOR	.....	234.83	.....	300.00	.....	200.00	500.00
SANITARY DEPARTMENT—							
Medical Branch	1,345.60		1,875.00		475.00		
Market and Nuisance Branch	14,506.91		10,372.00		3,800.00		
		15,852.51		12,247.00		4,275.00	16,522.00
LIGHTING	12,893.21		9,700.00		3,100.00		
Pillars, Brackets Painting, &c.	393.52		250.00		150.00		
		13,286.73		9,950.00		3,250.00	13,200.00
FOREIGN AND NATIVE HOSPITALS—							
General Hospital	2,000.00		1,500.00		500.00		
Hospitals for Chinese	600.00		450.00		150.00		
		2,600.00		1,950.00		650.00	2,600.00
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—							
Salaries and Allowances	10,533.94		7,637.00		2,545.00		
Rent of Ground for Storing Road Materials, Insurance, Fuel, Light, Stationery, &c.	1,229.07		925.00		185.00		
		11,763.01		8,562.00		2,730.00	11,292.00
PUBLIC WORKS—							
Bridges	7,809.77		7,500.00		.....		
Buildings	1,256.72		3,000.00		.....		
Bunding	10,616.76		4,000.00		2,200.00		
Drainage—Subsidiary	5,209.92		4,935.00		.....		
Carried forward	24,893.17	85,012.38	19,435.00	67,310.00	2,200.00	21,283.00	88,593.00

Comparative Statement, showing the actual Expenditure for 1874-75, and the Proposed Disbursements for 1875-76.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-75.		ESTIMATE *April 1 to December 31, 1875.*		ESTIMATE *From 1st January to 31st March, 1876.*		TOTAL *For 12 Months. 1875-1876.*
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward	24,893.17	85,012.38	19,435.00	67,310.00	2,200.00	21,283.00	88,593.00
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.							
Drainage.—Chinese portion of Settlement —Surface Drainage	11,999.46						
Landing Accomodation	2,720.35		3,800.00		.....		
Fire Wells—Repairs, &c.	45.54		.....		.....		
Public Garden	1,056.98		1,502.00		200.00		
Roads and Footpaths	45,347.34		31,100.00		9,150.00		
Outside Roads	1,337.97		4,600.00		228.00		
Telegraph Lines	1,675.60		1,000.00		180.00		
Plant	1,356.80		.....		.....		
Latrines and Urinals	2.94		.....		.....		
		90,436.15		61,437.00		11,958.00	73,395.00
CEMETERIES AND CHURCH COMPOUND	.....	1,408.20	.....	1,401.50	.....	170.00	1,571.50
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT—							
Salaries and Allowances,	24,541.81		17,355.00		5,643.00		
Fuel and Light	386.48		300.00		150.00		
Rent	5,143.10		3,858.00		1,290.00		
Law Expenses	1,523.12		1,125.00		375.00		
Auditing Accounts	250.00		187.50		62.50		
Insurance	31.23		15.00		16.33		
Office Furniture	91.87		75.00		25.00		
Stationery, Printing, Advertising	2,153.05		1,600.00		450.00		
Carried forward	34,120.76	176,856.73	24,515.50	130,148.50	8,011.83	33,411.00	163,559.50

Comparative Statement, showing the actual Expenditure for 1874-75; and the Proposed Disbursements for 1875-1876.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-1875.		ESTIMATE *April* 1 *to December* 31, 1875.		ESTIMATE *From* 1*st January to* 31*st March*, 1876.		TOTAL *For* 12 *Months.* 1875-1876.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward	34,120.76	176,856.73	24,515.50	130,148.50	8,011.83	33,411.00	163,559.50
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.							
Newspapers, and Plans of Settlement for Members of the Council	141.99		70.00		15.00		
Postages and Telegrams	137.91		70.00		30.00		
License Cards, and Chinese House Numbers	367.45		300.50		75.17		
Rent of Masonic Hall for Ratepayers Meeting	54.07		.....		40.00		
Medical Consultation Fees	15.00		.....		.....		
Taxes	20.13		.....		10.00		
Appropriation to Secretary of Land Assessment Committee	150.00		.....		.....		
Sundries—Gas Fixtures, and Miscellaneous Charges	243.66		.....		100.00		
Copying Minutes for Municipal Digest	73.90		.....		.....		
Donation to Wind Instrument Society	72.90		.....		.....		
Contribution towards Cost of Plan of Shantung Road Cemetery	35.00		.....		.....		
Translating Chinese Documents	20.00		.....		.....		
Appropriation to Bugler Vousden H.M.S. "Cadmus" injured at Fire on French Settlement	50.00		.....		.....		
		35,502.77		24,956.00		8,282.00	33,238.00
STUD—							
Forage and Farriery	7,721.83		6,291.00		2,115.00		
Purchase of Rolling Stock and Harness	1,442.88		600.00		.....		
Repairs, &c.	425.26		.....		150.00		
Carried forward	9,589.97	212,359.50	6,891.00	155,104.50	2,265.00	41,693.00	196,797.50

Comparative Statement, showing the actual Expenditure for 1874-75, and the Proposed Disbursements for 1875-1876.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.	1874-1875.		ESTIMATE *April* 1 *to December* 31, 1875.		ESTIMATE *From* 1*st January to* 31*st March* 1876.		TOTAL *For* 12 *Months.* 1875-1876.
	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.	*Tls. Cts.*	Tls. cts.
Brought forward.....	9,589.97	212,359.50	6,891.00	155,104.50	2,265.00	41,693.00	196,797.50
STUD—Continued.							
Purchase of Animals	171.47						
Sundries...	152.52						
		9,913.96		6,891.00		2,265.00	9,156.00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.....	.....	3,500.00		2,200.00		750.00	2,950.00
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS	.....	2,398.31		1,125.00		500.00	1,625.00
LOCAL POST OFFICE	.....	5,709.13		3,807.00		1,400.00	5,207.00
INTEREST	.....	5,428.48		3,728.00		1,678.00	5,406.00
SINKING FUND	.....	2,120.00		.....		2,000.00	2,000.00
TAX SUPENSE	.....	552.75		.....		.....	.....
MUNICIPAL STOCK AND STORES ACCOUNT—	.....	2,154 99		7,030 00		.....	7,030.00
Contingencies on Expenditure.....	.....	.....		2,795.98		732.00	3,527.98
		244,137.12		182,681.48		51,018.00	233,699.48
General Balance—Depreciation as per Contra ...	.....	10,331.70		10,000.00		2,000.00	12,000.00
	.....	254,468.82		192,681.48		53,018.00	245,699.48

Summary of Expenditure.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Pay.		
Police		36,375.00
Sanitary Department—Nuisance Branch		3,396.00
Engineers' Department		10,182.00
Telegraph do.		720.00
Cemeteries		227 98
General Establishment		22,998 00
Local Post Office		3,825.00
		77,723 98
Medical		2,880.00
Rent.		
Police Stations	1,837.00	
Engineers' Department	710.00	
General Establishment	5,148.00	
Local Post Office	707.50	
		8,402.50
Insurance.		
Police Buildings, Arms, etc.	232.50	
Engineers Instruments, etc.	10.00	
General Establishment—Office Furniture, Stock and Stores	31.33	
		273.83
Passages.		
Police Constables		750.00
Incidental Charges.		
Police	820.00	
Cemeteries	225.00	
Local Post Office	75.50	
General Establishment	725.67	
		1,846.17
Clothing.		
Police Force		2,600.00
Lighting.		
Police Force	1,234.50	
Engineers' Department	240.00	
Council House and Offices	450.00	
Local Post Office	130.00	
Public Lamps	13,200.00	
		15,254.50
Printing, Advertising, Stationery and Newspapers.		
Police	100.00	
Engineers' Department	150.00	
General Establishment	2,135.00	
Local Post Office	170.00	
		2,555.00
Relief of Poor		500.00
Foreign and Native Hospitals		2,600.00
		115,385.98
Labour.		
Coolie—Scavenging and Cleaning Streets	10,301.00	
Making and Repairing Roads	8,000.00	
Animal Labour (Contract Crofts and Sewjee)	7,200.00	
		25,501.00
Public Works		64,675.00
Carried forward		205,561.98

Summary of Expenditure.—Continued.

	Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Brought forward		205,561.98
Cemeteries		1,118.52
Municipal Stock and Stores		8,273.00
Law Expenses		1,500.00
Auditors' Fees		250.00
Forage and Farriery.		
Police	360.00	
General Establishment	360.00	
Engineers' Department	288.00	
Sanitary Department	180.00	
		1,188.00
Fire Department		2,950.00
Shanghai Volunteers		1,625.00
Local Post Office		299.00
Interest		5,406.00
Sinking Fund		2,000.00
Contingencies on Expenditure		3,527.98
		233,699.48

Mr. Wood

Acknowledgment
Ct 24 July

No 936.

Aug 6 Sept 6

United States Consulate General
Shanghai June 12th 1875.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject. Chinese in Peru.

Abstract.

Transmits an Editorial Article on this subject which puts the conduct of the Peruvians in a better light.

No. 936.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai June 12th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to hand to you herewith an Editorial Article from the North China Daily News which reviews a paper by Mr. Clement Markham on the condition of the Chinese in Peru and the disposition of the Peruvian Government.

I think that you will be glad to learn that a disinterested spectator who is moreover a person of high character and reputation is able to speak so favorably upon the matter mentioned

There can be no doubt that the conduct of the late

Peruvian

Peruvian Mission in this Country was controlled by a broad spirit, of humanity and good ~~policy~~ feeling

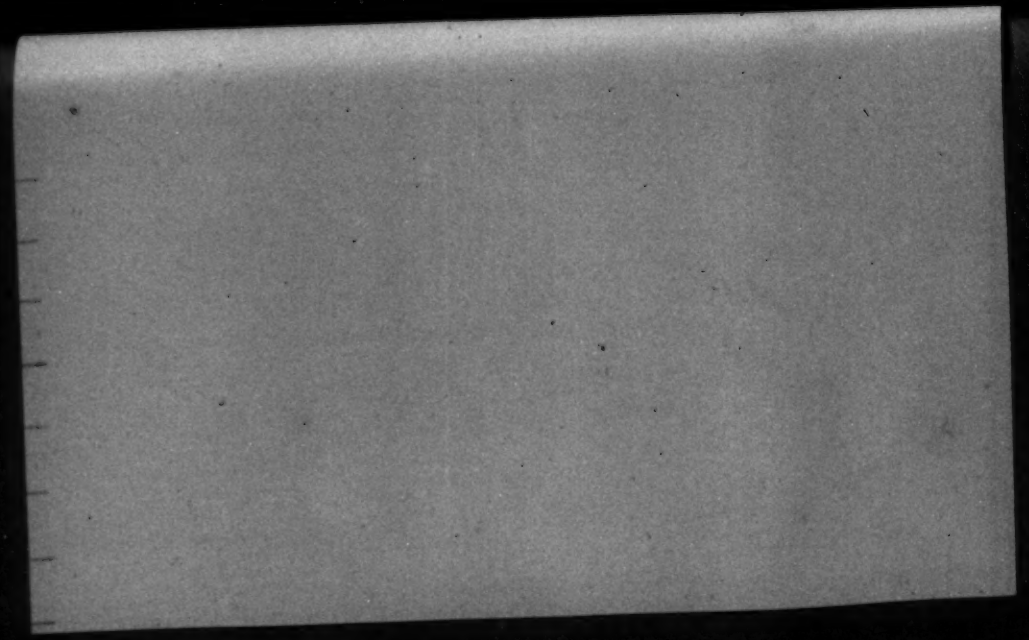
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jorge F. Lewis
Consul General.

Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., reviews, in the December number of the *Geographical Magazine*, a memorial presented to the Congress of Peru by the Minister of State. The review is written in a friendly spirit, and from Mr. Markham's personal knowledge of the country, we may be assured that this friendliness is not without foundation. The abuses of the coolie trade from Macao had turned the minds of all right principled men against the continuance of a traffic which led to the undoubted enormities we have so frequently had to chronicle. We pointed out, all through, that these abuses were inseparable from a system of contract emigration, and that the very need of introducing such a system seemed to prove there was something essentially wrong at the foundation. Mr. Markham's paper will remove many misconceptions, and probably enable us the better to arrive at an understanding of the circumstances whose abuse led to the undeniable atrocities of the Macao coolie trade. So many conflicting statements have at various times appeared, as to the treatment of the Chinese emigrants in Peru, that an authoritative statement like that put forward by Mr. Markham cannot but be received with satisfaction. On the one hand we had the statements of those who told us of the miseries and injustice to which the emigrant Chinese were subjected; on the other, we were told of the ease and comfort which awaited the emigrant in his new home. It is possible that both were founded equally on truth, and yet that both were equally likely to lead to a false impression. Mr. Markham's paper, while possibly painting the lot of the Chinese coolie settled in Peru in rather too glowing terms, shows what steps have been taken by the Peruvian Government to ameliorate his position, and what are really the ordinary feelings of the Peruvians themselves—on the subject of contract labour. He points out that Peru, of its own motion, took an early and independent action in the abolition of slavery; that the country no sooner had gained its own independence than it adopted a scheme for the gradual abolition of slavery; and this was before such a project was seriously discussed even in the Parliament of Great Britain. The emancipation, it wisely considered, should be gradual, and of this policy it never lost sight, one step being taken after another till, in 1855, the emancipation of slaves became complete and entire. The disposition of the cultivators in Peru has been of a like nature with that of the body of the State. As a rule, they are kindly and considerate employers of labour, a fact which probably accounts for the possibility of gradual emancipation, which elsewhere has been found almost if not quite impossible. The Peruvian Government, actuated by these principles, has provided machinery for the suppression of any attempts at cruelty or oppression towards the emigrant coolies;—and, altogether, one is left with a feeling of surprise that so much wrong should have been done, under the shadow of so many precautions for good.

It is not denied, however, that abuses of a grave kind have taken place with regard to the [illegible] of [illegible]

Government from blame. He however points out what were the defects in the system, and as these seem to be understood, and were about to be acted on by the Peruvian Government, it may be hoped that in future a wholesome emigration may be established. Great Britain has found it necessary to jealously supervise all systems purporting to introduce labour into the several colonies. Such cases as that of the notorious *Carl* prove that no nationality can trust such matters to private hands. The Peruvian Government must have been for many years aware of the abuses which were being enacted apparently with its full sanction; but public feeling does not appear to have sufficiently aroused itself to the necessity of getting rid of the imputations thereby cast on the policy of the Government, till the case of the *Maria Luz* drew the attention of the world to the position of affairs. It must be remembered that, for years previously, the attention of the two Governments of Peru and Portugal had been drawn to the abuses of the traffic, but that remonstrances had been vain in procuring a diminution of the objectionable element of making contracts with private individuals for the supply of labour. It is the remembrance of the indifference with which all such representations were treated by the two Governments concerned, which induces on our side a little hesitancy as to the full acceptance of the very favourable report of Mr. Markham, as to the happiness and prosperity of the Chinese emigrants. However, out of the *Maria Luz* case much good did come. It induced the Peruvian Government to send a mission to China, under an able officer, Captain Garcia of the Peruvian navy. The irritation which the conduct of the Japanese Government undoubtedly caused in Peru seemed to show that, of many of the worst details of the system of emigration till then in vogue, the Peruvian Government was ignorant. Captain Garcia's mission probably enlightened him, as well as his Government, as to the true condition of affairs, and his proceedings in Japan and China reflect credit on his judgment and ability. It is equally to his credit, and to that of his Government, that in the face of the prejudices which had grown up strongly against him and them, he was able to negotiate the Peruvian treaty with China. We have already spoken in approving terms of the conditions of that treaty, and Mr. Markham's paper affords us some hope that, in the conditions provided for the well-being of the Chinese emigrants, the Peruvian Government have been actuated by motives of sound and consistent policy. Free emigration between China and Peru cannot fail to be of great mutual advantage; if the Peruvian Government will undertake to carry it on in proper vessels and under proper supervision, it cannot but meet the approval of all. The example of the British Colonies in the West Indies shows that, in the practical carrying out of such a system, difficulties will arise; but, doubtless, Peru has advantages for the bonâ fide emigrant not possessed by Demarara or the other West India Colonies; and the example of San Francisco shows that a passenger traffic once started will continue to maintain itself, if left unfettered.

No. 937 Not Rec'd



Con
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Mr Wood

No. 938.

Aug 6

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward.

to the

Department of State.

Subject, Trade Reports.

Abstract,

Has advised Consuls in China that Trade Reports are to be sent to the Consul General on the 1st of October.

No. 435.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

No. Eleven.

In the

Department of State

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to
forward to the Secretary of
the Navy the

No. 938

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive a copy of your circular letter of the 17th of April in regard to Trade Reports. As no other copies of the letter came I have transmitted a circular to each Consul under my supervision, a copy of which I inclose.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No. 93

The United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th June 1913.

The Honorable Wilson H. Vanderlip,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive a copy of your Circular letter of the 19th of April in regard to Chinese Refugees. On no other copies of the letter were I have transmitted a Circular to each Consul under my supervision, a copy of which I enclose.

I am

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

No. 148. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 11th June 1875.

J. C. S. Colby, Esqr.
U. S. Consul,
Chinkiang.

Sir,

Your attention is very respectfully called to Mr. Cadwaladers circular letter of instruction dated April 17th 1875, which directs Consuls who are within the view of a Consul General to transmit to the latter their Trade Reports on the 1st of October of each year.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

George F. Seward.
Consul General.

Same to each Consul.

No. 14. Copy.

Theodore Bliss Memorial Hospital,
Chicago, Ill. June 15th.

U. S. Medical Dept.
U. S. Arsenal.
Plainfield.

Sir,

Upon application to your Medical Officer
entitled to all Furloughs & Discharges by
law of Convalescent status Special Par. 1st.
which Charles Edwards was one week
in the Depot of U. S. Arsenal Hospital
Transmit to the Inclosed Discharge
Papers on the 14th of October of said
year.

Yours

Chas.

Chas. Edwards Hospital Steward.

George F. Simmons
Hospital Steward

Chas. Edwards Hospital

Cons
Ack C. 24 July

Mr. Berdan

No 939.

Ack 3 Aug 6.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to to

Department of State,

Subject.
The recent Act of Congress in regard to immigration.

Abstract.
Has transmitted copies of the Act to the Consuls in China.

No 93.

United States Geological Survey,
of Virginia.

Mr. Barnard,

to

Department of State,

Dr Sirs:

The recent Act of Congress in regard to examination.

Whereas

Mon Incorporated copies of the Act to the Secretary of State

No. 939.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 459 covering 15 copies of the Act entitled "An Act supplementary to the Acts in relation to immigration," and as instructed I have sent them with a circular letter, copy of which I inclose, to the several Consuls under my supervision.

I am
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Mr. Seward to Consuls in China

No. 934.

United States Consular Court,
Shanghai, 28th June 1895.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 1459 covering 15 Volumes of the Code entitled Supplementary to the Code on Relations to Chinese, and a pamphlet of Rules and Regulations, copy of which I enclose, to the Consul Generals under my direction.

I have

Yours

Thos. Richard Jernigan

Consul General

Enclosure

One Pamphlet to Consular Letter

No. 91. Copy.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai, 11th June 1875.

E. T. Sheppard, Esqr.
U. S. Consul,
Tientsin.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you the inclosed copy of the Act of Congress in regard to immigration, approved March 3d 1875.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

George F. Seward.

Consul General.

Same to each Consul.

No. 91. Copy.

Note for reg[illegible] - C. 24 Inl

Mrs. Berlin

No 939.

acd aug 6

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai June 12th 1875.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

The State Department Register.

Abstract.

Transmits corrections of Consular List for the Consulates in China.

No. 939.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai June 12th 1875

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir;

Referring to Department Register for 1874 I have the honor to submit the following information for use in correcting same.

Amoy.

I think that Mr Stevens has not been nominated by Mr. Henderson, and that he is not now entitled to act as Vice Consul.

Canton.

Mr. Coyell has resigned his position as Vice-Consul and Mr. F. A. Talbot has

has been nominated.

Mr. Lewis never entered upon his duties at Kiung Chow, and there is no Agency there.

Hankow.

Mr. Fitz has left this port and Mr. Frederic D. Bush has been nominated in his stead.

Mr Henry M. Cunningham has been nominated Consular Agent at Kiu Kiang.

New Chwang.

Mr. Albert Knight left several years ago. No Vice Consul has been nominated.

Shanghai.

Mr. V. H. Hendrick has been nominated for a Consular

Consular Clerkship.

Mr. G. C. Coffey is Supernumerary Clerk.

Swatow.

Mr. Shepard has nominated a Vice Consul who is now resident at St. Louis. The name will be found in Mr. Shepard's correspondence and is not of record here.

Tientsin.

Mr. E. Losch has been nominated Marshal.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Cow
E

Ack - Expresses satisfaction -
C. 24 July

Mr. Berdan

No. 940.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUL 24 1875

Aug 6

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

FOREIGN Relations '75

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,
The Foochow-Amoy Telegraph.

Abstract,
Has been settled. Transmits copies of correspondence with Mr. DeLano.

No. 240.

Limited State Chemical Company,
of Stanwyck.

Mr. Stannard,

In his

Department of State.

Analyzed.

The Premier Mercury Telegraph.

Published.

Three years ago. Stanwyck
made copies of correspondence with
Mr. Stannard

No. 940.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 14th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a dispatch which I have received from the Consul at Foochow, together with a copy of an answer which I have addressed to him

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures,
No. 1. Mr. De Lano to Mr. Seward 25th May 1875.
" 2. " Seward to Mr. De Lano 14th June "

No. 9410

United States Treasury Department,
Washington, May 23, 1919.

Memorandum for Mr. Woodward,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a telegram received from the Consul at Bordeaux, together with a copy of the enclosure mentioned therein.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures.

No. 1. Mr. Lee Slater to Mr. Leonard, May 23, 1919.
No. 2. Leonard to Mr. Lee Slater, May 23, 1919.

No. 72. Copy.

United States Consulate,
Foochow, May 25th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I am glad to be able to inform you that the matter of the Foochow-Amoy Telegraph line was finally settled on the 21st inst. on the following terms. The Chinese in the first place acknowledge the justice of the Company's claim for damages for the destruction of thirty miles of the line which was erected and destroyed, and pay it. In the second place they enter into contract with the Company for the purchase of all the materials accumulated for the line, and for its completion, on the Chinese account. The line to be worked by the Company, for the Chinese, for a time and on terms to be agreed upon hereafter. The work of construction to be recommenced as early as practicable, but not later than the 15th of August next. The whole sum to

be

be paid is $154500, of which sum $50.000, is indemnity. Thirty Thousand Dollars was paid on the signing of the contract, Fifty Thousand Dollars to be paid when the line is completed, and the balance in two equal payments in six and twelve months after its completion.

I have every reason to believe the provincial Government will carry out the Agreement in good faith, and that certain of the prominent officials here will become earnest advocates of a general system of telegraphs in the Empire.

You can well understand that I am much gratified at the present prospect of the ultimate success of this advance movement, which has all along had my earnest support, and that, although the Officials have at times severely censured me for advocating a measure which was distasteful to them, they have at the last looked to me for counsel and advice, and entrusted to me the responsibility of preparing all of the documents which have been made use of in the settlement of the case.

My

My Interpreter, Mr. Lee, has shown rare ability in dealing with the case from the beginning, and his services have been invaluable. I shall look forward now with deep interest to see how the officials deal with the people inland, who, they say are violently opposed to the telegraph, and must be exhorted and instructed before the work of construction is again commenced.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. M. DeLano

U. S. Consul.

No. 139. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 14th June 1875.

M. M. De Lano, Esqr.
U. S. Consul,
Foochow.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter No. 72. advising me of the settlement of the Foochow and Amoy Telegraph difficulty.

In this connection I beg leave to advise you that the Agent of the Co. has spoken to me in warm terms of the great assistance which you have rendered to the Telegraph Co. from the inception of the business until its close in a satisfactory manner

I shall send a copy of your letter and of the response to it to the Assistant Secretary of State. It will I think be agreeable to him to learn how earnestly yet disinterestedly American officials in this part of the world labor for the advancement of general interests.

I am Sir
Yr obedient servt.
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Cons
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ade - Lay dept. thinks it questionable whether with the present Consular fees and emolu. ments desirable hints. that
continual struggle [illegible] between con. officers for particular places not the more eligible the
present system - C. to gen

No. 941.

RECEIVED
SEP 24
1875
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Wood

att'd Aug 16

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward.

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

The Consular service. Draft of proposed Act of Congress.

Abstract.

Suggests for the consideration of the Department the question whether Consuls may not be appointed at large within their respective classes, and their posts assigned by the President. States briefly the advantages of such a system and incloses form of Act.

No. 941.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 15th June 1865.

Honorable John A. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of a form of Act which I at one time intended to lay before you with a suggestion that it be brought before Congress. At a later date Congress has passed an Act classifying most of the Consulates. I now respectfully submit my draft and the question whether it may not be worth while to endeavor to secure the passage of an Act under which Consuls may be appointed at large within their respective classes. The advantage would lie in the great control that this would give to the Executive the facility with which more useful officers could be placed in more important places and the less useful ones retired and the increased sense of responsibility which

Consuls

Consuls would feel. Such an Act would moreover lead to greater permanency in the service, and the abolition of claims to given posts now put forward by given sections of the Country.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Ewart

Consul General.

Inclosures,

Draft of a proposed Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Consulates of the United States shall from and after this date be graded as follows; Consulates of the 1st Class to embrace those at which the salaries are $6000. to $7.500. a year inclusive; Consulates of the 2d Class to embrace those at which the salaries are $3500. to $5000. a year inclusive; Consulates of the 3d Class to embrace those at which salaries are $2000. to $3000. a year inclusive; Consulates of the 4th Class to embrace those at which salaries are $500 to $1500. a year inclusive.

Section 2. That appointments of Consular Officers from and after this date shall be made at large and according to the foregoing grades, and that it shall be within the discretion of the President to designate the post within his proper grade at which any Consular Officer shall be assigned to duty.

Section 3. That the titles, Consul General, Consul, and Consular Clerk shall be retained, but the President may name any

Consul

Consul to be Consul General within his proper grade and vice versa, and any Consular clerk to be Consul within his proper grade and vice versa.

Cw
E

Ack C. 24 Jul

Mr. Wood

No. 942.

Ack'd Aug 2

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

The murder of Mr. Margary.

Abstract.

Transmits newspaper abstracts. States that the British Minister who is in Shanghai is reticent, and the conjectives of people as to the probable course of the British Government.

No. 219.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

U.S. Consul.

to Hon

Department of State.

Subject

The murder of Mr. Margary.

Inclosure.

Translation received from the British Consul. Stating that the British Minister with the Shanghai authorities, and the consuls of Treaty Ports to the Northern coast of the British Government.

No. 942.

Should this be June?
Brian

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 15th April 1875

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith extracts from the "Daily News" and "Evening Courier" of this port, in regard to the murder of Mr. Margary.

You will see that it is reported that the suspicions entertained of the complicity of the Burmese Government in the matter have not been confirmed by the inquiries which have been made. It would appear then that the question is one between Great Britain and China only.

The British Minister for China has made Shanghai his headquarters since I last wrote upon the subject. He has however visited Hankow and some of the Southern ports, apparently filling up time, until something has been decided by

by his Government. Meanwhile he is perfectly reticent.

Under these circumstances a feeling is growing up that the British Government is disposed to give ~~to give~~ the business the go-by. Many persons however believe that the occasion will be taken to exact some great concession from the Chinese which may even take the form of an acquisition of territory, and that the delay is simply intended to prepare the movement which is to have this result. It is to be said on this score that British policy in the East has not of recent years been so vigorous as to lead one to expect strong action in this instance. It can however be hardly possible that the murder of a British Officer is to be passed over in an indifferent way.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edgar A. Vincent

Consul General.

Inclosure-

1. Printed Extracts from newspapers.

The
North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, MAY 24, 1875.

THE Peking *Gazette* of the 10th of April contained a memorial from the Acting-Resident in Thibet, curious in connection with the recent misdeeds in Yunnan. It is unfortunately impossible to arrive at the particulars of the case referred to in the memorial, as probably, in the present position of affairs, the Chinese Government was not desirous of throwing more light than it could possibly avoid on the subject of its policy on the Western frontier. All we can learn is that someone was charged with illicit communication with people beyond the border, and that certain Chinese officials had, in order to procure false evidence, leagued together and administered torture to the witnesses, whether for the prisoner or prosecution we are not informed. The facts of the case would seem, however, to show that at the very moment when the Government at Peking was granting a safe conduct to Mr. Margary, and declaring its willingness to permit the exploration of the border, it was actually pursuing its old and ridiculous policy of using all the influence in its power to prevent intercommunication. We use the term ridiculous advisedly, and not in reference to the results of this policy, but to the childish reason which led to its inauguration and continuance. It may be impossible to convince the Chinese, by reasonable arguments, of the senselessness of the position they have taken up; but if the Government can be brought to see that it is simply rendering itself a subject for ridicule, and that its arguments cannot be accepted as the productions of sensible men, we may have some hope that it will eventually be saved the humiliation of yielding to force what it has steadily refused to grant to reason. Every little incident, however, goes to prove that the course of conduct which led to the murder of Mr. Margary and the treacherous attack on the Expedition at large, was only in pursuance of a policy dictated from Peking, and for which the Government is clearly responsible as if it had sent down express orders to murder the party. We have shown the utter uselessness to the Chinese of their present attempts to lock their Western frontier, and how the evil they wish to inflict on others returns with four-fold force upon themselves. There are not wanting amongst themselves who are able to take this more sensible view of affairs, and who would willingly lend their aid to a vital change; but the party of reaction neither will nor can move of its own accord. It is in a position not unlike that of the mesmerised hen, so intent on gazing at the chalk line drawn out in front of her head, that she is willing to forget the external world. We have tried reason to a considerable extent at Peking. The various Ministers have at intervals shown, in plain language, the difficulties the Chinese Government was laying up for itself, but all to no purpose. The chalk line was there, and the foolish bird preferred to keep its beak to the ground. A little ridicule might have perhaps done good, but none of the Ministers seem to have been adepts at the art. In fact, Peking is not a likely place for the shafts of humour to penetrate; the Phaiakian life led by the Foreign residents is little conducive to such an art. The Ministers come and go, like the great ships in the Schevian land, without helmsman or rudder, sail or cordage; and their very silence, like the shake of Lord Burleigh's head, leads the idle spectator to assume that they know the thoughts and the minds of men. Into some such position British interests in China seem to have at present drifted. Both in England and here, the public waits for some expression of opinion, or some sign of action. The mysterious ships go and come; we would fain comprehend their objects and intentions. We hold up our hands for the show, but no answer comes. Yet the present is not a matter to be treated in a light or hap-hazard manner. Such national crimes cannot be passed over with impunity, without bringing down on both parties eventual discredit and disgrace. Our difficulties in China have increased, owing to the dilettante style we have adopted; and the worst omen for the future is that each difficulty has been more serious than the last. It is of little avail that Mr. Hammond has given up the management of the Foreign Office, and that Sir Rutherford Alcock has been pensioned off, if the spirit which still actuates the relations between Great Britain and China is guided in the same channels as heretofore. We have hope however that the strong hands which are now at the helm of Foreign and Indian affairs, in London and in Calcutta, will impress a new vigour on our policy.

The
North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, MAY 29, 1875.

The *Courier* learns that one of Mr. Margary's Chinese attendants has arrived at Hankow, having escaped death himself through being absent from Manwein on an errand, at the time of the murder. "He was told that the two Chinese with Mr. Margary at the time (his cook and a man he had brought with him from the Shanghai Consulate) fought desperately; the latter killing several of his opponents before he himself was overpowered. Margary was killed before he had time to strike a blow. After despatching him and his two attendants, the crowd proceeded to his lodgings, where they found the teacher and the boy, whom they literally cut in pieces. Of course they stole everything they could lay hands on. Our correspondent gathered this information from his teacher, who saw and talked with the man the morning he wrote to us. But we hear that the man is half silly from privation and suffering, and is as yet unable to give a very coherent account of his proceedings." He had begged his way to Hankow, hiding all through the day, and travelling only at night.

The
North China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, MAY 15, 1875.

EVERYONE is asking what is being done in regard to the Yunnan outrage, and everyone is driven to conclude—nothing. It is generally understood that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber are the officials designated to conduct the investigation, and the Chinaman who has been designated as their escort is here in Shanghai. Why do they not start? The investigation seems a necessary preliminary to any demand for reparation, and promptitude is essential to its success. It is necessary not only to convince the Chinese that we are in earnest, but in order that the enquiry itself may not collapse. The facts are clear enough. There is no doubt that Mr. Margary's murderers and Colonel Browne's assailants were Chinese, and that both crimes originated in the prefectural city of Teng-yueh (Momein.) What we want is to bring home the crime to individuals, in order that we may formularise our demands for reparation; and our Tientsin correspondent's recent letter shows how delay may be prejudicial to this end. Time is invaluable to the officials implicated, to enable them to obliterate traces of their crime. Time will enable them to remove evidence, in the shape of human beings, and to weave the explanatory cobwebs in which the Chinese are adepts. Material changes seem to be already going on in the personnel of the Yunnan officials, and every day will increase the difficulty of finding either evidence or culprits. If ever there was a case for prompt action, it is the present one. The crime was revolting; popular feeling is strongly stirred by it in England, and the opportunity is good for such a display of vigour as may recover some of the prestige that has been gradually and surely slipping from us. Delay will not only weaken the enquiry, but will allow the popular impulse to subside; and it is hardly necessary to remark how much the action of Government will depend on that impulse, when the time for action arrives. There may of course be valid reasons for the delay, which it is not vouchsafed to those most interested to know. But it is difficult to conceive that any can exist, of sufficient strength to counterbalance the enormous disadvantages.

In the meantime, while matters seem to be stagnant on the Chinese side, there is excitement enough in Burmah. The suspected complicity of the King in the Yunnan outrage has come to widen the breach which had already been caused by his action with regard to the Karennee frontier. The King

himself has entered on military preparations, and something very like a panic seems to have been excited, both in Upper and in British Burmah. The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 7th May says the King appeared then to be accepting more reasonable advice, and that a peaceful solution of all difficulties was being industriously predicated at Mandalay. But this was producing no salutary effect on the Chinese traders, who continue, as opportunities offer, shipping away their goods and families; many of them with the intention of going from Burmah entirely, on to the Straits of Malacca. Their apprehension seems justified by the tone of the Indian Government, which is clearly inclined to reduce the King once for all to his proper position, while he seems infatuated enough to think he can not only resist us, but recover some of his lost territory. Sir Douglas Forsyth's approaching mission will bring matters to a climax, and show us what we may expect. In the meantime, the British Resident seems to have retired from Bhamo under circumstances which will hardly allay the excitement. We are again indebted to *Our Chronicle*,—the newspaper published at Thayetmyo by the 67th Regiment, from which we gathered the first particulars of the Manwein outrage—for particulars of this later incident, which has a very curious interest. A number of Panthays, among whom were the former Governor of Momein and his two sons, fled across the frontier and sought refuge at the British Residency. Protection was accorded them, but the Burmese Governor demanded that they should be given up. Captain Cook refused, knowing that they would be surrendered to the Chinese and find little mercy. The Residency was then surrounded by a number of armed Burmans, and an attack was expected, which active preparations were made to resist. When the news reached Mandalay, the King was wise enough to authorise the removal of both Captain Cook and the Panthays, and an English river steamer was at once despatched to bring them away. The incident will hardly lessen the conviction of the Indian Government that a lesson is needed, which will dissuade Burmese officials from threatening our Residencies in the future; and a further rumour that a Chinese force was marching on Bhamo to capture the Panthays, and was only thirty hours distant when the party was brought away, is not without interest. Altogether, we are glad to think that the clouds are rather gathering than dispersing around Mandalay, and that there is a good prospect of our frontier being extended towards Yunnan. And the very fact that the Government of India is so well disposed to vigorous action, makes us regret the more the apparent inactivity on the side of China.

TIENTSIN.

I once more, with your permission, presume to lay before the British public a few observations respecting the intended investigation into the assassination of Mr. Margary and his servants in the province of Yunnan, and which I trust your readers will at this moment deem acceptable.

Mr. Margary, on his making the journey through China from east to west, stayed some days—report says a week, at the town of Manwein; and was entertained by the Chinese civil authority of that place; Mr. Margary having been furnished with a passport, which was drawn up in the English and Chinese languages, and which bore the seals of Great Britain and China; and being besides furnished with despatches from the Tsung-li-yamên, at the desire of Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Envoy, to the provincial authorities on the route. The Chinese functionaries at Manwein were thus well aware that Mr. Margary was a British subject, and a British officer, travelling in the Empire of China by the written permission of the Chinese Imperial Government; and that it was consequently their duty, as stated in the passports, to protect and aid him while on the journey within their jurisdiction. Consequently, on Mr. Margary's second appearance in Manwein, and still provided with a passport and despatches as before, the local authorities were fully cognizant of his nationality, and of his position as a British officer; and as the inhabitants of the place had already seen him holding official intercourse with their authorities on his first coming to Manwein, they also, most undoubtedly, were perfectly cognizant of his nationality, and of his rank; for the Chinese people have the habit of asking for information on these points on seeing Foreigners; and, consequently, when Mr. Margary was assassinated at Manwein, both the Chinese functionaries and the Chinese people of the place were aware that a British subject, and a British officer, was being assassinated.

The civil authority of the town of Manwein is a Foo-aze, or native magistrate, and the military officer stationed there will be found to be of the rank of a Major in the Imperial service. The chief civil functionary at Tăng-yuĕ (Momein) holds the rank of Sub-Prefect, and, from the Chinese Red Book I learn he is named Fang-kwei-fang (方桂芳) and is a native of Anhwuy province, (a native of the same province as Li Hung-chang, and, I think, also as Pwan Ting-sin, the Fautae of Yunnan). The chief military authority at Tăng-yuĕ holds the rank of Major-General, is named Le Wei-shuh (李維述) and is a native of Yunnan province. From the accounts we have before us, it is shewn that the town of Manwein lies only a short day's journey, some 7 or 8 miles, from the garrison town of 蓋達, written by Du Halde, *San-ta-fu*; by D'Anville, *Santa*; in the "Middle Kingdom," *Tsan-tah*; and by the Sladen Expedition *Sanda*. I will write the name, however, *Chan-tah*, as given in Williams' New Dictionary. Chan-tah appears to be a fortified place, and, of course, contains a suitable garrison, and lies on the route by the Tee-pe Pass from Bhamo to Tăng-yuĕ. The soldiers who attacked Colonel Browne's party, were no doubt drawn from the garrisons of the fortified town of Chan-tah and of the city of Tăng-yuĕ. The commandant of the Imperial troops in the Tăng-yuĕ region holds the rank of Tsung-ping, or Major-General, and is named, as said above, Le Wei-shuh. General Margary, in his letter to the *Times*, alludes to the Chinese troops who attacked Colonel Browne's party, "as being commanded by the nephew of Lee See-hie." Le Wei-shuh and Lee See-hie may be the same general under different names.

It is, under all these circumstances then, of great importance for the strict and just carrying out of the investigations, that an official of high rank be appointed by the Central Government of China to go to Yunnan with the British officers, *to aid them in every way possible, by his superior standing in the Imperial service, and by his being unconnected, as a provincial official, with the local provincial authorities of that part of Yunnan where the outrage was perpetrated, to obtain the actual facts regarding the assassination, so that the British officers may later have no doubts left on their minds as to who are the guilty parties.* I have in my former letters already pointed out that Sung Paou-hwa, the officer selected by H. E. Li Hung-chang to go with the two British officers in the Yunnan Commission, is not a proper man for the important business of investigation, in consequence of his subordinate standing as a Chinese officer giving him no authority over the Yunnan officials; for even the civil functionary of Tăng-yuĕ (Momein) is of higher standing, being a Sub-Prefect, than the officer selected by Li Hung-chang; and if the accounts we have received be true that the head of Mr. Margary was exposed over the gate of Tăng-yuĕ (Momein), the chief civil functionary of Tăng-yuĕ is assuredly a guilty party; and according to Chinese law must be interrogated, together with all his people, in regard to the assassination of Mr. Margary and his servants.

We have, then, reason to take it for granted that the Sub-Prefect of Tăng-yuĕ, the Major-General of the Imperial forces in the Tăng-yuĕ region, and the subordinate officers of these two men, are concerned in the assassination and in the attack on Colonel Browne and his party. These civil officials and military officers of the province of Yunnan are, we are perfectly aware, the subordinates of the Governor of the province of Yunnan; and in all ordinary cases, we should look to him alone to investigate his provincial affairs and do justice. The present affair is, however, an extraordinary one, and we cannot depend altogether upon his judgment in settling it. Hence, the British public has yet to learn who has been deputed by the Central Government *to try judicially these civil officials and military officers of the province of Yunnan*; for we trust we shall not in the end have to come to the conclusion that the nominee of H. E. Li Hung-chang, Sung Paou-wha, is the official deputed for that purpose. According to the British Treaty with China, Chinese are tried by the Chinese territorial authorities of the place in which they have been guilty of any outrage on British subjects; but this language refers to the Chinese people alone, and not to Chinese officials. The British officers deputed by Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Envoy, to go to Yunnan, proceed there, as we may say, to watch the proceedings of the Court; to put interrogatories to the parties under examination, in order to obtain satisfactory information for Her Majesty's Government; to point out to the judge of the Court parties whom they wish to be examined; *and finally to obtain justice for the assassination of Mr. Margary and his servants, and for the attack on Colonel Browne and his party.* After the massacre at Tientsin, the Central Government *at once* deputed high officials from Peking and other places, and not holding territorial positions in the province, to go to Tientsin. It appears then, to my humble judgment, only right that we should demand that the Central Government deputes a high official to proceed from Peking to Yunnan, to try the guilty parties.

In a friendly spirit, I will now sincerely and earnestly urge upon the Central Government of China to act with promptitude in this affair, and with all sincerity and justice to settle it; for they may rest assured that the British people are determined to have justice; and should the British Government, in the end, become convinced that the Government of China is endeavouring to evade doing strict justice, Prince Kung and the Ministers generally may be assured that the hour will soon arrive when England will, like Macduff, exclaim "My voice is in my sword." China will lose a staunch ally in Great Britain, in her approaching troubles from the West—Kashgar and Eastern Turkestan.

PURITAN.

11th May.

The this
North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 3, 1875.

We have, now, all the information that is obtainable regarding the Yunnan outrage, until enquiry on the spot can throw more light on the origin of the crime. What we know, however, makes the tale all too complete, and furnishes circumstantial evidence against the Chinese, of weighty importance. Subsequent information has confirmed the main features of the reports which first reached us, of the actual facts of the case, while adding details that enable us to gain a clearer idea of the circumstances. Between Burmah proper and China proper there intervene some 150 miles of hill country inhabited by Kakhyen and Shan tribes, who resemble more nearly the Burmese or Chinese, and are more under Burmese or Chinese influence, according as they live nearer to Burmah or China. Almost directly on entering the hills, vague rumours were heard of opposition awaiting the Expedition on the Chinese side, but it was not till they had reached the Fifth Guard-house,—near which is the boundary line between China and Burmah—within 20 miles of Manwein, that these assumed sufficient form to induce Mr. Margary to go ahead and reconnoitre. He encountered no obstacle, and pushed on to Manwein, writing back to say the road was clear. Colonel Browne accordingly advanced, and camped on the 20th February within twelve miles of the latter town. Still there was a hitch apparent in the morning, and Colonel Browne rode forward to the village of Tsarai, within 6 miles of Manwein, to again reconnoitre. He was civilly received by the Tsawbwa, but somehow derived an impression that all was not right, and fell back to the camp instead of riding on to Manwein as he had first intended. His retreat evidently saved his life, for Margary was killed the same day, and Colonel Browne's fate would have been sealed had he advanced into the same trap. He subsequently ascertained that, even while in Tsarai, he had been in imminent peril. The Tsawbwa's home was full of armed Kakhyens, and there is reason to believe a number of armed Chinese were also concealed there. The presence of the Sikh guard, standing to their arms outside the house, probably saved the party. On the following morning, a line of Chinese soldiers was observed defiling towards the rear of the camp; and, almost at the same time, a man arrived with the intelligence that Margary had been murdered; that a force of 4000 men had been assembled by the Chinese officials to anihilate the Expedition, and that the men now in view were the advanced guard of that force. The fighting which followed, and the eventual safe retreat of the party to Bhamo, are vividly narrated in the letter we published last week. It was on the day following these events that the letter which we published on Saturday, was received from the Burmese King's agents in Manwein, relating the murder of Margary and the arrival of a force from Momein for the purpose of attacking the Expedition.

What interests us now, is to see how far the prime movers in the attack are indicated by the facts before us; and we cannot but think these bring home the guilt directly to the officials of Momein. Manwein appears to be considered the Chinese frontier town, and was evidently the focus of intrigue between the Chinese and the hill-men, and the *point de départ* of the attacking force; and it is in its testimony on this head, that the Burmese agents' letter is important. It not only describes Margary's murder,—which appears to have taken place in the temple where he was stopping, instead of in a yamên as at first related,—but it relates the arrival of the troops from Momein on the eve the crime, and warns the Burmese official who is with Colonel Browne to absent himself from the party on the 23rd February, as the Chinese purpose attacking on that day. Neither is the warning given casually, as proceeding from hearsay, but at the request of the officials sent by the Magistrate of Momein. If the warning is neglected and "if in consequence any of your "men are killed, you must not blame "the Chinese. As they have told us, "so we write. As soon as you receive "this, write quickly to say whether "you will remain or retreat. The "Chinese say that if the Foreigners "follow you, you are not to receive them. "The attack will be made on the night "of the 23rd February. Above 3,000 "and about 4,000 men are collecting "and surrounding you." We have seen that this letter reached the camp on the morning of the 23rd February, in time for the warning to be obeyed, if the original design had been carried out; but for some cause—probably Colonel Browne's return from Tsarai and prolonged halt, the attack was made prematurely, and the tables were turned on the assailants, of whom about a score (16 Chinese and 4 Kakhyens) are believed to have been killed. A man who was found dead on the road along which the British retreated, was unmistakably Chinese, and the Burmese official pointed this out to Colonel Browne as a proof that it was the Chinese, and not Shans or Kakhyens, who were opposing the party. Neither must we overlook the evidence of another Burman who was living in Manwein, who testifies to the arrival of two officials from Momein with a force of between three and four thousand men, and to the circumstances of the murder "by order of the men from Momein."

The impression in India is strong, that the King of Burmah was the chief instigator of the outrage; and it is quite likely that collusion may be proved between him and the Yunnan officials; but, however much he may be implicated, the guilt of preparation and attack remain with the Chinese. It was no explosion of savagery on the part of semi-barbarous wild men; it was no sudden outbreak by the mob of a Chinese city. Mr. Margary was deliberately murdered in the Chinese frontier town of Manwein, and Colonel Browne was attacked by a Chinese force sent down from Momein, and of which a nephew of Li-su, the Chinese Military commandant of the district, was one of the leaders. It is in the highest degree likely that the whole affair was plotted between Li Su and the Burmese. But the complicity of the latter cannot overshadow the guilt of the former. At any rate, with so strong a clue, the British Government can hardly fail to trace up the guilt to its source. If the Burmese King's complicity can be proved, so much the better. His deposition and the advance of the British frontier to the borders of Yunnan would be a great political gain. But whether or not the instigation can be traced to Mandalay or Peking, it is clear that Chinese officials, for whom the Peking Government are responsible, were the chief actors in the outrage. It is by Chinese that a British officer travelling under Imperial passport, has been murdered, and it is by Chinese that a British Expedition, similarly protected, has been attacked. It may well be that the whole affair was planned between Momein and Mandalay, that the Yunnan authorities committed the outrage on their own responsibility, and that the Peking Government knew nothing of the project. That conclusion would intensify the guilt of the officials, but would detract nothing from the responsibility of the Central Government for the acts of its subordinates.

We have seen now what befel the main body of the Yunnan Expedition. It remains to set down what we have been able to learn of Mr. Elias' adventures. Mr. Elias, it will be remembered, did not accompany Colonel Browne from Bhamo, but started without any guard to explore a southern route to Momein *vid* Sawadee and Maingmaw, with instructions to rejoin the main body at Momein or Yungchang. He succeeded in crossing the hills to Maingmaw, which he reached on the 15th February; but here he too was brought to a standstill, by the firm but polite resistance of the redoubtable Li-su in person. This officer received him with perfect courtesy, but insisted that the road from Maingmaw to Momein was unsafe, and that he would not be able to hire carriage or guides to take him there. The road to Yungchang was preferable, and that one had better be taken. This was the result of one day's talk. And now, having given Mr. Elias clearly to understand on the first day that the road he most wished to follow was impracticable, he went on at a second interview to close the second also. The road from Maingmaw to Sefan—the first stage of the journey to Yungchang—was also declared to be impracticable, on account of a feud between the Maingmaw and Sefan Tsawbwaships, and Mr. Elias could not be allowed to proceed that way either, with any regard for his safety. The Tsawbwa of Maingmaw was more blunt, when Mr. Elias was urging

his point, on the same afternoon. "Passport or no passport," said the chief, "you cannot enter China, but must go back to Bhamo the way you came." Mr. Elias went again to Li, insisted on his possession of the Imperial passport, and asked again why he was not allowed to proceed. "The only reason," he answered, "is the risk to your safety in getting from here to Sefan." He admitted that there was no fighting going on; but there was a feud, and it would be impossible to induce the Shans to cross the border. He had urged the Tsawbwa, but to no effect. The only way would be for Mr. Elias to go to the Burmese Tsawbwaship of Namkhan, and enter Sefan from thence. Constrained to acquiesce, Mr. Elias did so; and arrangements were made for his journey to Namkhan. At leave-taking, Li assured him there would be no difficulty by this road, promised to write to the Sefan authorities on his behalf, and completed his civility by kneeling to Mr. Elias at parting.

Namkhan was not reached till the 19th; and on the following day Mr. Elias applied to the Tsawbwa for assistance in hiring animals to go to Sefan. The latter promised to see what could be done, and accepted presents, which were however returned on the following day, with an intimation that Mr. Elias could not be allowed to go on—1st, because the Khakyens on the road were dangerous and the Tsawbwa could spare no guard; 2nd, that he had no pass from the King of Burma. It was to no purpose that Mr. Elias insisted he was one of Colonel Browne's party, and that Colonel Browne had full authority from the King for the whole Mission to go through. The Tsawbwa evaded that point, and again insisted on dangers from the Kakhyens, who were actually threatening the town, so that he could not spare a guard. He would not even furnish a single guide. Finding it impossible to get on, Mr. Elias extracted from him a written statement that the danger from the Kakhyens made it impossible from him to proceed—along a route, it will be noted, which Li had especially advised him to take as safe and practicable—and retreated to a place called Kutlung, with the design of communicating with Bhamo, and trying to join Colonel Browne by some other route, when he could get news of his progress.

We have already heard how instructions were sent to recall Mr. Elias, directly the attack on Colonel Browne was known, and that he returned to Bhamo in safety. Some money and presents were stolen during his stay in Maingmaw, and what was more important, his note-book containing a survey of his journey from Bhamo; otherwise he had the good fortune to come off scatheless. It is likely that he was fortunate in finding Li at Maingwang, for, though there is good reason to look on this official as the Chen Kwo-jui of the outrage, it may be assumed that he was too astute to allow a British officer, having an Imperial passport, to be murdered in his neighbourhood. It is interesting to notice the presence of this man Li-su, throughout the whole adventures of the Mission. Mr. Margary was received by him with perfect courtesy on his way across to Bhamo. It was no part of his plan to murder, on Chinese territory, a man who would surely fall into his hands under more convenient circumstances, later on. He was perfectly courteous to Mr. Elias, but prevented him quietly from accomplishing his journey. Violence was unnecessary, in the case of a man travelling alone, and would have needlessly implicated him. But it is interesting to know that Mr. Elias was overtaken between Maingwang and Namkhan by two Maingwang officials, who told his people that their Tsawbwa was not responsible for stopping him; it was the doing of Li and the Burmese Government, who had conspired to prevent the Mission entering China; and two Burmese had actually come down with Li to Maingmaw. Li is constantly appearing as an opponent, throughout the report of Major Sladen's expedition. At that time he seems to have been looked on as a sort of partisan leader, fighting for the Imperialists. We find him garrisoning a place called Mauphoo, in the way of Major Sladen's approach to Momein, and attacked and driven out by the Mahomedans to open communication with the latter; and the impression on Major Sladen's mind seems to have clearly been that he was bent on hindering the expedition by every means in his power. Li seems now to be Commandant of the district, and a man of considerable power and influence. Everything points to the supposition that he was a moving spirit in the hostility which the present Expedition encountered.

JUNE 7TH, 1875.

Allahabad, 29th April.

The *Pioneer* says that there is no evidence at present before Government implicating Burmah in the attack on the Yunnan expedition. Colonel Horace Browne and Mr. Ney Elias proceed immediately to Shanghai to meet Mr. Wade, and thence accompany the Chinese expedition to Yunnan to investigate the origin of the disaster on the spot.

London Jou[illegible]

IT would be interesting to have a direct translation from the original of the letter from the King of Burmah to the Emperor, which is published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 15th May. We know that China claims a kind of suzerainty over the neighboring States; but we have also seen that these States do not always recognise her claim; and it would be interesting to know how far the tone attributed to the King is justified by the Burmese text of his petition. We remember, some years ago, a similar memorial from the Governor of Fohkien, relating how the King of Siam had begged to be allowed to send tribute, and forwarding a petition fully equal in humility to that of the King of Burmah, begging for a renewal of the relations which had been interrupted. The memorial set forth how the sovereigns of Siam had from generation to generation been invested by the Celestial sovereigns, and paid tribute without intermission; and wound up by saying that the present ruler, having lately ascended the throne, was anxious to pay tribute as customary and begged direc[tions] how to proceed. The Fohki[en] authorities remarked upon the docu[ment] that Siam was a small and insig[nificant] spot in a remote corner of the Ocean, from which tribute has been for[warded] through successive generations; and submitted it to the Throne. Nothing could have been more decorous and grandiloquent. But a few months after, came a letter from the Regent of Siam, addressed to the *N.-C. Herald*, disclaiming any idea of tribute, and declaring that presents were sent only in order to maintain friendly relations and secure facilities for trade. It was true that Siam wished to send an embassy; but she wished to do so by way of Tientsin as other nations do, provided it would be treated somewhat in the same way as those of Western nations; but the Chinese insisted that it should follow the old overland route through Canton; and so the matter had dropped until they should be willing to receive it in what Siam conceived to be a proper manner.

Now this document rather staggers our belief in the tributary anxiety of the "outer nations," and suggests a doubt whether the King of Burmah has used quite the servile language which the Chinese translation conveys. According to it, the King designates himself by a term less than even the Ministers of China adopt, in memorials to the Throne, and addresses the Emperor in a strain of adulation and self-depreciation, which could hardly be excelled if the petition came from the meanest slave in his dominions. Oriental imagery and Oriental hyper[bole] tolerate much, but a doubt will arise whether even the Court of Man[dalay] would use language so absolutely grovelling as that of the present doc[ument]. However, that Burmah is in so[me] sense tributary to China seems beyo[nd] doubt. The Yunnan Governor's al[le]gation in regard to the decennial p[re]sentation of tribute, finds curious co[n]firmation in the very reclamation fr[om] Siam, to which we referred at t[he] outset. In reviewing the relations China with her neighbours, the Rege[nt] remarks that Burmah made war again[st] China in the last century, to get rid the obligation; but in 1867, 8 and the Chinese sent successive armies in[to] the country, and the Burmese eve[n]tually "yielded and begged to p[ay] tribute once in ten years as before" The Governor of Yunnan now te[lls] us that, for eighteen years, the pra[c]tice has been interrupted, owi[ng] to the Mahomedan rebellion; b[ut] in 1872, after the restoration Imperial rule, a Burmese officer ca[me] to the provincial capital to ask f[or] instructions as to the matter of tribu[te] The Governor commanded him to s[ee] in accordance with the establish[ed] custom; and now at last we have t[he] result. There seems little doubt th[at] this Embassy is the one which preced[ed] Colonel Browne's expedition, and there[by] strengthened the suspicion, in Indi[a] that the Court of Mandalay was pri[vy] to the attack. There seems to ha[ve] been nothing so unusual in the event to entail that inference, though it

quite likely to be true. Whether the facts will ever be unravelled, prophecy only could foretell. That they had an independent object, is no reason why the Ambassadors should not have talked about current events; and the time of their journey was opportune for a conspiracy, if such did really exist. However this may be, we learn now that they reached the frontier on the 1st February, with five elephants and a quantity of presents destined as tribute for Peking, and had reached no farther than the Provincial capital, by the 1st of April following. They must, therefore, have been in the district of Momein at the very time of the outrage; it would be interesting to read the reports on the incident, which will have been sent back by them to Mandalay. The Mission is now well on its way to the Capital, and the next we shall probably hear of it will be an announcement in the *Gazette* that the Emperor has received it in audience, as he received the European Tributaries in 1872, and probably in the same building.

THE
SHANGHAI COURIER & CHINA GAZETTE

Monday, 14th June, 1875

THE object of Mr. WADE's prolonged sojourn in the South is being very freely and inquisitively canvassed, and a good deal of impatience is often expressed at his apparent dalliance with what may with truthfulness be described as *the* question, par excellence, of the day. The belief that his relinquishment, for a time, of the lotos-eating quietude of Peking, and his temporary settlement in a port which he never had any very great reason for loving, was to be ascribed to the prompt retribution he was about to bring down upon the guilty officials of Yun-nan, has since given place to a somewhat sulky conviction that a new edition of the *Tzu Erh Chi* claims more of his attention than the adjudication of the diplomatic difficulty. Such remarks, however, we believe to be not only premature, but thoroughly unfair. Mr. WADE, as is well known, has lived so long in Peking, and has become so imbued with Chinese ethics and modes of thought, that it would be strange indeed if some of that patience, and caution, amounting perhaps to an irritating dawdle, which characterise the policy of the Chinese, were not reflected more or less in his own dealing with them. Besides this, a good deal may be going on under the seal of diplomacy of which the outside public know next to nothing; and until we are convinced that we know nothing because there is nothing to be known, we should in common fairness give Mr. WADE the benefit of every doubt that we may harbour, and not condemn the supposed inaction of "HER MAJESTY'S most able Minister" without being perfectly sure of our ground.

The doings however of one occupying a position of such responsibility can hardly fail to be watched with interest by those whose fortunes are confided to his care, and where we know nothing for certain, it were hard indeed if we mightn't speculate. The last thing we heard of Mr. WADE was that he had paid a visit to Formosa. Now it will be obvious to anybody who ever saw Keelung in wet weather, that it could hardly have been pleasure that induced our Minister to go there. A drearier, gloomier, more Erebus-like scene than the coal mines in the North of Formosa under the present meteorological conditions it would be difficult, and indeed rather painful, to conceive. But there may have been something more in view than we have dreamt of; and in all seriousness, we hope there is. Formosa is a hardly earned and dearly prized possession of China, and has cost her, from first to last, no end of money, no small amount of blood, and a good deal of anxiety. Even now it is a perfect thorn in her side. There are continual skirmishes between the Imperialists and the Aborigines, in which the latter always come off conquerors and the former claim the victory. Still, the possession of Formosa is a point of honour with the Chinese, and the loss of so rich and beautiful a country would be gall and wormwood to the Government. This, then, is one of China's most vulnerable points; here Mr. WADE has the opportunity for a grand *coup-d'état* and the immortalization of his name and race. Let Formosa be garrisoned with English troops and held as a hostage for the murder of Mr. MARGARY; and let the Imperial Government be given to understand that if satisfaction be not forthcoming in a given time, Formosa shall be the forfeit. The annexation of Burmah, too, and the presence of British arms on the frontier of Yun-nan would, as we have already before remarked, give us a position in China, and a hold over her in all cases of contempt of Treaty, which we have never had before; our Minister at the Court of Peking would then cease to be the representative of a mere shadowy power whose authority expends itself in the inditement of voluminous despatches, and become the disposer of a military force, the mere presence of which would do something to ensure compliance with Treaty stipulations. Of course we are unable to say whether such ideas have presented themselves to the mind of Mr. WADE; but we do say that he would do well to give them some consideration. Formosa is the Open Sesame to our proper and rightful relations with the Middle Kingdom. Possessed of Formosa, or even garrisoning it as a temporary hostage, we should hold the very ace of trumps in playing with our astute opponent; while there are probably many who say that the open demand for the cession of the Island, as an indemnity for the murder of an English official by a Chinese mandarin, would be no more than just. The fact is that British prestige in China has been allowed to become so tarnished that it wants a vigorous scrubbing to make it shine again. Nothing but firm and energetic measures will avail to retrieve that respect for the name of England which, on the part of China, *we have lost*; and in the name of every Englishman in China do we urge our plea. English fortunes and English lives are too precious to be wasted unredeemed; China must march with the times, or she will come to grief. But as we said before, we are writing in the dark. The member of Parliament who asked Mr. DISRAELI the other day what was being done in the Yun-nan affair, got a quiet snub for his pains; we have nothing for it, therefore, but to wait and hope.

Ade C. 24 Aug Mr. Wood

No. 943.

Ad'd Aug 6

Mr. Seward.

U.S. Consul General at
Shanghai

To

the State Department,

Subject.

Illegal detention.

Abstract.

Incarceration of natives of the Chinese, detention until released by the Consul, at an order of the foreign ag.

No. 1918.

No. 948.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai June 15th 1875.

Honorable Jr L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington

Sir.

I have the honor to advise you that according to the usual custom we have to obtain to avoid all of the papers used for dispatches. The papers is not good, and it becomes to valuable with which to dispatch during the dumb season we often have dispatches to forward in very cases. To obtain.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Geo. F. Seward

U. S. Consul General,

No. 943.

No. 943.

Mr Thurtell.

M. de Freycinet to Mr Thurtell.

Monsieur le Consul,

Paris, 19th May, 1819.

Monsieur le Consul,

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 15 de ce mois, par laquelle vous me demandez si le Gouvernement du Roi est disposé à accorder aux Bâtiments Américains, qui viendront dans les Ports de France, le même traitement dont jouissent les Bâtiments Français dans les Ports des Etats-Unis. Je vous prie de vouloir bien me faire connoître, si vous avez reçu à ce sujet quelque communication officielle de votre Gouvernement.

Agréez, Monsieur le Consul, les assurances de ma considération très distinguée.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au Département des Affaires Etrangères,

Signé: Le Comte de Freycinet.

Pour Copie conforme,

Le Secrétaire Interprète,

Signé: [illegible]

Mr. Wood

4. 2. Adc C. 24 Aug

No. 945.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUL 24 1875 OF STATE

Aug 6

United States Consulate General, at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Minutes of the proceedings of the Consuls.

leaps dispatch
1 inclosure marked
"A"; perhaps the inclosure
might be sent to the
press & afterwards returned
to the files

No. 948.

No. 948.

Mr Hussey.

M. de Fleuriau to Mr. Hussey.

Washington, 12th 1818.

No. 945.

Mr. Wood

4. 2. Cde C. 24 Aug

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUL 24 1875 OF STATE

Aug 6

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to to

Department of State,

Subject. Transmits Minutes of a Meeting of Consuls.

No. 945.

No. 944

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 15th June 1895.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of the Minutes of a Consuls Meeting held on the 3rd instant, with accompanying documents.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servt.
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosures.
Minutes of a Consuls Meeting.
Mixed Court Reports.

No. 944

mese officer Tieu-i-ya-sah-ta-erh-ta came to the camp on a mission of enquiry; and, after the re-capture, in the following year of the Shun-yun 順雲, and Teng-yeh cities, by which the entire Province was again brought under Imperial rule, the aboriginal prefect of Meng-ting 孟定土, Han-chung-pang 罕忠邦, subject to the jurisdiction of the Imperial Prefecture of Yung-chong, escorted a Burmese officer Ma-han-tso-ting-yah-jü-yah-ta to the Provincial capital to ask for instructions as to the matter of tribute. The Governor therefore commanded him to act in accordance with the established custom, and the circumstances were at the time submitted by memorial to the Throne, as shewn by records existing. During last year the Governor received instructions from the Imperial Guard Office to buy some elephants for Court requirements, and instructions were forthwith sent to the Prefect of Yung-chong, Chu-peh-wei 朱百梅 and the sub-Prefect Ou Chi-liang 吳啟亮 to despatch messengers to purchase the elephants in Burmese territory. The King of Burmah, on hearing of the circumstance, and desirous of shewing his friendly feeling, sent officers with two tame elephants to the capital of Yunnan, which they reached on the 27th of the 11th moon of last year, and requested that the animals might be forwarded to Peking. Information was also given to the effect that articles of tribute, according to custom, were in course of preparation and would be shortly offered. But, owing to it being then mid-winter and the line of road covered with snow, it was arranged, as reported to the Throne, that escort officers should not be sent to the frontier to meet the mission until the season became milder. Subsequently, the acting garrison commander at Teng-yeh, Tsiang Tsung-han 蔣宗漢, and the acting sub-Prefect of Teng-yeh, Ou Chi-liang, petitioned stating that on the 15th of the 12th moon (1st Feb.), the Burmese mission had arrived on the border at Teng-yeh, consisting of the chief tribute-envoy Chih-yeh-to-chi-mun-tso-mun-tien-tsou-sou with an assistant envoy, interpreters, servants and elephant-slaves, in all, over fifty individuals, in charge of five elephants and a quantity of tribute presents. Orders were at once issued to depute officers to meet and escort the mission; which latter arrived at the Provincial capital on the 25th of the 2nd moon (1st April). A copy of the letter from King Meng-tun 孟頓, of Burmah, with a list—all in Burmese—of the names of the envoys and of the articles brought, were then received and duly examined. The Governor here alludes to instructions received at the death of the late Emperor, to stop all tribute offerings for the period of three years; but the preparations made by Burmah in this instance were commenced before the receipt of the news of his late Majesty's death and, moreover, the length of time Burmah has been precluded from offering tribute is considered to offer sufficient ground to justify a departure from the orders received. The mission had therefore been sent on, and a list of officers charged with its escort to the capital is given.

Appended is a translation of the King of Burmah's letter and of the list of tribute offerings, running as follow:—

King's Letter.

Meng-tun, King of Burmah, respectfully lays a petition before the Throne of the great Emperor of the Heavenly dynasty.—Your vassal (here 臣, the same character as that employed by Ministers of the Chinese Government, to designate themselves in their memorials, is used, with the addition of *Siao* 小 —small—before it) would, with all humility, set forth that under the universal sway of his Holiness the "streams and hills" are all objects of his fostering care, the kingdoms of the distant ocean become converted to his civilising rule, and as the sunflower bows before the sun, so does all mankind turn with adoration towards the Imperial person. Succeeding to your barren and far off dependency of Burmah, your vassal is impressed with the deep favors conferred by your Heavenly Dynasty when permitting his country to be enrolled amongst the territory of Yu 禹 (the founder of the Hia Dynasty); and, in offering up according to rule the tribute prescribed, the land of Burmah is thus included under the heaven of Yau 堯 and all within the Realm join with one voice in the Sung 嵩 cry to His Imperial Majesty. (Note.—Sung is a mountain where an echo supposed to proceed from the spirits of the Hill was audible, crying out "happiness! long life! male issue!") Recently, owing to war and rapine on the borders, communication has long been intercepted; but the horrors of strife are now happily ended, and the universe returned to tranquility. It is fitting, therefore, that your humble vassal should at once offer tribute. This letter has, consequently, been respectfully drawn up in letters of gold, and is accompanied by an image of the God of Longevity, five tame elephants and with articles of manufacture and productions of the country. These are sent under the care of an Envoy (name as above), as representative of your vassal; who is charged to respectfully convey them to the palace gate, and to humbly crave that his great Majesty, the Emperor, will deign to receive the offerings and will further graciously lend ear to the feelings of obedience, respect and submission entertained by your vassal. While writing this letter your vassal is overcome with pleasurable feelings of extreme gratitude, and in concluding his petition he humbly wishes his great Imperial Majesty long life for ten thousand; for ten thousand thousand years.

List of Presents:

One Letter in Gold.
A Burmese stone image of the God of Longevity.
Five tame elephants.
A pair of ivory tusks, weighing 90 catties.
Three jade stone articles, weighing 210 catties.
Eight gilt framed and inlaid mirrors.
Two red jewel gold rings.
Two gold rings set with "Ya-tsing."
Eight pieces of yellow, red and green Spanish Stripes.
Ten pieces of thick heavy Shirtings.
Ten pieces Foreign Crape.
Ten fine Handkerchiefs.
Twenty foreign Carpet Rugs.
10,000 sheets of Gold Leaf.
Do. do. Silver do.
Eight catties of Sandal Wood.
Nine Do. red do.
Ten bottles scent.
Ten bottles pomade.
Four No. 4 size ornamented boxes.
Fifty No. 5 do.
Five Pictures of elephants.
Fifteen Peacock's tails.

(3) A memorial from the same Governor in reference to carrying out the Imperial order and causing two officials within his jurisdiction, whose names comprise the character 活, the last character in the name of the present Emperor, 載湉, Tsai-tien, to remove a stroke, i.e., the bottom one of the right compound 舌 which thus stands as 舌.

Official Papers.

CHINESE ADDRESS TO SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

The following address was presented to H.E. Sir Andrew Clarke, late Governor of the Straits Settlements, by the Chinese inhabitants of Penang:—

To His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke, Companion of the most honourable order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Colonel in the Army, Governor, Commander in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Humbly sheweth,

That we the undersigned Chinese inhabitants of Penang being aware of the eve of your Excellency's departure from the shores of the Straits Settlements, probably for ever, to assume a more important office in India, feel anxious to give expression to the feeling which exists among us, created by our observation of the manner in which your Excellency has discharged the duties of your high and sublime office of Governor of the said Settlements during the period of your Excellency's Governorship, since November, 1873, until now.

The people who had during your Excellency's Government, appealed and sought redress from Your Excellency, were principally, we may say, ourselves, who by our business connections in trade at Perak and Larroot were very frequently compelled to appeal to Your Excellency, anent the injustice we suffered from the hands of the Native Chiefs of these places, but through Your Excellency's superior, searching, and exhaustive way in which Your Excellency has undertaken to restore those territories to tranquillity, they now assume a very probable and propitious aspect of flourishing again with respect to trade. The efforts and achievements of Your Excellency's labours in this matter cannot therefore be too highly appreciated by us, as well as that done by your Excellency at Siam and Klang.

Feeling anxious that your Excellency should take away from our shores a token of our real respect, esteem, and good feeling in which we the undersigned Chinese Inhabitants of Penang hold you, among whom you have administered with such remarkable impartiality, independence and good judgment which has obtained for your decisions the respect and esteem of the public in general, we now present Your Excellency with this address, and hope that it may now and again remind Your Excellency of our shores, with lively and kind feelings of the time spent by Your Excellency as Governor among its people.

We now with regret beg to take leave of Your Excellency, with fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your Excellency and Your Excellency's family, and we subscribe ourselves at Penang on this eighth day of May, A. D., 1875.

125 Signatures.

Public Meetings.

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

Minutes of a Meeting of Consuls held at Shanghai, on Thursday, the 3rd June, 1875.

Present, the Consular Representatives for Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britian, Japan, Netherlands, Spain and the United States.

A letter from Mr. Vignale expressing his inability to attend the Meeting, was placed on the table.

A copy of the Harbor Regulations as amended at the last meeting, and printed by the Harbor Master, was approved.

The reports * of Messrs. Alabaster, Haas, and Yates on the system of punishments at the Mixed Court and the power of the Court were considered. It was the opinion of the meeting that as a first step an effort should be made to have the foreign settlement constituted an independent judicial district, as recommended in the several reports. Mr. Medhurst was asked to bring the subject before the Taotai, in order to secure if possible his support of this proposal. Upon receipt of his report, the several Consuls will address their respective superiors at Peking on the matter.

Letters from Messrs. Escher and Ryke, the Dutch Engineers in the Japanese service, and from the Consul for Japan inclosing a letter from the Superintendent of the Department of Architecture in Japan, were read. The Engineers by their first letter accept the offer made to them, and state that they will leave for Shanghai in about three weeks to make a report upon the Bar. In their second letter they state that the Government has unexpectedly concluded to enter upon certain works which will require their personal attention, but offer to make a report upon the basis of existing surveys and certain further *data* which may be prepared and transmitted to them. The Superintendent of Architecture expresses his regret that the application for the the Engineers has not come sooner, and states that it may be possible to give the services of one or more of the number in the course of the next winter. Messrs. Medhurst and Seward were asked to write to the Engineers, and the Japanese Consul to his Government, that the survey will be deferred until the Engineers can be given leave, reserving however to the Consular Body the option of withdrawing from the matter if steps shall be taken by the Chinese Government, or the survey can be accomplished in any other way, at an earlier moment.

The Committee having in charge negotiations with the Chinese Authorities for the more perfect protection of telegraph cables, submitted a correspondence with the Taotai, in which he states that he has given orders for the issue of further proclamations by the officials near the Yangtsze Cape and upon the island of Tsung Ming, and transmits copies of certain proclamations. Also a correspondence in regard to recent interruptions of the cable near the Beacon below Woosung.

Letters from the Municipal Council, dated the 21st April and published with their Annual Report, in reference to Wharfage Dues, were considered, and Messrs. Medhurst and Seward were appointed a Committee to confer with the Council and the Authorities in regard to the same.

In this connection a letter from the Council dated the 22nd May was considered. This letter transmits the usual quarterly statement of the Taotai's Commutation of Wharfage Dues, and asks that it be transmitted to the Taotai, if negotiations in regard to the general question do not make it desirable to withhold the claim in favor of the increased claim urged in the letters of 21st April. It was the opinion of the Meeting that the settlement of the general question will require much time, and the Senior Consul was asked to transmit this account as presented.

Letters from the Council, dated the 21st and 22nd May, asking the Consular Body to consider and approve the Resolutions passed at the recent Ratepayers' Meeting:—1st, to Amend Article XIX of the Land Regulations (in regard to Proxy Voting), and 2nd, to Amend certain Articles, as stated, in order to change the time of holding the Municipal Elections and Annual Meeting, were considered. The proposed amendments were approved by the Meeting, and the Senior Consul was asked to submit them to the Consuls not present at the Meeting, for their action.

A letter from the Council, dated the 25th May, asking the support of the Consuls for the Council's efforts to procure land for roads from the New Cemetery to Au Chalet, and from Markham's road to Jessfield road, was approved, and Mr. Haas was authorized to act in the matter on behalf of the Consular Body.

Certain detail correspondence in regard to the postponement of the Ratepayers' Meeting, and to petty difficulties with the people along the line of the Yang-tze-poo road, was laid on the table.

W. Annecke.
A. de Garay.
F. E. Heyden.
H. de Chappedelaine.
W. Keswick.
Joseph Haas.
E. Shinagawa.
J. E. Reding.
W. S. Fitz.
A. H. de Carvalho.
E. Morel.
L. Vignale.
George F. Seward,
W. H. Medhurst.

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* The following are the reports from Messrs. Alabaster, Haas and Yates, on the working of the Mixed Court, referred to above:—

Shanghai, 15th Feb., 1875.

To

Arthur Davenport, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Great Britain;
Joseph Haas, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary; and
Dr. M. T. Yates,
U. S. Vice-Consul General.

Gentlemen,—At a Meeting of Consuls held on the 12th inst., the questions were raised:—

1st.—Whether the system of punishment at the Mixed Court is satisfactory? and

2nd.—Whether the powers of the Court are adequate?

It was decided to ask your opinions upon these questions, the Consuls believing that, from your connection with the Court, you are well able to deal with them.

The Consuls in asking your views would point out that it is desirable for you to consult in this connection informally with the Magistrate of the Court, and that pains should be taken to reach conclusions which may be of practical value. They would also point out that the Court upon its criminal side is to be considered as essentially a Chinese Court, and that any improvements in it may best take a course in consonance with the Chinese judicial system. Upon the civil side, the Consuls would ask you to keep in view the ruling recently made in the British Supreme Court, in regard to the trial of mixed cases. It is not to be undertood however that the Consular Body is committed to this ruling.

(Signed) George F. Seward,
Consul-General und Senior Consul.

Dr. Yates' Report.

Shanghai, 10th March, 1875.

I have had the honour to receive your dispatch of February 15th, 1875, addressed, &c.

* * * * *

I have no hesitation in saying that the powers of the Magistrate are inadequate.

The Magistrate is now a Wei Yuen or deputy, and as such is disinclined to deal with the graver criminal cases, which come before the Court, and prefers to refer them to the District Magistrate. This is unsatisfactory because there is no provision for the presence of assessors in the Court of the latter, or for the appearance of foreign prosecutors. Offenders who have been sent to him for trial and punishment, and against whom the evidence has seemed clear, have often been seen in the street after two or three days.

Again, the Mixed Court Magistrate appears to be unable, or to fear, to bring to bear in important civil cases any means to enforce his judgments, excepting persuasion, the promotion of compositions between the parties, and the imprisonment of the judgment debtor. Such a thing as the seizure and sale of a debtor's property is almost unknown in his Court.

In my opinion the Mixed Court should be made a Foo Ming Tong Chi Yamên, with jurisdiction over the three settlements. The full title would then be 上海租界會審撫民同知衙門. French cases could be tried at the present office, or the Magistrate could sit periodically at a place provided in the French Settlement.

These changes would give the Mixed Court Magistrate the judicial authority of a District Magistrate, for the district comprised within the settlements, and as a consequence do away with many of the vexatious difficulties which are now met.

The system of punishment is essentially Chinese. I do not see how it can readily be changed, and I am not sure that any change which could be proposed would be beneficial. Hardened offenders would not care for the chain gang, or for solitary imprisonment so much as for the bamboo. For those not hardened the cangue and bamboo answer very well.

I think that appeals from the Mixed Court should go to the Taotai and Consuls, as at present.

Mr. Haas' Report.

Shanghai, 13th April, 1875.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of the 15th February last, and I beg to apologise for not having replied earlier, but the task devolved upon me by you and the other members of the Consular body is of such a difficult and delicate nature that it was beyond my power to answer your questions in a proper manner at once.

Even now it it is impossible for me to give a detailed report. I beg to make at present a short resumé of my report which I shall have the honour to deliver as soon as finished.

The first question of your above mentioned letter is:

"Whether the system of punishments at the Mixed Court is satisfactory?"

I think not, as the regulations at present in force—"Regulations for the office to be established in the Yang-king-pang," in 10 articles—are vague, and give nearly no power to the Chinese Magistrate.

I propose that the "Proposed Regulations for a Chinese Court within the foreign quarter in Shanghai," as drawn up by Mr. Alabaster, should be accepted, these being clearer and more distinct. But whatever the regulations should be, they ought to be made known to the public, and especially to the Foreign Assessors, Municipal Employés, to the Heads of the native guilds, and to the Tipaos.

As regards the second question, viz., "whether the powers of the Court are adequate?"—I think not.

The reasons are:

The actual position of the Chinese Magistrate is not the one of a real Magistrate, but of a Delegate of the Taotai. I do not think, as long as he is a delegate of an Intendant, that a promotion in his rank will give him more power, whether he is a red or gold button mandarin. His title should be changed instead of "Delegate" to the one of "Tung-chi" (同治). Once having this title, it is understood that he will have also the powers of a Tung-chi, which will be sufficient for his position. An increase in his salary for keeping a better and more numerous staff will also in some way increase his powers. I take this opportunity to draw attention to the actual state of the Mixed Court Yamên. As far as its position is concerned, it is too far from the centre of the settlements, it is besides an old, therefore dirty, but also an extremely small place. There are now two prisons, in each of which sometimes, even in summer, at 90-100° Fahrenheit, are crowded from 25 to 30 people. This state must cease. And I think it would be opportune to have for Hongkew a branch of the Mixed Court under the superintendence of his Honour Chen.

In the present condition of Mixed Court affairs the system of sending prisoners into the city must be abandoned. The City Magistrate, if necessary, should come in the Mixed Court, and judge and punish there. The prisoners once in the city are beyond any police or Consular control. This city-sending system is no doubt a degradation for the

Chinese Magistrate as well for the foreign Assessor.

Last but not least, let the Municipal Council insist that the Inspector of Police should learn Chinese; or if this measure is too late, let the Council engage an interpreter. There is at present not one foreigner who understands the language of 50,000 natives! The native detectives may be good, but even of those we had quite lately some instances in which they have abused their powers.

Mr. ALABASTER'S REPORT.

Shanghai, March 1875.

In reporting on the Mixed Court it is necessary to consider it separately as a Criminal and Civil Court, the two jurisdictions being utterly distinct, though they happen to be exercised by the same officials. As a Criminal Court, although in taking the place of the system under which in old days thieves, &c., taken up by the Municipal Police were sent into the City with the charge and summary of evidence only, and tried in the absence of witnesses and even prosecutor, the Mixed Court has been productive of immense advantage—it must be admitted that it is very far from perfect, and I think chiefly from the following reasons:—

I.—The absence of a definite Code of Law.

II.—The nature of its Punishments; and

III.—The want of permanence in the officers attached to it; and perhaps in a lesser degree the dependent position of its Chinese Magistrate.

So long as the law to be administered is left entirely to the Judges as in the Mixed Court is practically the case, there must be too glaring inequality in the sentences for satisfactory results. No Judge can carry in his head the exact punishment he meted out in the hundred previous similar cases he has dealt with. No Judge is so superior to temper that he shall always view the same circumstances as in any way of equal gravity.

A Code indeed will merely render the punishments approximately equal; but without one, the observer must necessarily be scandalized, as he is in the Mixed Court, by a robbery being one day punished with a sentence ridiculously light, while the next a petty theft is visited with the punishment of burglary. Without a Code, and with continually changing Judges, there can be no pretence even of fair and even justice.

The readiest mode of meeting the difficulty would appear to be to direct Judges of the Mixed Court to administer the provisions of the elaborate Penal Code the Chinese Government have published, save in those cases where to remedy the difference of Eastern and Western habits of thought and manner of viewing crime, special provision may have been made by agreement between the authorities of the various Nations interested in the Settlement.

But when you come to look into the matter, how different are the views entertained by Chinese and Europeans of the most ordinary offences, that the Code, suited to the conditions of ordinary Chinese life, must fail utterly in a mixed community like that of the settlement.

To instance,—wrecking, an offence we, as a maritime nation, treat with great severity, the Chinese thinks quite justifiable;—forgery, which used with us to be a capital offence, they regard as venial; and receiving stolen property as no offence at all; while petty assault leading to a scratched face or the effusion of a drop of blood, they visit almost as aggravated manslaughter: in short, their law is as solely directed to the repression of personal violence, as ours is to the protection of property once acquired.

It would seem better therefore if possible, and I cannot think that this is not so, to induce the Chinese to adopt the Code Napoleon, or better still the Indian Criminal Code, as the bases of the Classification of crime and the measure of its punishment. I say the Indian Criminal Code, in preference to the Code of Napoleon, not only because it is of later date, but because it has been drawn up with special reference to oriental conditions.

In any case, whether a foreign Code be formally adopted or not, a difference should be drawn between petty police offences and graver crimes, and while the former must be dealt as now to be dealt with summarily, the graver cases should tried more formally and deliberately, with the care and deliberation the infliction of any but trifling punishment renders desirable, the prisoner being as in European Countries committed for trial, and the exact nature of the charge to be brought against him, and the precise issues to be determined, carefully weighed and considered, before he is put on his trial. It is not fair to Judge, prisoner, or public that important cases should be disposed of in the hurried way they are at present.

But an even graver objection to the Court, as it at present exists, is the nature of its punishments, which it is scarcely too strong language to say, reflect discredit on all concerned, whether the authorities who authorize them, the officers who inflict them, or the public who permit them.

As a satisfaction to men's vindictive feelings torture may answer a purpose, but although in the old Jewish times this consideration might have weighed, the more advanced intelligence of the present dispensation would rather consider it an argument against a system of justice that it had this effect; we no longer hold punishment to be a compensation on the part of the criminal to the sufferer. We go further and condemn as vile, revengeful, and unchristian, the feelings that would prompt people to desire such compensation.

As a deterrent, as a means of striking terror, and so preventing other persons committing similar offences, the punishments inflicted in the Mixed Court have been to a certain extent effectual in regard to certain classes of crime.

Receiving stolen property is not by any means the common offence it was before some of the chief offenders were sent to the chain gang; house boys do not venture to rob so unblushingly, now they are cangued when caught; and the fearful floggings in the Beacon case certainly had an effect in increasing the respect felt for foreign life in the country round; it may even be said that the fear of cangue or flogging does prevent a considerable amount of casual crime, but its effect on crime generally is admittedly insufficient, while in regard to hardened offenders, to the professional thieves and criminals, the punishments are utterly ineffective. Petty thieves are brought up and flogged weekly, and burglars come back to the cangue so regularly that there is a general complaint the Court is no good whatever.

Nor do I think the proposed panacea of the reintroduction of the chain gang calculated to be more than to a certain and limited extent effective; it is better than canguing, it is better than flogging, for it is neither purposeless nor brutal torture, it appeals to the sense of shame, and to a certain extent enforces the moral lessons that enforced labour hard and disagreeable, that loss of liberty, chains and slavery, follow the commission of those actions which society disallows; but the very severity of the sentence renders it applicable in certain classes of crime only; for no one could seriously uphold the sending his fellow creatures to the chain gang for any but the most serious offences. But there is another objection to the chain gang, that so far we have not discovered in Shanghai, how to carry out the system with that regard for the health of the prisoners which humanity requires. When tried before, it had to be given up in consequence of the death of several of the convicts, and the Judges of the Mixed Court would no more than they did then, continue to sentence prisoners to a punishment which seemed to involve the risk of life.

In the higher sense in which alone it would appear that punishment is really justifiable at all, the hope of thereby reforming the criminal, and returning him to the world a useful member of society, the system breaks down altogether; there is no possibility of its working good, for the moral side of the criminal is never even appealed to; he does not even appear to be frightened out of his evil courses, but a disgraced and broken man, his mind full of passions against the tyrants who have so brutally ill-used him, he goes back to the world to thieve more cunningly but less reluctantly than before. Nor, unless machinery can be provided by which long terms of imprisonment can be awarded, and some such system as has been established in the Alipore and other Indian jails be instituted, is there possibility of the Mixed Court being in this way effective.

In the jails I refer to, two which I have personally had opportunities of studying, the criminal is considered simply as a subject for a course of treatment under which the energies which are ruining him and injuring society may be so directed that he become a valuable member of the world from which his conduct has caused him to be temporarily relegated, and by a well regulated system of classification the habit of acting rightly is nurtured in the criminal, whose status in prison is made to vary with his behaviour. Before he leaves even he has risen to a position of considerable responsibility, is accustomed to find others respect him and to respect himself, and more than free before his term has expired, he goes back to the world with some useful trade acquired, able to earn a livelihood, with some small capital in hand to help him on, and with the courage to seek employment; not that shame is dead within him, but that he has worked himself clear of his disgrace.

It is hopeless to expect that such a well organized system could be at once established; it needs an enthusiast to take the matter in hand, and only through repeated failure could the necessary experience be attained; but it might be held in view, and waiting until the time comes when it could be carried out, steps might be taken to substitute imprisonment and hard labour for the brutal punishments of bambooing and the cangue, even if at first confinement in a Chinese jail and the rough and unsatisfactory machinery of the chain gang were put in their place.

It is unnecessary to go into, here, the arguments which in Europe have led to the abandonment of the pillory and whipping post. Suffice to say that flogging within proper limits has little or no effect, and that when carried out in a way to act as a deterrent, it is so brutalizing to all concerned, Judge, victim, or assistants, that the evil far outweighs the good, and though the system which we could institute in its place would be at first most imperfect, it would be far in advance of that at present existing.

Eventually the Municipality or the Chinese Government must have a jail, and if arrangements could be made for getting that erected by H. M.'s Government, the system of imprisonment might be tried,—care being taken to remember that the selection of the head jailer, whitewash, drill and discipline, admirable although in their way they may be, do not constitute the end sought, or the best means of its attainment; for the reformation of the prisoner you require a man of such intelligence that he can enter into and follow their thoughts and feelings, a man of as much culture and ability as is needed for the higher dignity of Judge of the Court.

As a matter of expense at first, the institution of a jail, even if H. M.'s Government were willing now, as they were once, to give the building they possess here for a nominal sum, would cause considerable outlay; at first every restraining power would have to be free and paid; but as the system got into work, the expenses of supervision would almost disappear, the higher class prisoners guarding and controlling, as is done at Alipore, those less advanced, while the industrial arts practised by the prisoners would in time make the institution almost if not entirely self-supporting.

In any case, and however imperfectly the system be carried out, it is worth the while to try if we cannot deal with crime without brutality, and it will make many breathe the more freely that the instruments of torture, the bamboo and cangue, are even only temporarily banished from the settlement.

The third point in which I think the Mixed Court is deficient is in the want of permanence in the Foreign Assessors; constantly changed, they have neither time to learn their business or gain the influence they should exercise over the Chinese Magistrate, much less to acquire that acquaintance with the conditions of the place and people which can alone shew them what is just and what expedient. With the exception of myself, I do not know a single English Assessor who has sat in the Court two years, and I can remember when four succeeded each other in rapid succession within a month. With a well defined Code of Law, with a well ascertained procedure, with their own countrymen alone to deal with, a Judge may be replaced without serious inconvenience; but in a Court which has not only to administer but to build up a system of Law, which has to gain strength and authority as it goes on, in short which

needs to create everything out of nothing, and bring order out of chaos, change in the personnel is fatal; for perfect knowledge of the past history of the Court, a definite prevision of its future, as well as simple ability to deal with the present circumstances, must be united in the officer who directs it before any satisfactory result can be attained. The Assessor should look forward to it as his career in life, and then, and then alone, would there be ground for hope of seeing some consistent plan perfectly carried out.

The most natural way to secure this permanency would appear to be for either the Chinese Government, the various foreign Governments, or the Municipal Council to appoint a permanent Foreign Assessor, removable only in the case of grave misconduct; his salary being met by contribution from the Chinese, the community, and the various foreign Governments who now each pay a special Assessor for the Court, and although the salary of the Assessor were calculated on the liberal basis which would be necessary to secure efficiency and independence, it would be a saving to the various Governments concerned, supposing them to appoint and pay him, as it would be an advantage either to the Chinese Government or to the Municipality to have such an officer in their pay.

As regards the fourth point, the necessity of making the Chinese Magistrate more independent than he is at present, and the giving him more extensive powers, than he at present posseses, there is no doubt that it is most desirable that the present conflict of jurisdiction between the Magistrate of the Mixed Court and the District Magistrate of Shanghai should be set definitely at rest; and this it would appear can only be done by erecting the settlements into a distinct Chinese jurisdiction, and for many reasons it would be better that there should be machinery within the settlement for dealing with all cases arising within it, which could only be done by giving the Mixed Court Magistrate more extensive powers; but the mere nominal right to do justice, the mere apparent jurisdiction, will not materially effect the state of crime in the settlements unless the administration be given the strength which only comes from permanency, and unless it is supplied with the machinery for carrying out its labours. Without a Code of Criminal Law, without defined precedure, without a sensible system of punishment, the simply changing the Magistrate from a Taotai's deputy as he is at present, into a pucka Sub-Prefect and the making the settlements into a Sub-Prefecture or even a Prefecture, Circuit, or Province, will be practically of but small utility.

As regards the special point submitted, the best means of dealing with the increase in petty theft which is said to have become noticeable, the only scheme I can think of as likely to be effective is that of the establishment of the Municipal Jail and system of industrial reform already suggested.

The causes which lead to the offence are misery and idleness, and until means are found to give the hundreds who live by petty theft habits of industry and means of making an honest living, there is no possibility of stopping it.

As the habitual criminals are known to the police, it would perhaps seem possible to some to keep them out of the settlements by arresting and flogging them whenever found within the limits, but to a great extent this has been tried and failed; thieves are continually sentenced to deportation involving their arrest and punishment if found hereafter within Municipal jurisdiction, and entirely without effect. Nor is the other plan which has been suggested, of stationing policemen at every bridge and preventing their entry into the settlement, more practicable; the settlements are too large and their conditions too peculiar to admit of any attempt even to introduce the system, for not only would the restriction of free ingress and egress which it would involve be intolerable to a community like that of Shanghai, but the system of espionage to which it might easily give rise, and the increase of police power it would necessitate, would be unendurable.

I do not say that even a perfect system of reformatory imprisonment would extirpate crime, but every criminal redeemed would represent a real diminution of the evil from which we suffer, whereas so far as I have seen all other systems, amounting merely to harassing and worrying the criminals, do not in any way affect the prevalence of crime. It may gratify the authorities and occupy the police to make criminals continually move on, it may even satisfy the public who imagine something is being done for their benefit, but circulating felony is as obnoxious as when left undisturbed, perhaps even more so.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

Résumé des délibérations du Conseil.

Séance du 18 Mai, sous la présidence de M. A. Voisin. Conseillers présents M.M. E. Leroy, H. Maignan, E. Millot, J. H. Scott, J. F. Seaman; H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

M.M. Hennequin et Hitch, empêchés n'ont pu assister à la séance.

Approbation des propositions émises par le Comité des Travaux et de la Police, relatives

A l'exhaussement de la rue des Pères et des terrains en contre-bas du quartier Ouest de la Concession après l'époque des fortes chaleurs; au remplacement d'un candélabre à gaz rue du Weikwé par une console, ainsi que l'installation de trois nouvelles lanternes à gaz dans cette rue et rue Palikao.

A l'établissement de barrières en bois sur la route de Sikaway aux endroits où cette précaution est nécessitée par le peu de largeur de la voie et à l'élargissement du pont No. 4 sur cette route; à la réparation d'un éboulement du quai de la Pagode et à la pose sur ce quai et celui du Wampoo, aux abords du pont de pierres, des chaines qui servaient de garde-fou sur le quai du Yang-king-pang.

A l'achat de 100,000 briques, au prix de $45 les dix mille.

A la construction d'un corps de dépendances pour la Garde Municipale, dépense estimée à Tls. 1,800; à l'achat de briques cassées et granit pour l'entretien des rues.

Au prolongement du drain de la rue de l'Est.

Et enfin, à la transformation du perron de l'Hôtel Municipal et de la tour de l'horloge, dépense estimée à Tls. 1,100, environ.

Informé que M. Kingsmill à bien voulu se charger de faire l'étude d'une ligne de démarcation des quais du Wampoo, le Conseil décide qu'aussitôt que cette étude sera terminée des démarches pressantes devront être faites prés des Consuls pour arriver à faire reconnaître par les autorités compétents la nouvelle ligne de quais.

Examen d'une réclamation de M. Nail tendant à rendre l'Administration responsable d'un accident qui lui est arrivé rue du Consulat, par suite d'une tranchée ouverte pour la construction d'un drain. Les mesures nécessaires paraissant avoir été prises pour empêcher les accidents, le Conseil décline toute responsabilité.

Pour la convenance de certains habitants du quai du Yang-king-pang, le Conseil décide de ménager au garde-fou en fer qui doit être installé sur ce quai entre les ponts 3 and 4, l'ouverture de deux portes.

Le Conseil décide de soumettre à M. le Consul de France le contrat passé avec la Compagnie du Gaz, en le priant de décider si d'après les clauses qu'il contient il y a lieu de recourir à une interpretation arbitrale pour obtenir une solution à la demande de reduction dans le prix du gaz fourni à l'Administration.

Le Conseil pense que l'attitude prise par l'Administration Française dans la question d'empiètements sur le Yang-king-pang n'a pas été représentée, telle qu'elle a été, par l'exposé qui en a été fait dans le compte rendu de la gestion du Municipal Council distribué aux Ratepayers.

Le Conseil, en effet, a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour répondre au désir du Municipal Council exprimé par ses délégués pour précipiter la solution de la question avant l'assemblée de ses Landrenters et par conséquent avant le départ de M. Godeaux arbitre du Conseil Français. Ce dernier a même bien voulu retarder son départ pour permettre aux Conseils de terminer leurs mèmoires.

Celui du Municipal Council était annoncé et en préparation depuis deux ans, tandisque celui du Conseil a dû être fait à la hâte au moment où la clôture de l'exercice impose le plus de travail à l'administration.

Le Municipal Council avait été prévenu le 3 Mars par les délégués du Conseil et le 24 Mars par lettre posant les points à soumettre aux arbitres, qu'une contre réclamation basée sur *des* empiètements et non un empiètement, serait et était introduite par la Municipalité Française. Or la décision des arbitres n'a eu lieu que le 23 Avril.

Enfin le plan qui a été placé devant les arbitres a été dressé par M. Henry, d'après des plans mêmes envoyés autrefois par la Municipalité Nord et existant encore dans ses bureaux. De plus M. Henry a fait connaître sans restriction, pendant le cours de son travail, au personnel du bureau des travaux du Municipal Council, les empiètements qu'il constatait sur les deux rives, et a même soumis le relevé de son plan à l'Ingénieur du Municipal Council, qui aurait, de son côté mis la plus grande courtoisie dans la communication de plans et renseignements dont M. Henry avait besoin. Enfin devant les arbitres le President a été l'interprète des vues conciliantes du Conseil en accédant sans difficulté à la demande du Président du Municipal Council, à l'effet de poser une nouvelle question aux arbitres, pour savoir si les travaux reconnus des empiètements doivent être détruits, et en n'insistant pas pour maintenir cette question lorsqu' après réflexion le Président du Municipal Council ne voulût plus que cette question fut posée.

Les explications sont provoquées par la manière dont les faits sont représentés par le compte-rendu du Municipal Council et le Conseil désire qu'elles soient rendues publiques afin de dissiper l'impression qui pourrait exister qu'il n'a pas mis le plus grand empressement à accepter l'arbitrage dans la question d'empiètement sur le Yang-king-pang, et ses conséquences ou qu'il a pris au dépourvu le Municipal Council en faisant presque à son insu une contre-réclamation pour des empiètements importants commis sur la rive Nord.

La Séance est levée.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SETTLEMENTS NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG.

Council Meeting of 31st May, 1875.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), G. J. W. Cowie, J. Hart, F. B. Heyden, W. Kidner, A. A. Krauss, F. W. Lemarchand, R. Mackenzie, and the Secretary.

The Summons calling the meeting was taken as read.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

The Cash State for the 29th May was laid on the table for inspection.

Appropriation. — The Chairman read letter of 24th May from Mr. Camajee, in which the latter offered to sell the portion of his land required from the Canton Garden; and also that portion of the Bund southwards from the Seward Road to the end of Mr. Camajee's lot.

Plan, showing what the Council were paying for, was laid on the table.

The Appropriation required was then voted.

Staff.—It was decided to engage Mr. W. S. Percival during the absence of Messrs. Pond and Jones.

Yang-king-pang Creek. — The following correspondence with the French Municipal Council was read:—

A

THE MIXED COURT.

REPORTS

BY

DR. YATES, MR. HAAS & MR. ALABASTER

TO THE

CONSULAR BODY.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 1875.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1875.

To

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Great Britain,

JOSEPH HAAS, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary, and

Dr. M. T. YATES,
U. S. Vice-Consul General.

GENTLEMEN,

At a Meeting of Consuls held on the 12th instant, the questions were raised;—

1st.—Whether the system of punishments at the Mixed Court is satisfactory? and

2nd.—Whether the powers of the Court are adequate?

It was decided to ask your opinions upon these questions, the Consuls believing that from your connection with the Court, you are well able to deal with them.

The Consuls in asking your views would point out that it is desirable for you to consult in this connection informally with the Magistrate of the Court, and that pains should be taken to reach conclusions which may be of practical value. They would also point out that the Court upon its criminal side is to be considered as essentially a Chinese Court, and that any improvements in it may best take a course in consonance with the Chinese judicial system. Upon the civil side, the Consuls would ask you to keep in view the ruling recently made in the British Supreme Court, in regard to the trial of mixed cases. It is not to be understood however that the Consular Body is committed to this ruling.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General and Senior Consul.

DR. YATES TO MR. SEWARD.

Shanghai, March 10th, 1875.

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of February 15th 1875, addressed as follows:—

To

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Great Britain,

JOSEPH HAAS, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary, and

M. T. YATES,
U. S. Vice-Consul General.

Asking on behalf of the Consular Body for answers to the questions;—

1st.—Whether the system of punishments at the Mixed Court is satisfactory?

2nd.—Whether the powers of the Court are adequate?

We have thought best to address you individually.

I have no hesitation in saying that the powers of the Magistrate are inadequate.

The Magistrate is now a Wei Yuen or deputy, and as such is disinclined to deal with the graver criminal cases, which come before the Court, and prefers to refer them to the District Magistrate. This is unsatisfactory because there is no provision for the presence of assessors in the Court of the latter or for the appearance of foreign prosecutors. Offenders who have been sent to him for trial and punishment, and against whom the evidence has seemed clear, have often been seen in the streets after two or three days.

Again, the Mixed Court Magistrate appears to be unable, or to fear, to bring to bear in important civil cases any means to enforce his judgments, excepting persuasion, the promotion of compositions between the parties, and the imprisonment of the judgment debtor. Such a thing as the seizure and sale of a debtor's property is almost unknown in his Court.

In my opinion the Mixed Court should be made a Foo Ming Tong Chi Yamen, with jurisdiction over the three settlements. The full title would then be 上海租界會審搶民同知衙門. French cases could be tried at the present office, or the Magistrate could sit periodically at a place provided in the French Settlement.

These changes would give the Mixed Court Magistrate the judicial authority of a District Magistrate, for the district comprised within the settlements, and as a consequence do away with many of the vexatious difficulties which are now met.

The system of punishment is essentially Chinese. I do not see how it can readily be changed, and I am not sure that any change which could be proposed would be beneficial. Hardened offenders would not care for the chain gang, or for solitary imprisonment so much as for the bamboo. For those not hardened the Cangue and bamboo answer very well.

I think that appeals from the Mixed Court should go to the Taotai and Consuls, as at present.

MR. HAAS TO MR. SEWARD.

Shanghai, 13th April 1875.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of the 15th February last, and I beg to apologise for not having replied earlier, but the task devolved upon me by you and the other members of the Consular body is of such a difficult and delicate nature that it was beyond my power to answer your questions in a proper manner at once.

Even now it is impossible for me to give a detailed report. I beg to make at present a short resumé of my report which I shall have the honour to deliver as soon as finished.

The first question of your above mentioned letter is :

"Whether the system of punishments at the Mixed Court is satisfactory?"

I think not, as the regulations at present in force—"Regulations for the office to be established in the Yang-king-pang," in 10 articles—are vague, and give nearly no power to the Chinese Magistrate.

I propose that the "Proposed Regulations for a Chinese Court within the foreign quarter in Shanghai," as drawn up by Mr. Alabaster, should be accepted, these being clearer and more distinct. But whatever the regulations should be, they ought to be made known to the public, and especially to the Foreign Assessors, Municipal Employés, to the Heads of the native guilds, and to the Tipaos.

As regards the second question, viz., "whether the powers of the Court are adequate?"—I think not.

The reasons are :

The actual position of the Chinese Magistrate is not the one of a real Magistrate, but of a Delegate of the Taotai. I do not think, as long as he is a delegate of an Intendant, that a promotion in his rank will give him more power, whether he is a red or gold button mandarin. His title should be changed instead of "Delegate" to the one of "Tung-chi" (同 治). Once having this title, it is understood that he will have also the powers of a Tung-chi, which will be sufficient for his position. An increase in his salary for keeping a better and more numerous staff will also in some way increase his powers. I take this opportunity to draw the attention to the actual state of the Mixed Court Yamen. As far as its position is concerned, it is too far from the centre of the settlements, it is besides an old, therefore dirty, but also an extremely small place. There are now two prisons, in each of which sometimes, even in summer, at 90-100° Fahrenheit, are crowded from 25 to 30 people. This state must cease. And I think it would be opportune to have for Hongkew a branch of the Mixed Court under the superintendence of his Honour Chen.

In the present condition of Mixed Court affairs the system of sending prisoners into the city must be abandoned. The City Magistrate, if necessary, should come in the Mixed Court, and judge and punish there. The prisoners once in the city are beyond any police or Consular control. This city-sending system is no doubt a degradation for the Chinese Magistrate as well for the foreign Assessor.

Last but not least, let the Municipal Council insist that the Inspector of Police should learn Chinese; or if this measure is too late, let the Council engage an interpreter. There is at present not one foreigner who understands the language of 50,000 natives! The native detectives may be good, but even of those we had quite lately some instances in which they have abused their powers.

Mr. ALABASTER to Mr. SEWARD.

Shanghai, March 1875.

In reporting on the Mixed Court it is necessary to consider it separately as a Criminal and Civil Court, the two jurisdictions being utterly distinct, though they happen to be exercised by the same officials. As a Criminal Court although in taking the place of the system under which in old days thieves, &c., taken up by the Municipal Police were sent into the City with the charge and summary of evidence only, and tried in the absence of witnesses and even prosecutor, the Mixed Court has been productive of immense advantage—it must be admitted that it is very far from perfect, and I think chiefly from the following reasons:—

I.—The absence of a definite Code of Law.

II.—~~From~~ the nature of its Punishments; and

III.—~~From~~ the want of permanence in the officers attached to it; and perhaps in a lesser degree ~~from~~ the dependent position of its Chinese Magistrate.

So long as the law to be administered is left entirely to the Judges as in the Mixed Court is practically the case, there must be too glaring inequality in the sentences for satisfactory results. No Judge can carry in his head the exact punishment he meted out in the hundred previous similar cases he has dealt with. No Judge is so superior to temper ~~and indigestion~~ that he shall always view the same circumstances as in any way of equal gravity.

A Code indeed will merely render the punishments approximately equal; but without one, the observer must necessarily be scandalized, as he is in the Mixed Court, by a robbery being one day punished with a sentence ridiculously light, while the next a petty theft is visited with the punishment of burglary. Without a Code, and with continually changing Judges, there can be no pretence even of fair and even justice.

The readiest mode of meeting the difficulty would appear to be to direct the Judges of the Mixed Court to administer the provisions of the elaborate Penal Code the Chinese Government have published, save in those cases where to remedy the difference of Eastern and Western habits of thought and manner of viewing crime, special provision may have been made by agreement between the authorities of the various Nations interested in the settlement.

But when you come to look into the matter, so different are the views entertained by Chinese and Europeans of the most ordinary offences, that the Code, suited to the conditions of ordinary Chinese life, must fail utterly in a mixed community like that of the settlement.

To instance,—wrecking, an offence, we, as a maritime nation, treat with great severity, the Chinese thinks quite justifiable;—forgery, which used with us to be a capital offence, they regard as venial; and receiving stolen property as no offence at all; while ~~for~~ a petty assault leading to a scratched face or the effusion of a drop of blood, they visit almost as aggravated manslaughter: in short, their law is as solely directed to the repression of personal violence, as ours is to the protection of property once acquired.

It would seem better therefore if possible, and I cannot think that this is not so, to induce the Chinese to adopt the Code Napoleon, or better still the Indian Criminal Code, as the bases of the Classification of crime and the measure of its punishment. I say the Indian Criminal Code in preference to the Code Napoleon, not only because it is of later date, but because it has been drawn up with special reference to oriental conditions.

In any case, whether a foreign Code be formally adopted or not, a difference should be drawn between petty police offences and graver crimes, and while the former must be left as now to be dealt with summarily, the graver cases should be tried more formally and deliberately, with the care and deliberation the infliction of any but trifling punishment renders desirable, the prisoner being as in European Countries committed for trial, and the exact nature of the charge to be brought against him, and the precise issues to be determined, carefully weighed and considered, before he is put on his trial. It is not fair to Judge, prisoner, or public that important cases should be disposed of in the hurried way they are at present.

But an even graver objection to the Court, as it at present exists, is the nature of its punishments, which it is scarcely too strong language to say, reflect discredit to all concerned, whether the authorities who authorize them, the officers who inflict them, or the public who permit them.

As a satisfaction to men's vindictive feelings torture may answer a purpose, but although in the old Jewish ~~times~~ this consideration might have weighed, the more advanced intelligence of the present dispensation would rather consider it an argument against a system of justice that it had this effect; we no longer hold punishment to be a compensation on the part of the criminal to the sufferer. We go further and condemn as vile, revengeful, and unchristian, the feelings that would prompt people to desire such compensation.

As a deterrent, as a means of striking terror, and so preventing other persons committing similar offences, the punishments inflicted in the Mixed Court have been to a certain extent effectual in regard to certain classes of crime.

Receiving stolen property is not by any means the common offence it was before some of the chief offenders were sent to the chain gang; house boys do not venture to rob so unblushingly, now they are

cangued when caught; and the fearful floggings in the Beacon case certainly had an effect in increasing the respect felt for foreign life in the country round; it may even be said that the fear of cangue or flogging does prevent a considerable amount of casual crime, but its effect on crime generally is admittedly insufficient, while in regard to hardened offenders, to the professional thieves and criminals, the punishments are utterly ineffective. Petty thieves are brought up and flogged weekly, and burglars come back to the cangue so regularly that there is a general complaint that the Court is no good whatever.

Nor do I think the proposed panacea of the reintroduction of the chain gang calculated to be more than to a certain and limited extent effective; it is better than cangueing, it is better than flogging, for it is neither purposeless nor brutal torture, it appeals to the sense of shame, and to a certain extent enforces the moral lessons that enforced labour hard and disagreeable, that loss of liberty, chains and slavery, follow the commission of those actions which society disallows; but the very severity of the sentence renders it applicable in certain classes of crime only; for no one could seriously uphold the sending his fellow creatures to the chain gang for any but the most serious offences. But there is another objection to the chain gang, that so far we have not discovered in Shanghai, how to carry out the system with that regard for the health of the prisoners which humanity requires. When tried before it had to be given up in consequence of the death of several of the convicts, and the Judges of the Mixed Court would no more than they did then, continue to sentence prisoners to a punishment which seemed to involve the risk of life.

In the higher sense in which alone it would appear that punishment is really justifiable at all, the hope of thereby reforming the criminal, and returning him to the world a useful member of society, the system breaks down altogether; there is no possibility of its working good, for the moral side of the criminal is never even appealed to; he does not even appear to be frightened out of his evil courses, but a disgraced and broken man, his mind full of evil passions against the tyrants who have so brutally ill-used him, he goes back to the world to thieve more cunningly but less reluctantly than before. Nor unless machinery can be provided by which long terms of imprisonment can be awarded, and some such system as has been established in the Alipore and other Indian jails be instituted, is there possibility of the Mixed Court being in this way effective.

In the jails I refer to, two of which I have personally had opportunities of studying, the criminal is considered simply as a subject for a course of treatment under which the energies which are ruining him and injuring society may be so directed that he become a valuable member of the world, from which his conduct has caused him to be temporarily relegated, and by a well regulated system of classification the habit of acting rightly is nurtured in the criminal, whose status in prison is made to vary with his behaviour. Before he leaves even he has risen to a position of considerable responsibility, is accustomed to find others respect him and to respect himself, and more than free before his term has expired, he goes back to the world with some useful trade acquired, able to earn a livelihood, with some small capital in hand to help him on, and with the courage to seek employment; not that shame is dead within him, but that he has worked himself clear of his disgrace.

It is hopeless to expect that such a well organized system could be at once established; it needs an enthusiast to take the matter in hand, and only through repeated failure could the necessary experience be attained; but it might be held in view, and waiting until the time comes when it could be carried out, steps might be taken to substitute imprisonment and hard labour for the brutal punishments of bambooing and the cangue, even if at first confinement in a Chinese jail and the rough and unsatisfactory machinery of the chain gang were put in their place.

It is unnecessary to go into here the arguments which in Europe have led to the abandonment of the pillory and whipping post. Suffice to say that flogging within proper limits has little or no effect, and that when carried out in a way to act as a deterrent, it is so brutalizing to all concerned, Judge, victim, or assistants, that the evil far outweighs the good, and though the system which we could institute in its place would be at first most imperfect, it would be far in advance of that at present existing.

Eventually the Municipality or the Chinese Government must have a jail, and if arrangements could be made for getting that erected by H. M.'s Government, the system of imprisonment might be tried,—care being taken to remember that in the selection of the head jailer, whitewash, drill and discipline, admirable although in their way they may be, do not constitute the end sought, or the best means of its attainment; for the reformation of the prisoner you require a man of such intelligence that he can enter into and follow their thoughts and feelings, a man of as much culture and ability as is needed for the higher dignity of Judge of the Court.

As a matter of expense at first, the institution of a jail, even if H. M.'s Government were willing now, as they were once, to give the building they possess here for a nominal sum, would cause considerable outlay; at first every restraining power would have to be free and paid; but as the system got into work, the expenses of supervision would almost disappear, the higher class prisoners guarding and controlling, as is done at Alipore, those less advanced, while the industrial arts practised by the prisoners would in time make the institution almost if not entirely self-supporting.

In any case, and however imperfectly the system be carried out, it is worth the while to try if we cannot deal with crime without brutality, and it will make many breathe the more freely that the instruments of torture, the bamboo and cangue, are even only temporarily banished from the settlement.

The third point in which I think the Mixed Court is deficient is in the want of permanence in the Foreign Assessors; constantly changed, they have neither time to learn their business or gain the influence they should exercise over the Chinese Magistrate, much less to acquire that acquaintance with the conditions of the place and people which can alone shew them what is just and what expedient. With the exception of myself, I do not know a single English Assessor who has sat in the Court two years, and I can remember when four succeeded each other in rapid succession within a month. With a well defined Code of Law, with a well ascertained procedure, with their own countrymen alone to deal with, a Judge may be replaced without serious inconvenience; but in a Court which has not only to administer but to build up a system of Law, which has to gain strength and authority as it goes on, in short which needs to create everything out of nothing, and bring order out of chaos, change in the personnel is fatal; for perfect knowledge of the past history of the Court, a definite prevision of its future, as well as simple ability to deal with the present circumstances, must be united in the officer who directs it before any satisfactory result can be attained. The Assessor should look forward to it as his career in life, and then, and then alone, would there be ground to hope of seeing some consistent plan perfectly carried out.

The most natural way to secure this permanency would appear to be for either the Chinese Government, the various foreign Governments, or the Municipal Council to appoint a permanent Foreign Assessor, removable only in the case of grave misconduct; his salary being met by contribution from the Chinese, the community, and the various foreign Governments who now each pay a special Assessor for the Court, and although the salary of the Assessor were calculated on the liberal basis which would be necessary to secure efficiency and independence, it would be a saving to the various Governments concerned, supposing them to appoint and pay him, as it would be an advantage either to the Chinese Government or to the Municipality to have such an officer in their pay.

As regards the fourth point, the necessity of making the Chinese Magistrate more independent than he is at present, and the giving him more extensive powers, than he at present posseses, there is no doubt that it is most desirable that the present conflict of jurisdiction between the Magistrate of the Mixed Court and the District Magistrate of Shanghai should be set definitely at rest; and this it would appear can only be done by erecting the settlements into a distinct Chinese jurisdiction, and for many reasons it would be better that there should be machinery within the settlement for dealing with all cases arising within it, which could only be done by giving the Mixed Court Magistrate more extensive powers; but the mere nominal right to do justice, the mere apparent jurisdiction, will not materially effect the state of crime in the settlements unless the administration be given the strength which only comes from permanency, and unless it is supplied with the machinery for carrying out its labours. Without a Code of Criminal Law, without defined procedure, without a sensible system of punishment, the simply changing the Magistrate from a Taotai's deputy as he is at present into a pucka Sub-Prefect and the making the settlements into a Sub-Prefecture or even a Prefecture, Circuit, or Province, will be practically of but small utility.

As regards the special point submitted, the best means of dealing with the increase in petty theft which is said to have become noticeable, the only scheme I can think of as likely to be effective is that of the establishment of the Municipal Jail and system of industrial reform already suggested.

The causes which lead to the offence are misery and idleness, and until means are found to give the hundreds who live by petty theft habits of industry and means of making an honest living, there is no possibility of stopping it.

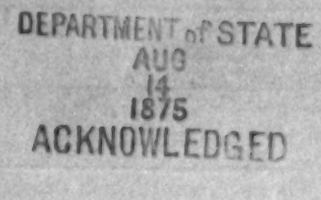
As the habitual criminals are known to the police, it would perhaps seem possible to some to keep them out of the settlements by arresting and flogging them whenever found within the limits, but to a great extent this has been tried and failed; thieves are continually sentenced to deportation involving their arrest and punishment if found hereafter within Municipal jurisdiction, and entirely without effect. Nor is the other plan which has been suggested, of stationing policemen at every bridge and preventing their entry into the settlement, more practicable; the settlements are too large and their conditions too peculiar to admit of any attempt even to introduce the system, for not only would the restriction of free ingress and egress which it would involve be intolerable to a community like that of Shanghai, but the system of espionage to which it might easily give rise, and the increase of police power it would necessitate, would be unendurable.

I do not say that even a perfect system of reformatory imprisonment would extirpate crime, but every criminal redeemed would represent a real diminution of the evil from which we suffer, whereas so far as I have seen all other systems, amounting merely to harassing and worrying the criminals, do not in any way affect the prevalence of crime. It may gratify the authorities and occupy the police to make criminals continually move on, it may even satisfy the public who imagine something is being done for their benefit, but circulating felony is as obnoxious as when left undisturbed, perhaps even more so.

Mr. Clement's
Acknowledgment
Dispatch - C 13 Aug.
the same to the Dept. and Dept. approves of steps
No. 945. past. taken by him & of
Mr. Shepard's action -

Mr. avery has replied

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 15th June 1875.



Hon. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.
The Consular Court at Tientsin.

Abstract.
Encloses a leading article from the North China Daily News commenting upon the efforts of the Commissioner of Customs to take part in a Court held by Mr Shepard at Tientsin.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 15th June 1876.

Wm. Steward,

Esq.

&c. &c.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by Mr. Swinhoe,

Mr. Steward.

to request you to inform the Commissioner of Customs that the Imperial Chinese Customs Steamer "Kiang Tai" will leave Shanghai for Ichang on the 17th instant, and that she will be ready to receive cargo on the 16th instant.

The
North-China Daily News

SHANGHAI, JUNE 4, 1875.

TRADITION tells of a certain foreign employé in the Customs service, who having once had occasion to interview the taotai of the port, borrowed the uniform of a friendly naval officer, and with all due attention to Chinese punctiliousness performed before the great man the kotow. Notwithstanding the bizarre accompaniment of the naval officer's uniform, there was some method in the poor assistant's craze. Fancying himself, doubtless, already a Chinese official, and on the road to prospective promotion, there could be no indignity in doing what his predecessors had done for ages before; it would, doubtless, be his turn at some future period to be himself kotowed to; and pictures of this and of the illimitable wealth which would fall to his lot when he had climbed the ladder of Chinese promotion were perhaps sufficient to turn even a stronger head. In those days, a Customs uniform had not been invented; but somehow or other in many peoples minds buttons are mixed up with power, so the only available rig was indented on, probably in the hope that the taotai's attainments in foreign lore did not extend to the minutiæ of naval uniform and oakleaf braid. The fledgling tea-taster from Mincing Lane, who has to go down to the warehouses with a bag on his back, bears in patience the jeers of the unsympathetic street boys, because he knows that generation of chaszes before him have undergone the same penance, and that long after he has himself had the honour of opening the tea market in Far Cathay, to the small content of his constituents, generations of youthful tasters will still enter the profession with the same time-hallowed rites and ceremonies. To have carried the bag is in fact the test of true chasze-ship; to have gained admission by other means is to act the part of the thief and the robber.

Some such liking for the preliminary ceremonies of mandarinhood must have actuated Mr. Twinem, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, when presenting himself as the Taotai's deputy in the Court of the United States Consul, to take part in the trial of a collision case between the owner of a Chinese junk and the steamer *Shantung*. Complaint has been frequently made this year of the crowded state of the Peiho, and the want of order among the junks anchoring in it. On a recent trip, the steamer *Shantung* ran into and sunk a grain junk, on behalf of which a suit was instituted at the U. S. Consulate. We are not concerned, however, with the circumstances of the collision, and only mention them to explain the origin of the Court. Now the U. S. Treaty, like others, provides that, "if controversies "arise between citizens of the United "States and subjects of China, which "cannot be amicably settled otherwise, "the same shall be examined and decided "conformably to justice and equity by "the public officers of the two nations, "acting in conjunction." It is generally understood that the Court to be so constituted, is to comprise officials of equal rank; that the Taotai for instance is to sit with the Consul, or a Deputy with a Vice-Consul; and the admission by a Consul of a Taotai's Deputy to sit with him is a pure matter of courtesy and form. In any case, the inference is clear, and the understanding has always been, that the Deputies must be recognised Chinese, American, or English officials as the case may be. In the present instance, the Taotai was enable to attend, and, besides nominating two Chinese deputies to sit with Mr. Sheppard, asked that Mr. Twinem should also be admitted on that footing. Mr. Sheppard refused, on the ground that Mr. Twinem was not a Chinese judicial officer within the meaning of the Treaty; and, leaving all questions of personal position aside, we hold that his refusal was perfectly right. Mr. Sheppard, as Consul, was entitled to expect the Taotai on the bench; and although, for convenience to both parties, it is necessary that power to appoint a deputy should not be absolutely forbidden, it certainly behoves the officer consenting to sit with a deputy, to see that there should be fit and reasonable grounds for the appointment, and that the actual position of the latter should be such as naturally to lead up to his selection. The appointment of a junior Chinese official engaged in the same routine as the Taotai, though it may be in a subordinate position, would in a case of necessity be open to no such objection. If not a Taotai, the junior may hope to be a Taotai some day. He may be only carrying the bag, but the road to the tasting-table is open to him. The case of a Commissioner of Customs is very different. He is not a Chinese official at all; still less is he a Chinese judicial officer; and Mr. Sheppard has been perfectly right in refusing to recognise any attempt by Foreigners in the Chinese Customs service, to stand between Foreign and Chinese officials in the adjustment of international affairs. The position of a Commissioner of Customs in China is a perfectly honourable one, and certainly cannot gain in public respect by such frivolous attempts to shine by reflected light, as that of Mr. Twinem. The very object for which it was founded, namely to act as a check on the irregularities of Chinese revenue officials, should be a guarantee that its members will abstain from complications likely to interfere with their proper independence of action. Without judicial or executive functions, the officers of the service are appointed directly from the head of the department at Peking, to enable them to exercise a more complete supervision over the funds accruing from Foreign trade. In proportion as a commissioner steps beyond these limits, and permits himself to become mixed in local matters, he reduces his ability to properly discharge these functions. As Foreigners, we are largely interested in the integrity of the Customs establishment. We do not wish to see affairs return to what they were before the establishment of the Inspectorate, when each merchant had to make his own private arrangement with the Haikwan, as to the duties and squeezes to be paid. In a game of that sort, dishonesty must come to the front, and it is not advisable that dishonesty should be the ruling principle in trade. We must look with the most extreme suspicion, therefore, on any such complications as would have a tendency to involve the position of Commissioners of Customs with the ordinary functions of the local officials. No man can serve two masters; and in proportion as Commissioners come to make themselves the agents of Taotais or other local officials, so must their use as a check on the abuses to which all revenue matters in China are liable, become less and less distinct.

No. 945.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 15th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Mr. Avery will probably have advised you of a case at Tientsin in which the Commissioner of Customs asked to take part in a Court being held by Mr. Sheppard. The claim of the Commissioner has been commented upon by the Daily News as shown in the attached leading article.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General.

grant leave usual conditions — Mr. Wood

C. 24 July.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUL 24 1875 OF STATE

No. 946.

ans 3 Aug 6

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.
Leave of absence.

Abstract,
Asks 45 days leave of absence to visit Japan.

No. 1116.

The United States Consulate General
at Singapore.

Hon. Secretary,

of State.

Washington,

Report of Business.

Have the honor to
transmit herewith

No. 946.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 15th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that the health of my family requires that they shall leave Shanghai for a considerable part of the summer. For their convenience and my own pleasure, after two years work without a vacation, I desire to accompany them to Japan which proves to be the only available region for us. I respectfully ask therefore for a leave of absence for 45 days. Not contemplating the necessity of this voyage heretofore, the time is now so late that I cannot receive your answer in season. I shall therefore represent the case to Mr Avery who will I trust authorize my departure under the general authority conferred upon

him

him by the Department.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Evans
Consul General.

Cov & Copy Encls. & Mr. Henderson's 73 to Treas - for Sup. expend. send together - when replied to answer Mr. Seward's Inst 64 - C 9. Aug

No. 947.

add Seward sent to Treas

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED AUG 9 1875 OF STATE

Mr. Wood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

7. Rec'd Aug 16

to the

Department of State,

Subject,-
Shipment of teas to the United States.

Abstract,-
Refers to Mr. Henderson's (Consul at Amoy) No. 73 to the Department, and incloses a copy of Mr. Seward's letter of information to Mr. Henderson.

No. 944.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 24th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor (~~to hand~~)
to hand to you herewith a dis-
patch, No. 173, which I have
addressed to the Consul at Amoy
in regard to his No. 73 to your-
self, and which I think will
be found in order.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Mr Seward to Mr. Henderson 23d May 875.
Copy.

No. 944.

No. 173. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 23d June 1875.

J. J. Henderson, Esq.
United States Consul.
Amoy.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your No. 73.

Reverting to your No. 73 to the Department of State, and to your request to me for information in advance on the subject of shipment of teas to ports in the United States via San Francisco,- I have to say, that in the case of goods shipped by way of San Francisco to other ports in the United States, the copy of the invoice for the Collector should be sent to San Francisco, that being the port at which the goods are first entered. Should the Customs officers at the port of destination require any information, I understand that it may be obtained from the Collector at San Francisco.

In

In case such invoice reaches the Collector at San Francisco, I see no reason for the intervention there of an agent, as the goods would likely be shipped on a through Bill of Lading, and be in the custody of the Consignees of the importing vessel.

No stationery has yet been received from the Department.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

George F. Seward.

Consul General.

No. 948.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED AUG 9 1875

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT of STATE AUG 14 1875 ACKNOWLEDGED

FOREIGN Relations 1875

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith copies of my dispatches to the Legation numbers 442, and 443, the former having one inclosure a dispatch No. 16 to myself from the Consul at Chinkiang. These relate to a disturbance at that port, and my action, which latter will I trust receive your approval.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Mr. Colby to Mr. Seward June 1. 1875.

" 2 " Seward to Mr. Avery " 17. "

" 3 " " " " " " 22. "

No. 9446

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 24th June 1875.

Honorable John J Hedenberg,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to your Honorable address of any dispatches to the Department written since 1872, and if I find any further dispatches of this character to forward I will do so promptly from the Consulate at Hankow. Trusting to be excused for this delay, and any errors, which further will I trust receive your influence.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Shanghai, General Consul.

Col. Allen to U.S. Consul June 1, 1875.
" " Consul to Mr. Hong - 24 -
" 3 " " " " 24 -

Cow

No. 16 Copy.

United States Consulate
Chinkiang June 1st 1865.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir;

I have to report that a very serious disturbance which at one time threatened to become calamitous occurred here last Monday Evening (the 14th inst.) about 7 o'clock. While neither the life nor property of any American citizen seemed to be imperiled except upon general principles in the event of a general riot; still as my wife and I were the prime though innocent cause of the difficulty, and as I may become officially a party to the settlement of the affair, I deem it my duty to report to you the facts of the case as I understand them.

During the evening in question, at the hour mentioned, my wife and I were taking our accustomed walk with the usual curious crowd of natives

following

No. 16 Copy.

United States Consulate
Chinkiang June 1st 1896.

George F. Bernard, Esqr.
U. S. General Steamer,
Chinkiang.

Sir:

I have to report that on very heavy
disturbance suddenly at one time threatened
to become extraordinary occurred here last
Monday Evening (the 1st inst.) about
7 o'clock. While waiting the tide near park-
ly of some Americans belonging to
the unmentioned except rulers general principles
in the event of a general riot, a tile or any
wife could be more the having thereby incre-
ent cause of the difficulty, and as I
may become officially a party to the act
thereof of the officials, I deem it only
duty to report to you the facts of the case
as I understand them.

During the evening in question, at
the hour mentioned, my wife and I
were in bed having recovered words with
the natural curiosity common of ladies

following, some of whom were disband-
ed soldiers or "braves," and were both
saucy and insolent, calling us names
(not foreign devils) unfit to appear in
this paper. Something seeming direct-
ed more particularly toward my wife;
at the same time they came rather
near to her, and from indications
they apparently intended to place
their hands upon her. We were pas-
sing up a street in the British con-
cession not very far from A.B.M's con-
sulate, and by this time had arrived
at the intersection of a cross street up-
on which a native Municipal police
officer was patrolling. He came upon
the scene just in time to check the crowd
from following us too closely, and to
prevent their further insults to which
we had paid no attention. I not wish-
ing to become involved in a street im-
broglio with the crowd, but caring
more to get my wife in a place of
safety, as there seemed to be a chance
of doing, when the crowd appeared to
stop to parley with the policeman we

turned

following, some of whom were disappointed on "Thursday" and were very busy and industrious, getting us started (not knowing exactly) what to expect in this paper. Answering questions directed and more particularly Leonard was very helpful: at the same time they gave valuable pointers to them, and given valuable information they diligently worked in the Statistics Section and very few were absent. The work was quite a shock in the Statistics Section at the introduction of so many short cuts in routine although important points were not overlooked. The same type of work had in time to check the errors following was to be closely, and to prevent their creation in the work. We had quite a discussion with the ground, but coming more to get any sample in a place of safety, as there seemed to be a chance of losing, when the ground opened to swallow us with the boilermakers and

turned around the corner of the next block I looked back and saw the policeman having an altercation with two of the soldiers or braves, as though he was trying to arrest them.

But not thinking it likely to become a serious matter we went on, but had proceeded only a short distance when my wife called my attention to the tumult in the direction from which we had come, remarking that "there must be a terrible fight". I suggested that probably some foreigners had come to the assistance of the native officer, and we walked on; before passing entirely out of view of the vicinity, I looked back and saw a crowd of natives running in the direction of the English Consulate. We continued our walk, passing around the "Consular Hill", past the English cemetery, intending to pass by the road somewhat to the rear, and around the hill above the English Consulate and from thence to the upper end of the Bund and down the Bund homeward. As we were about

passing

turned around the corner of the next block & looked back and saw the policeman hurrying our direction with two of the soldiers on bicycles trying to arrest them.

But not thinking it likely to cause us serious trouble we went on, but had proceeded only a short distance when my uncle called my attention to the fact that the direction from which we had come, two men were seen to be on horse back. I suggested that probably some foreigners had come to the customhouse of the native officers, and we walked on; before passing entirely out of range of the vicinity, I looked back and saw a crowd of natives running in the direction of the English consulate. The continued our walk, passing around the "Bonsalen Hill" -

Past the English cemetery, entering by a road by the rear Bonsalen to the town, then around the hill & [illegible] English Consulate and then there to the right and of the Bund and down the Bund Promenade. This was about

passing the open space of ground between the base of the hill and the river in order to reach the Bund, a foreign gentleman connected with the Customs came running to us stating that there was some trouble and that we had better come to the English Consulate. We did so, and upon our arrival there found a number of foreigners collected, and very soon afterwards most of the foreigners in port arrived at the Consulate. By this time outside of the Consulate Gate were assembled a crowd of a thousand or more Chinese. I here learned that, as I expected, Mr. Nunn English Consular Constable had gone to the relief of the native officer, and that with the aid of some friendly Chinese they had succeeded in arresting two "braves" and had brought them to the English Consulate. Of what then transpired I know nothing personally, but I am told by Mr. Baber, and it is no doubt true - that a hundred or more comrades of the prisoners attempted their rescue vigorously assaulting the gate of the

Consulate

Consulate, and swearing they would kill the "foreign devils. I have no doubt the result would have been terrible ending with loss of life, but for the timely arrival of Chinese officials, to whom Mr. Baber had very wisely sent a private Messenger warning them of the disturbance. In about an hour all apparently being quiet, and immediate danger passed, my wife and I went home.

I am co-operating with Mr. Baber in demanding from the Chinese a prompt and severe punishment of the men engaged in the outrage, as well as immunity from a repetition of such insults and insolence, and am glad to say that they seem to regret the circumstance and manifest a disposition to yeild to any reasonable demands in the premises. I learn from Mr. Baber to day that the braves have been degraded, and turned over to the civil authorities, to be further dealt with, and I hope punished. I shall write to the Tau-tai and insist that they be made an

example

Democracy must necessarily stand
not the "Democracy of wealth." I have no doubt
the people would have been friendly enough
with Louis Philippe, but for the friendly cordial
& disinterested offices, to which the Duke
had very unwisely added a pension. Pleasure
& morning Hours of the distinguished
Duke about our streets will unfortunately leave
quiet and unmolested thoroughfare
any trifle more & more Noise.

Of course the cleaning will be.
Besides in clearing from the Obstacles
to prompt and active Improvement of
the inner Congested in the entrance, as
well as immensely from a reduction
of Police Guards and Gaolers, there
can be but to say that they deserve to
respect the concentration and prompt
cooperation to provide to every Improvement
demanded in the Premises. & leave
them all. Besides to say that the
Streets have been deepened, paved
Trapped over to the Canal Navigation,
to be finally cleaned with, and of high
Quantities. & shall write to the Treas-
ter and insist that they be made on

example of in order to deter others from committing similar offenses.

I do not feel that there is any immediate danger of another outbreak, still I may be deceived as to appearances, and shall be happy to receive any instructions or advice from you that you may deem necessary.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. S. Colby.

Consul.

example of our orders to delete them
permanently accounts opened.

I do not feel that there is any un-
predicted change of circumstances,
which I cannot be desirous to re-
commend, which should be brought to
your notice early enough to receive
your instructions previously.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[illegible]
Bombay.

No. 442. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, June 17th. 1865.

To
Honorable Benjamin P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a dispatch which I have received from Mr. Colby reporting a serious disturbance which occurred at Chinkiang on the 14th. instant.

I have had an opportunity to learn the contents of the dispatch addressed by the British Consular Agent at Chinkiang to the Consul here, in regard to the same matter. It is more detailed, and puts the business in quite as bad a light as does Mr. Colby's.

Under these circumstances I have consulted with the British Consul, Mr. Medhurst, and at a later moment with Mr. Wade, the British Minister, and it has been arranged that Mr. Medhurst

Private. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Chicago, June 14, 1895.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to forward to your address a copy of a dispatch which I have received from Mr. Bayard relating to Burnett claim= more fully recognized and obtaining on the 14th instant.

I have had an opportunity to learn the contents of the dispatch referred to by the Secretary of State, in regard to the above matter. It is more detailed, and puts the business in quite a different light as does all. Very truly.

Thanks also expressed by Mr. Bayard for your services in connection with the Burnett claim, which I have been requested to convey.

Medhurst and I shall proceed at once to Chinkiang. The British Sloop of War "Phalia" will also be dispatched for that port so soon as possible, and Captain Bridgman of the American Gun-boat "Palos" will follow a little later.

My object will be to advise with Mr. Colby, with a view to concert such measures between him and the Chinese officials as will prevent a recurrence of the annoyances to which he has been subjected, and which may at any time end seriously. It may be possible to secure the punishment of some of the ring leaders in this particular case of annoyance, two of whom are as I beleive the men who were lodged at the British Consulate, and for whose rescue the attack on the Consulate was made.

I shall also give such support to my British Colleague, in the grave matter which he has in hand, as may appear appropriate.

This movement may be in one

sense

Headquarters and Staff proceed at once to Johannesburg. The British Army of Natal will also be disposed of for that part so soon as possible, and Sir Redvers Buller-Buller will follow a little later.

The object will be to relieve with the least, with as much promptitude delivery that the Johannesburg garrison will march out duly equipped, and with all many of their personal property. It may be possible to secure the surrendering of some of the leading men in this particular case of conveyance, but of whom one is to believe the news will be at the British Consulate, and for which reason the attack on the Consulate was made.

I shall also give such support to my British colleague, in the event matters which he has in hand, as may appear appropriate.

This movement must be in no case

sense unnecessary. But regarded in another light it appears to me very desirable. The Chinese are not as a rule troublesome at the ports. The native population at the ports has however a large rabble element, which is cowardly enough as a rule, but when excited, is cruel in the extreme. The best way to keep this element in subjection is to show the ability and readiness to act strongly and rapidly in any given case of trouble. The advent of Mr. Medhurst and myself supported by two ships of war, and followed by appropriate measures for the punishment of the offenders, and for the future security of our people will have a good effect at the port for years to come.

I ask your approval for my proposed course as above reported, and trust to be able to inform you in a few days of the satisfactory settlement of the whole affair.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
George F. Seward.
U. S. Consul General

absence unnecessary. But regarded in another light it appears to me very desirable. The Chinese are not to settle themselves at the ports. The native population at the ports is two thousand or large taxable element, which is certainly enough as a rule, but when excited is armed in the interior. The task now is to keep this element in subjection is to show the ability and readiness to act strongly and promptly in any point case of trouble. The advent of allied vessels of war usually deplored by two objects of ours, and followed by diplomatic measures for the punishment of the offenders, and for the future security of our people will have a good effect at the ports for years to come.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,
Your obedient servant,
George F. Seward.
Lt. Col. Consul General

No. 443. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, 22d June 1875.

Honorable
Benjamin P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I returned to Shanghai last evening from Chinkiang, and to report the facts of the recent trouble at that port, and of the action which has been taken in view of it.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs Colby were walking on a street of the English Settlement, and that a lot of braves, ten or a dozen in number followed them and used vile language, toward, or regarding, Mrs. Colby. A Chinese policeman who was patrolling in the neighborhood thought it desirable to warn them to desist. This led to an altercation between the policeman and some of the braves, and he finally called

to

No. 443.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 22nd January
1896.

Honorable
Secretary of State,
United States, Washington.
Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you that I returned to Shanghai last evening from Nanking, and to report the finals of the recent trouble at that port, and of the action which has been taken by me
in it.

It appears that the municipal laws lately were working on a street of the English settlement, and that a lot of Chinese, ten or eleven in number followed them and made trouble, threatening, and separating them roughly. A Chinese police-man tried to arrest a Chinese in the neighborhood, through it desirable to arrest them to detain. This led to considerable from between the policemen and some of the crowd, and he finally pulled

to his assistance some Chinese of the foreign hongs, and with them arrested two of their number; ~~therefore~~ Upon this the other braves ran off and called together a considerable number of their comrades, perhaps fifty, who proceeded to the British Consulate with the avowed object of releasing the prisoners who had been taken there by the policeman and the constable of the Consulate.

Seeing the approach of the soldiers followed by a large crowd of their country people, Mr. Baber closed a gate on a public street in the rear of the Consulate, thus cutting off the approach on that side. In front of this gate the soldiers stood, some urging that the gate should be broken in. It appears however that from the time when the gate was closed, being pressed back upon the crowd, until the end no attempt was made to force it. During the twenty minutes or half hour that the crowd stood in front of the gate, a number of the foreign residents made their way through the crowd and entered the Consulate,

Consulate, the gate being opened for them. Others; including Mr. and Mrs. Colby came in by another gate. An officer of the corps to which the soldiers belonged also appeared and used some exertions in the way of strong language and actual blows with his riding stick, which resulted in dispersing the soldiers.

Mr. Baber and Mr. Colby wrote the Taotai after the occurrence, stating what had occurred, and asking him to secure the punishment of the offenders, both those who had been so troublesome toward Mr. and Mrs Colby and those who had made the demonstration before the Consulate. The Taotai responded to this that the two men actually arrested and then in his hands had been dismissed from the service and would be tried and punished. Further than this he made no promise, and it would appear that he did not feel able to make any, in view of the independent nature of the military branch.

By

Coronado, the gold hung plenty too
thin. Others, including Mrs. Coronado
also looking among the Pueblos gold.
The officers of the corps to which the col-
onies belonged also influenced most
good men's opinions in the army of
strong language and natural things
until Fall waiting which, unless measures in
disapproving the soldiers.

Mrs. Coronado, finally found the
Pueblos ruins the resources, during
what Fall occupied, and making their
to secure the surrendment of the of
provinces, both Mrs. who had been be
traveled more favored Mrs. Coronado
and those who had made the discov-
eries before the Coronado. The Mex-
ican regarded to this that the two
years returned with and then in
his travels had been disappointed gross
the sources and worked to Fall and
surrendered. Should then this be made
no provision, and it would explain that
he did not feel able to make any, or
even of the subsequent routine of the
visitory travels.

By consent matters remained in this form until Mr. Medhurst and I arrived on Saturday five days after the trouble. We at once proceeded with Mr. Baber and Mr. Colby to take the evidence of the police officer, the Constable of the British Consulate, and a Tide-waiter at the Customs who had seen a great deal of the disturbance. We also heard what Mr. Baber and Mr. Colby had to say. The substance of all this evidence, I have given above, and it does not seem necessary to encumber this dispatch with copies of the actual statements.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Medhurst met the Taotai, and impressed upon him the need of his urging the military Commandant to arrest a considerable number of the offending Chinese.

The Taotai as Mr. Medhurst has told me did not express himself hopefully in the matter, but appeared willing to do what he could.

My

By consent matters remained in
this [illegible] until Wednesday
week & remained on Saturday five days
after the trouble. The ct were pressed
with ills. Burbon and others & daily to [illegible]
the existence of the police officers, the
downfall of the British Government,
and a [illegible]-martin rule. The business
was had been a general dead of the
disturbance. The also feared martin.
Burbon and Ills daily [illegible].
The existence of all this produces of
these grievances above, and it does not
seem necessary to pursue this dis-
pateful result further of the national
result.

Saturday afternoon Ills. Hastings
met the Jewtes, and impressed upon
him with the need of his keeping the
military, recommended to repeal
a considerable number of the de-
fending troops.

Mrs Jewtes to Ills. Hastings
has left me this week express their
deep sympathy on the painful event
which occurred during the week.

Ills

My own task with the Taotai was easier than Mr. Medhurst's. I was able to secure from him, promises:—

1st To try the two prisoners in my presence the next morning.

2d To urge the Commandant very warmly to arrest others of those who had used the vile language towards Mr. and Mrs. Colby.

3d To issue a proclamation setting forth the facts of the case reprobating the conduct of the soldiers in suitable terms, and warning others against the commission of a like offense.

I reported this result to Mr. Medhurst and asked him to be present at the trial, and to urge against the same men the charge of resistance to the police officer. This he thought well of and agreed to do.

The next morning we proceeded to the Taotai's Yamen and watched the trial as conducted by the Chi-hsien. The two men were sentenced to 50 blows each, and to be canged in the street where they had assailed Mr. and Mrs. Colby with vile language, for 30 days, their offence to be

stated

Kelly were track with the Cleveland and
Pittsburgh Railroad. I was able to
observe three things, namely:—

1. To lay the two parallels one mile
over the track crossing.

2. To urge the Commandant very impera-
tively to remove all of those rude track
like mile lengths towards Willoughby.
Cockly.

3. To observe by timed observation testing
both the speed of the cars approaching the
crossing and the ability of the engineers
and firemen efficiently to perform
their respective duties.

I reported this result to Mr. Hartman
and asked him to be present at the train,
to urge upon the proper men the change
of residence to the police officers. This he
thought until all could agreed to do.

The next morning we proceeded to the
Cleveland & Pittsburgh crossing and took the train
as previously by the Chairman. The train
was one scheduled to 60 hours exactly, and
to be computed in the direct miles they had to
travel, 184 miles. Kelly with his two
assistants, for 30 days, their officers to be

stated on the Cangue.

An incident of the trial was the proposal of the Chi-hsien to bamboo the prisoners to make them tell the names of their comrades. The two men were actually led out, thrown upon their faces, and their thighs stripped for the whipping, before we could make the Taotai understand that the use of torture to procure evidence is not sanctioned by our laws, and that we could not assent to such a procedure.

So far as the punishment was concerned, the Taotai's readiness to meet our representations may be understood when I say that he was quite willing to administer 100 blows to the prisoners or even 200 if we thought it desirable. We took pains to indicate to him that we had no wish to be vindictive; and that it was the adequate punishment of a considerable number of persons, and not the cruel punishment of the two in question that we desired.

After I had again impressed upon the Taotai the need of his calling upon the

stated on the coupons.

The president of the said mine the
approval of the bill-herein to transfer the
proceeds to make them tell the reasons
of their commands. Who has been more
actually led mad, thereon when there
were, and their limbs obliged for
the lubricating, before we could make the
statutes ourselves that the sale of for
sure is necessary whenever is not dangerous
by our laws, and that we could not assent
to accept or proceedings.

So you as the pursuit went was con-
cerned, the statutes mentioned to meet
our representations among be considered
when I only that he was quite willing
to advance 100 thou to the pensioners
or even 200 if we thought it desirable. He
took pains to indicate to them that we had
no wish to be vindictive; must that if was
the ordinary business of a considerable
number of persons, must not the exact
punishment of the law in cases that
are charged.

After I had again emphasised the
strictness the need of his calling before
the

the Commandant to make further arrests in Mr. Colby's case, and had told him that Mr. Medhurst had suggested the issue of one proclamation embracing the whole case, and that I assented to this. Mr Medhurst urged upon the Taotai strongly the need of his appealing forcibly to the Commandant to arrest and punish those soldiers who had made the demonstration at the Consulate, and told him that unless he received word that this work was going on satisfactorily by the next evening he would proceed to Nankin to state the case to the Vice Roy.

The business having been so far prosecuted, and my duties here demanding my attention, I left for this the same afternoon.

You will see that the newspaper reports of the case have been somewhat exaggerated, and you may consider that we showed quite as much rigor as the case required.

I do not think that more has been done or projected than the circumstances demand. If the Chinese are allowed

to

The Government is much perturbed
in all the Colleges over, and that talk seems that
the attachment that supposed the cause of
the disturbances centering the whole can
and that of manner to this, the attempt
upon upon the students adversely the next
of this relating formally to the Commission
that to consult and punish those soldiers
who had made the demands at the
Executive, and talk seems that unless so
received word that this work was de-
ing on actively formally by the next morning
the matter proceed to Thursday to state
the cause to the Vice Pres.

The Universities having been so
prosecuted, and may duties have changed-
ing may attention, I left for this the
scene of disorders.

There will see that the meetings
upon of the case have been adjourned
disappointed, and yet many considers that
we shall not quite as much upon as the
case requires.

I do not think that cases has been
done or projected since the disturbances
commenced. If the Chinese were allowed

to use toward foreigners language of the vilest character, that prestige of the foreign name which is essential to the security of foreigners in the smaller ports will be more or less injured. To pass by a grave demonstration against a Consular residence, would be a still greater mistake. If Mr. Medhurst shall succeed in carrying the whole business to a satisfactory conclusion, the result will be one for which the residents of Chinkiang may congratulate themselves, as promising to them a greater degree of security for a long time to come. And even if the soldiers are not further punished which I cannot believe will be the case, good will come of the demonstration which has been made.

My co-operation with Mr. Medhurst was warm and hearty throughout, and that of Mr. Baber and Mr. Colby has been equally satisfactory.

I should say that Mr. Babers coolness when his Consulate was

besieged

to use toward foreigners keeping of the milk animals, that passage of the treaty means withdrawal to the security of foreigners in the smaller ports will be more or less injured. If from by a grave deprivation required a bonanza market would be a still greater misfortune. Although annual should succeed in securing the whole business to an exclusively European clientele, the result will be one for which the residents of Chinkiang many comparatively there are, by securing to them a special degree of security, less a long time to come. Until such as the adoption and further increased subsidy of cereal believe to be the case, good will come of the denunciation which has been made.

ally co-operation with the Methodist was extensive and heartily throughout that that of all other part. Cooperation have been equally satisfactory. I should say that the Boston Cooperation extends into Nanking

beseiged is deserving of much appreciation, and all his steps were carefully taken. Mr. Colby has shown excellent judgment throughout.

The further action needed to secure the results aimed at by me will be undertaken by him, and I have but little doubt that he will succeed perfectly. He takes a quiet unbiassed view of the business and will insist upon such action as that contemplated in my conversations with the Tautai.

I have to express my gratification at the promptness with which Captain Bridgman of the "Palos", met my suggestion that he should show his flag at Chinkiang.

I respectfully ask an expression of approval of my course if it shall seem to you to have been judicious.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgnd) George F. Seward.

Consul General.

Cw
E

ack- approve- C. 13 aug

Mr. Clements

No. 949.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
AUG
13
1875
OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

DEPARTMENT of STATE
AUG
14
1875
ACKNOWLEDGED

to the

Department of State.

Subject.
Designation of Consular Agents in Chinese.

No. 414.

United States Consulate General
at Singapore.

Hon. Secretary.

to the

Department of State.

Washington

Enclosure of Correspondence Regarding
the Chinese.

No. 949.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 30th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of my dispatch to the Legation No. 435, regarding the Chinese title of Consular Agents, and Mr. Avery's response dated June 17th.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. R. Ward
Consul General.

Inclosures.
No. 1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Avery May 20.
" 2. " Avery to Mr. Seward June 17.

No. 1242

United States Consular Service,
Chemnitz, 30th June 1895.

Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you
a copy of my dispatch to the Legation
No. 1435, requesting the Consular Title of Germa-
ine Depew, dated, Mr. Hueng's address
dated June 19th.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Consul Stevens.

Inclosure.

No. 1. Letter Secured to Mr. Depew, 1 enclo.
2. Letter to Mr. Secured June 17

Copy.

Legation of the U. S.

Peking June 17th 1875.

Geo. F. Seward, Esqr.

U. S. Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 435 in which you ask for a definition of the status of Consular Agents, and that they may be correctly designated, I have to say that the Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen have been formally notified that the Consular Agent at Kiukiang is not an independent Officer, but the delegate of the Consul at Hankow, and the Ministers have responded that they will so inform the Taotai at Kiukiang.

In notifying the Yamen as above I used the Chinese characters here given 知事官 to designate the position of Consular Agent, and the same will hereafter be employed by this Legation with reference to our Consular officers of

that

that rank, concerning whom it is desirable there should be no misconception.

You will please notify the various Consuls of this fact, and also that Consular Agents are expected to use their proper title in correspondence with the Chinese, as well as in their English correspondence instead of the title "Vice Consul" which they sometimes adopt. It is not supposed they will lose in any degree their rightful share of influence by making their titles conform to actual facts, while the inconveniences of not doing so are obvious.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Benj. P. Avery.

[illegible] work, concerning which I do desire
to have obtained by me misconceptions.

I am until clearly the receive
[illegible] of this first, and the Institu-
tion regard are employed to use this
property title in connection with the
Museum, as well as in their Syndicate
connection understood of the title "Tree
Planted" which they sometimes adopt. If
a word explained they will [illegible] in any de-
gree [illegible] with [illegible] of employees by
putting their title conform to certain
facts, while the [illegible] of not
doing so are obvious.

Yours &c.

Lewis Sherburne Gannett,
Assistant Secy. Smithsonian.

No. 435. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, May 20th 1875.

Honorable Benjamin P. Avery,
U. S. Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Johnsons dispatch No. 344, I beg leave to suggest that the Government at Peking be advised that the Consular Officer at Kiukiang is not an independent Officer but the delegate of of the Consul at Hankow. Dr. Williams, it should be mentioned thought that Consular Agents cannot well be described to the Chinese, and that they should be called Vice Consuls. It will be for you to decide how far Dr. Williams was right. In my opinion, an Officer should if possible be given his proper title and his functions defined so as to avoid misconceptions on the part of the Chinese.

In this connection I beg leave to inform

No. 435.

inform you that I recently received a dispatch from the Consular Agent at Chefoo headed U. S. Vice Consulate & signed with the title of Vice Consul appended. I have advised Mr. Sheppard to instruct the Agent mentioned to be careful to use his proper title.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) George F. Seward

Consul General.

I have the honor to transmit a dispatch from the Secretary of State received U.S. Vice Consulate prepared with the title of Vice Consul granted. I have ordered the dispatch to be transmitted to the Consul to whom it is addressed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible] George J. Sharrer

Consul General

The Great American Government.

大美國欽命駐紮

Deputes

To dwell at

To manage its

管理本國通商事務知事官。

International Affairs.

Consular Agent.

Mr Hood

No. 949 2

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
AUG
13
1875
OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai
to the Department of State.

Mr. Seward:

Subject:

Transmitting account for Miscellaneous Expenses for 2nd Quarter 1875: and advising draft against the same.

Inclosures.
account.
22 Vouchers
2 Exchange Certificates.

No. 949.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. July 5th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you my account for Expenses as per form No. 90 for the second quarter 1875. supported by 22 — vouchers and Exchange certificates as usual. I have drawn my draft No. 88 on this account in favor of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank. for Gold $670.03 for which I ask your protection.

The Cost of removing & repairing the flagstaff. painting and moving safes, &c., incident to the occupation of the new premises on the 10th June. I have brought forward in this account, and I respectfully ask the Department's approval thereof.

I am. Sir - Your Obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Mr Wood

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
AUG
13
1875
OF STATE

No. 950.

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

Mr. Seward.

Subject-
Forwarding Quarterly
Returns for the 2d Quarter
1875.

DEPARTMENT of STATE
AUG
14
1875
ACKNOWLEDGED

No. 950.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. July 8th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I record I have the honor to hand you the annual quarterly returns for the 2nd quarter 1875. Viz:

Digest of Books & Statistics

Income No.	1	Form No.	117.
"	2	"	118.
"	3	"	119.
"	4	"	120.
"	5.	"	121. 124?
"	6	Civil Suits.	
"	7	Police Cases	
"	8	Criminal Cases.	file
"	9	Jail report	
"	10	Correspondence return.	file

file. Letters Received

I am.
Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	5061	Tientsin March 23. 1875	Apl. 2. 1875	Forwarding dispatches to Department		
Supt. of Foreign Mails	5062	Yokohama " "	" 8 "	Forms for letter bills &c.		
Post Master	5063	Nagasaki " 28 "	" " "	Mails for Hong Kong		
" " "	5064	" " 29 "	" " "	" " "		
Consul for S. & Norway	5065	Shanghai April 6 "	" 6 "	Claim on Estate of J. Martin		
U.S. Consul.	5066	Smatow March 31 "	" 7 "	Sending dispatches to Dept.		
" "	5067	Nagasaki Apl. 3 "	" " "	Claims against the Circus people.		
Supt. Foreign Mails	5068	Washington Feb. 13 "	" " "	Receipt of Schedules		
Fifth Auditor	5069	" " 16 "	" " "	" " Office rent a/c.		
Dept of State.	5070	" " 13 "	" " "	" " dispatch		
" "	5071	" " 20 "	" " "	" " "		
" "	5072	" " " "	" " "	Estate of King & Co.		
" "	5073	" " " "	" " "	Accounts for the arrest of Le Gendre.		
Supt. Foreign Mails	5074	Yokohama Mch 30. "	" 8 "	Notification that the Mitsu Bishi are mail Steam		

[Form No. 118.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	5061	Tientsin March 23. 1875	Apl. 2. 1875	Forwarding dispatches to Department		
Supt. of Foreign Mails	5062	Yokohama . . .	" " "	Forms for letter bills &c.		
Post Master	5063	Nagasaki . 28 "	" " "	Mails for Hong Kong		
" " "	5064	" . 29 "	" " "	" " "		
Consul for S. & Norway	5065	Shanghai April 6 .	. 6 "	Claim on Estate of J. Martin .		
U.S. Consul.	5066	Amator Mch 31 .	. 7 .	Sending dispatches to Dept.		
" "	5067	Nagasaki Apl. 3 "	" " "	Claims against the Circus people.		
Supt. Foreign Mails	5068	Washington Feb. 13 "	. " "	Receipt of Schedules		
Fifth Auditor	5069	" . 16 .	" " "	" . Office rent a/c.		
Dept of State.	5070	" " 13 .	" " "	" " dispatch		
" "	5071	" " 20 "	" " "	" " "		
" "	5072	" " . .	" " "	Estate of King &c.		
" "	5073	" " " .	" " "	Accounts for the arrest of Lecendre.		
Supt. Foreign Mails	5074	Yokohama Mch 30.	" 8 "	Notification that the Mitsu Bishi are mail Steam		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Post Office	5075	Nagasaki April 5.'75	Apl. 8. 1875	Sending postage money		
U. S. Consul	5076	Canton " 1 "	" " "	Informing of intended resignation.		
J. C. Eldridge	5077	Ningpo " 2 "	" 5 "	Asking information		
U. S. Consul	5078	Swatow March 20. "	" 4 "	Sending dispatch to Dept.		
" "	5079	Ningpo " 6 "	" 7 "	Leave of absence for 160 days.		
Legation	5080	Peking April 26.	" 7 "	Rules of Centennial Exhibition.		
P. M. S. S. Co.	5081	Shanghai " 9	" 9 "	Time of the steamers &c.		
Taotai	5082	" March 27.	" " "	Man who wounded Capt. Pike.		
U. S. Consul	5083	Swatow April 6 "	" " "	Sending a/c and Returns.		
A. C. Salter	5084	Chinkiang " 10.	" 12 "	" "		
" "	5085	" March 31 "	" 13 "	" "		
Municipal Council	5086	Shanghai April 12 "	" " "	Call for Rate payers meeting.		
"	5087	" " "	" " "	" " " Special "		
Oriental Bank	5088	" " "	" 15	Sending 4 vouchers Mr Salters a/c.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Taotai	5089	Shanghai Mch 6. 1875	Mch 6. 1875	Sung Kwang bong vs. San Ze Kiang		
J. Haas	5090	" Apl. 13.	Apl 13.	Pimishments at Mixed Court.		
Municipal C.	5091	" " "	" 14.	Hong Kew Bridge.		
U.S.S. "Hartford"	5092	Hong Kong " 10.	" "	Bill of Lading for 1 Boilers.		
U.S. Consul.	5093	Hankow " 12.	" 15.	Requisition for Stationery		
Taotai	5094	Shanghai Apl. 13.	" "	Mr. Jenkins Cartridges		
do	5095	" Mch 29.	Mch 30.	Going to Nanking.		
P. M. S. S. Co.	5096	Yokohama Apl 4 "	Apl 16.	Goods for Centennial Ex'n.		
Post Office.	5097	Nagasaki 12. "	" "	Letters for the South		
U.S. Consul.	5098	Ningpo 15. "	" "	Case of Souza vs Tyce.		
Wm H Fogg.	5099	New York Feb 19. "	" 12.	Ack'g. receipt of draft.		
U.S. Minister	5100	Peking Apl 5 "	" 16.	Sending passport for Mrs. Simmons.		
U.S. do	5101	" " "	" "	" Associate list for approval.		
U.S. Consul	5102	Newchwang Mch 31 "	" 17.	Returns for 1st Quarter of 1875.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Taotai	5103	Shanghai Apl 17. 1875	Apl. 17. 1875	Disturbance at Soochow		
U.S. Consul	5104	Ningpo " "	" 19. "	Copy of papers case of Sung os Tyree.		
Legation	5105	Peking " 13. "	" 21. "	Fee for passports to be $5.		
M. Council	5106	Shanghai " 20. "	" 21. "	Trouble on Yangtsze poo road.		
" "	5107	" " 21 "	" " "	Ackg. receipt of plans.		
Agent P.M.S.S.Co.	5108	" " " "	" 22 "	Centennial matters		
F. & B. Jenkins	5109	" " 22. "	" " "	Stopping sale of arms		
" " "	5110	" " 21 "	" 23. "	Permit to import Cartridges		
M. Council.	5111	" " 22 "	" " "	Destroying trees on Yangtsze poo road.		
U.S. Consul,	5112	Ningpo " 21 "	" " "	Sending Returns.		
D.A. Carter,	5113	Hongkong " 22 "	" 26. "	About Interpreters in Consulates.		
US. Consul	5114	Hankow " 19. "	" " "	Estate of J.H. Cunninghame.		
Taotai	5115	Shanghai " 25 "	" 26. "	Case of Sung Kee.		
"	5116	" " 27. "	" 28 "	Permit to import Cartridges.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Dept of State	5117	Washington Mch. 15. 1875	Apl. 30. 1875	Sending set of Revised Statutes of US.		
" "	5118	" " 3 "	" " "	Ack'g. receipt of dispatch.		
" "	5119	" " " "	" " "	Mr Rose's dispatch to Dept.		
" "	5120	" " 11 "	" " "	Clerk hire a/c.		
" "	5121	" " " "	" " "	Circular No. 16.		
" "	5122	" " " "	" " "	Flint's Interpreters Salary.		
" "	5123	" " " "	" " "	Ack'g. receipt of dispatch.		
Fifth Auditor Treasury	5124	" " 15 "	" " "	Interpreters a/c. 3d Qr. 1874.		
Comptroller of Treasury	5125	" 6 "	" " "	Seamens Account.		
" "	5126	" 16 "	" " "	Salary a/c. O B Bradford Con. Clk.		
" "	5127	" " "	" " "	Interpreters A/c.		
" "	5128	" 18 "	" " "	Court a/c.		
" "	5129	" "	" " "	Salary & Fee's a/c.		
P. O. Deph.	5130	" 13 "	" " "	P. O. Acct 2d & 3d Qr. of 1874		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
P. O. Dept.	5131	Washington Mch 18. 1875	Apl 30. 1875	P. O. Accounts 2d & 3d Quarters of 1874.		
" "	5132	" " 22.	" " "	Receipt of Dead letters.		
" "	5133	" " "	" " "	Japan mails		
U.S. Consul	5134	Ningpo Apl. 28.	" " "	Receipt of dispatch		
Taotai	5135	Shanghai May 1.	May 1 "	A pass to interior with a steamer		
U.S. Consul.	5136	Swatow Apl. 26.	" " "	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	5137	Canton " 21.	" " "	Estate of King & Co. Money must come.		
" "	5138	" " "	" " "	Sending dispatch for Legation & Dept.		
Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.	5139	Shanghai May 3. "	" 3.	Mails for their steamers		
Supt. For. Mails	5140	Yokohama Apl 23.	" "	Newspaper mail Matters.		
John Davis	5141	Washington March 6.	" " "	Fisher's "Alabama claims" Commission		
Legation	5142	Peking Apl 23 "	" 4 "	The Soochow disturbance.		
"	5143	" " 21 "	" " "	Estate of King & Co.		
"	5144	" " 24 "	" " "	Aoki. Receipt of Returns.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Municipal Council.	5145	Shanghai May 6. 1875	May 7. 1875	Postponing Land Renters Meeting.		
H. C. Korthalls	5146	Hiogo " 3 "	" 8 "	Engineers for Woosung Bar		
Gt. Nor. Tel. Co.	5147	Shanghai " 7.	" " "	Opinion of Attorney Genl., A cable case.		
Messrs Eschert Ryle.	5148	Osaka 3.	" 10.	Accepting terms Woosung Bar.		
U.S. Consular Agent.	5149	Chefoo 8 "	" 11.	Request for blanks.		
U. S. Consul.	5150	HongKong Apl. 19 "	" " "	Mr. Bailey's Memo charge		
Legation	5151	Peking May 3 "	" " "	Centennial Exhibition.		
"	5152	" " " 4 "	" " "	May rich claims 18th inst.		
U.S. Consul	5153	Amoy Apl. 17th "	" " "	Sending dispatches for dept.		
"	5154	" " " "	" " "	" "	"	
"	5155	" " " 8 "	" " "	" "	"	
"	5156	" " " 9 "	" " "	" "	"	
"	5157	Newchwang " 7.	" " "	" "	"	
"	5158	Canton " 5 "	" " "	" "	"	

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Consul,	5159	Amoy May 5. 1875	May. 14. 1875	Hospital bill agst Frazar & Co. & Disco.		
Japan do	5160	Shanghai " 11 "	" 15 "	Engineers of the Woosung Bar.		
Taotai,	5161	" " " "	" 17 "	Proclamations about Telegraphs.		
U.S. Consul	5162	Amoy " 10 "	" " "	Dispatches to Dept. of State		
" "	5163	" " 12 "	" " "	" "		
Supreme Court	5164	Shanghai " 17 "	" " "	Ack'g. receipt of dispatch.		
German Consul	5165	" " " "	" " "	" "		
Taotai	5166	" " 16 "	" " "	Silk transactions of Heard & Co.		
U.S. Consul	5167	Hankow " 13 "	" " "	Disturbance at Rinkiang.		
Russell & Co.	5168	Shanghai " 15 "	" 19 "	Account against Messenger		
J. F. Seaman	5169	" " 17 "	" " "	Estate of Mrs. E. J. Budgman.		
U.S. Consul	5170	Hankow " 14 "	" " "	Ack'g. receipt of dispatch.		
Taotai	5171	Shanghai " 17 "	" " "	Jenkins Cartridges.		
Shanghai Magistrate	5172	" " "	" " "	Death of Emperors wife.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June *1875.*

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Secy. Trinity Church	5173	Shanghai May 17. 1875	May 21. 1875	Services at Church on Sundays		
" Frazar & Co.	5174	" " 21.	" " "	Hospital a/c. C. Price (at Amoy)		
Municipal Council	5175	" " " "	" 22.	Change in Municipal year		
Danish Engineers	5176	Osaka " 17 "	" " "	Woosung Bar.		
Taotai.	5177	Shanghai " 13 "	" " "	Selling fire arms Lane Crawford & Co.		
M. Council.	5178	" 21 "	" " "	Wharfage dues for Taotai.		
" "	5179	" 22 "	" " "	Article XIX Land Regulations		
" "	5180	" " "	" " "	Increase in commutation of Taotai		
U. S. Consul.	5181	Tientsin May 17. "	" 24.	Title of Vice Consul Hankow.		
Agt P. M. S. S. Co.	5182	Shanghai " 24 "	" " "	Advising sailing of Mail Steamer		
Taotai.	5183	" 23.	" " "	Tsung Ling vs San Tze King-Soochow.		
Agt. P. M. S. S. Co.	5184	" 25.	" 25.	Advising sailing of Mail Steamer		
U. S. Consul	5185	Canton " 12.	" "	Dispatch for the Dept through C. G.		
"	5186	" 14.	"	Handed over charge to F. R. Talbot		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Consul	5187	Canton May 14.	May 25. 1875	Regarding error in a/c's		
"	5188	" " 18	" " "	Dispatches for Peking + Dept.		
"	5189	" " "	" " "	" " " "	"	
"	5190	" " 19	" " "	Stationery wanted		
Supreme Court	5191	Shanghai " 25	" " "	Summons of Capt Stells		
Legation	5192	Peking " 19	" " "	Ack'g. receipt of dispatch		
U. S. Consul	5193	Swatow " 18	" 25 "	Dispatches for Dept.		
Japanese Consul	5194	Shanghai " 25	" 26 "	The Dutch Engineers at Woosung.		
M. Council.	5195	" " "	" " "	Outside Roads.		
A. Bancroft	5196	San Francisco apl 6.	" " "	Law Books.		
Warren + Gardner	5197	London Mch 28. '75	" " "	Estate of Spedding.		
D of State	5198	Washington May 26 "	" 28 "	Telegram Dr Lords Leave.		
U. S. Consul	5199	Foochow " 25 "	" " "	Arrois Foochow Telegraph line.		
Capt. J. S. Stone	5200	Shanghai " 28 "	" 29 "	Investigate conduct of Chief mate.		

[Form No. 118.]

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NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U. S. Consul	5201	Tientsin Apl. 24	May 30 1875	Commissioner of Customs in Court		
"	5202	" " "	" " "	Dispatches for Dept. of State.		
"	5203	Canton " 22	" " "	Estate of King &		
"	5204	Canton " "	" " "	Dispatches for Washington		
Agt. P. M. S. S. Co.	5205	Shanghai May 31 "	" 31 "	Mails for the U.S. on the 5th prox.		
Taotai	5206	" " 30 "	" " "	Jenkins vs Glover.		
F. H. B. Jenkins	5207	" " 31 "	June 1 "	Cartridges &c. sold to Chinese.		
Taotai	5208	" " 30 "	" 1 "	Attempt at Black mail at Smiths Market		
Shanghai. N.	5209	" " 31 "	" 1 "	Assumed the duties of office		
Taotai	5210	" June 1 "	" 2 "	Hill vs Takee		
F. B. Eames.	5211	" " 2 "	" 2 "	" "		
Legation	5212	Peking May 24 "	" 5 "	Trouble at Kiukiang		
P. O. Dept.	5213	Washington Apl 20 "	" " "	Acty. receipt of dispatches		
J. C Bell	5214	Shanghai May 1 "	" " "	Account against Rali Jessop		

[Form No. 118.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1875

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
E. D. Parker	5215	Philadelphia Apl 20. '75	June 5. 75	Inquiry about Ginsing		
Dept. of State	5216	Washington " 17 "	" "	Reports on Trade and Navigation		
" "	5217	" " 8 "	" "	Reports to Customs, when to be paid.		
" "	5218	" " 9 "	" "	Death of the Emperor		
" "	5219	" " 8 "	" "	Commercial Agent at Vladivostock.		
" "	5220	" " 9 "	" "	Interpreter at Tientsin		
" "	5221	" " 9 "	" "	" " " Shanghai		
" "	5222	" " 9 "	" "	Interpreter and Interpretation		
" "	5223	" " 10 "	" "	Inclosing 15 Copies of "Immigration Acts		
Municipal Council	5224	Shanghai June 7 "	" 7	Dredging the Soochow creek.		
" "	5225	" " 4 "	" "	Address of Consul General		
Gt. Nor Tel. Co	5226	" May 31		Telegraph matters		
Purdon & Co.	5227			Matter of Horatio's bill		
Mr Purdon	5228			Seamen's roll.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30 June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
Municipal Council.	5229	Shanghai June 8	June 1	Seward Road Extension		
Danish Consul	5230	" " 7	" 1	Re assumes charge.		
Taotai	5231	" " 8	" 11	Titles in Court of Customs		
U.S. Consul.	5232	" " 11	" 12	Amendment. Land Regulations		
Gt Northern Tel. Co.	5233	" " 12	" "	Matter of Cable cutting		
American Consul.	5234	" " 1	" "	" " "		
G.W. Abbott.	5235	" " 1	" "	Resignation as Clerk		
U.S. Consul.	5236	Tientsin 7	" 14	Furniss' case.		
Taotai	5237	Shanghai 13	" "	Seamen of Sorcerer		
"	5238	" "	" "	Jenkins arrest.		
Dept of State	5239	Washington 28	" "	Matter of Thayers Damages.		
"	5240	" 6	" "	Rest of dispatch		
John Davis	5241	" 23	" "	Fisher's Alabama claims		
U.S. Consul	5242	Amoy 3	" 15	Receipt of dispatch		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	5242	Amoy June 3	June 15th	Receipt of dispatch		
Legation	5243	Peking " 5	" "	Chinese designations		
do	5244	" " 8	" "	Mr. Consul at Canton		
Court of Customs	5245	Shanghai " 16	" 17	Survey of Harbor		
Gt. Nor. Tel. Co.	5246	" " 17	" 17	Cable Broken		
U.S.C.	5247	Chinkiang " 14	" 17	Receipt of Dis.		
"	5248	Hankow " 15	" 18	Forwarding letter to Peking		
U.S.C. Agent	5249	Kewkiang " 16	" 18	Receipt of dispatch		
Fogg & Co.	5250	Shanghai " 21	" 21	Application to land powder.		
Municipal C.	5251	" " 22	" 22	Receipt ack of letter.		
Taotai	5252	Shanghai " 18	" 18	Receipt of dispatch		
"	5253	" " "	" "	Returns from Soochow		
Municipal C	5254	" 20	" 23	Receipt for Wharfage dues.		
U.S. Consul	5255	Amoy " 18	" 23	Shipment of Tea to U.S.		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30 June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	5256	Amoy June 18	June 23	Shipment tea to U.S.		
"	5257	Swatow " 17	" "	Inquiry about Bg "Juno"		
"	5258	Chinkiang " 16	" "	Disturbance at —		
German Consul	5259	Shanghai " 24	" 24	Case of C.F. Meyers		
U.S. Consul.	5260	Hankow " 21	" "	Rect of dispatches		
German Consul	5261	Shanghai " 26	" 26	Case of C. F. Meyers.		
Taotai	5262	" " 26	" 26	Permission to land powder		
Legation	5263	Peking 17	" 28	Designation of Consular Agents		
Taotai	5264	Shanghai 23	" 24	Will call on C.G.		
"	5265	" 25	" 26	Will vs Fakee		
French Consul Genl.	5266	" 24	" 24	Matters at Whampoa		
Consular Agent	5267	Chefoo 26	" 30	Receipt of dispatch.		
Taotai	5268	Shanghai 29	" 30	Unable to receive C.G. on 30th		
M. Council	5269	" 30	" 30	Receipt of dispatch		

[Form No. 118.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.
U.S. Consul.	5270	Ningpo June 30	July 1.	Ningpo Junk Trade.		
Municipal Council	5271	Shanghai " "	" "	Memo of Wharfage dues		
Legation	5272	Peking " 23	" "	Request for leave of absence		
"	5273	" " "	" "	Haikow Investigation		
"	5274	" " "	" "	Receipt of dispatch.		
"	5275	Peking " 23	" 1	Appg. Amendment Land Regs.		
U.S. Consul.	5276	Tientsin " 25	" "	Receipt of dispatch		
" "	5277	Ningpo July 1	" 2	Forwarding Returns		
Dept of State	5278	Washington Mch 20	" 3	Matter of Mr. Abbotts Examination.		
Helen Haughey	5279	San Francisco " 25	" "	Inquiry about Mrs. Anderson.		
Supt For'n Mails.	5280	Washington " 22	" "	Receipt of dispatch.		
Legation	5281	Peking June 29	" 6	Appg. action Chinkiang case.		
Municipal Council.	5282	Shunghai July 5	" "	Matter of Likin Taxes in Settlements		

U.S. Consulate General.
E. & O.E. Shanghai July 5th 1875

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875.		NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
April	1	8331	Taotai	Shanghai	Sending Title Deed etc. 300.	
"	5	8332	Post Office	Hiogo.	Missent Letters	
"	6	8333	Taotai	Shanghai	Permit to Mr. Jenkins to re-export Cartridges.	
"	8	8334	Dept of State	Washington	Mr. Lord's leave of absence.	
"	"	8335	U.S. Consul	Canton	About his resignation.	
"	"	8336	E. C. Lord	Ningpo	His leave of absence	
"	"	8337	U.S.V. Consul	HongKong.	Acknowleging receipt of Chat. Friends wages.	
"	"	8338	Mr. Eldridge	Ningpo	Austrian decorations & honors.	
"	"	8339	Mr. Avery	Peking	Sending him copy of Dept's 1445.	
"	10	8340	Dept of State	Washington	Approving nomination of Pethick as Interpreter.	
"	"	8341	"	"	"	Mr. DeLano's No. 130. About Law Books.
"	"	8342	"	"	"	Nominating a Vice Consul at Swatow.
"	"	8343	U.S. Consul	Canton	Estate of King & Co.	
"	"	8344	Harbor Master	Shanghai	Pilots Pike and Hounsberg.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
April 10	8345	Legation	Peking	Estate of King & Co.	
" "	8346	Dept of State	Washington	Vice Consular Agent at Kiukiang.	
" "	8347	" "	"	Telegraphs in and about Shanghai.	
" "	8348	Taotai	Shanghai.	Pass to interior.	
" "	8349	Fifth Auditor Treasury	Washington	Seamans a/c 1st qr. of 1875.	
" "	8350	" " "	"	Interpreters " " " " "	
" "	8351	" " "	"	Consular Clerks " " " " "	
" "	8352	" " "	"	Court " " " " "	
" "	8353	" " "	"	Salary and Fees. " " " "	
" "	8354	" " "	"	General Returns " " "	
" "	8355	" " "	"	Mail Clerk time of " "	
" "	8356	Dept of State	Washington	Form no 90.	
" "	8357	" "	"	General Returns.	
" 12	8358	H.B. DuBose	Soochow	The disturbance at Soochow	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
April 12	8359	Taotai Shanghai	The disturbance at Foochow	
" "	8360	Legation Peking	" " " "	
" "	8361	Consul for Austria	Circular No. 40 Calling Meeting for 16th April 1875.	
" "	8362	" " Belgium	do do	
" "	8363	" " Denmark	do do	
" "	8364	" " France	do do	
" "	8365	" " Germany	do do	
" "	8366	" " Great Britain	do do	
" "	8367	" " Italy	do do	
" "	8368	" " Japan	do do	
" "	8369	" " Netherlands	do do	
" "	8370	" " Portugal	do do	
" "	8371	" " Russia	do do	
" "	8372	" " Spain	do do	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSU
April 12	8373	Consul for Sweden & Norway	Issuing Circular No. 40.	
" 13	8374	U. S. Consul Ningpo	Cause Savage vs. Tyree.	
" "	8375	do do Canton	About a Vice Consul.	
" "	8376	" Talbot "	do do.	
" "	8377	Dept of State Washington	Mr Colby's Constable	
" "	8378	Taotai Shanghai	The DuBose affair at Soochow.	
" "	8379	Dept of State Washington	Requisition for Books and Stationery.	
" 14	8380	Supt. Foreign Mails Yokohama	Receipt of letters.	
" "	8381	Collector San Francisco	Sending 17 Invoices.	
" "	8382	" New York	" 13 "	
" "	8383	" Boston	" 4 "	
" "	8384	Dept of State Washington	Mr. Johnson errors in returns &c.	
" "	8385	U.S. Consul Hankow	" " " "	
" "	8386	Dept of State Washington	Printed Reports of Trials.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
April 14	8387	Collector Sanfrancisco	Circular No. 41 about Land Renters Meeting.	
" 15	8388	Minister at Rome.	Letter about Mrs Simmons.	
" "	8389	Russell & Co. Shanghai.	Request for the Contract in the Tyree case.	
" "	8390	U. S. Consul Ningpo	Circular No 41. about Land Renters Meeting.	
" "	8391	" " Austria	do do	
" "	8392	" " Belgium	do do	
" "	8393	" " Denmark	do do	
" "	8394	" " France	do do	
" "	8395	" " Germany	do do	
" "	8396	" " Great Britain	do do	
" "	8397	" " Italy	do do	
" "	8398	" " Japan	do do	
" "	8399	" " Netherlands	do do	
" "	8400	" " Portugal	do do	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
April 15	8401	Consul for Russia	Circular 41. Land Renters Meeting	
" "	8402	" " Spain	" " "	
" "	8403	" " Sweden & Norway	" " "	
" 16	8404	Minister at Peking.	Sending Court Returns.	
" "	8405	Taotai Shanghai	Sending 5 Title Deeds.	
" 17	8406	J. M. Canny & Co. "	Their Claim against Flint.	
" "	8407	French Consul Genl. Shanghai	Claim against Soulière.	
" "	8408	U.S. Consul Swatow,	Sending Forms.	
" 19	8409	" " Kaukow,	About Stationery	
" "	8410	Dept of State Washington	Interpretations at Newchwang,	
" "	8411	" " "	The Danish Medal & Maltese Cross &c.	
" "	8412	U.S. Consul Nagasaki	Receipt of dispatches	
" 20	8413	W.C. Northalls Kobe	Survey of the Woosung Bar.	
" "	8414	Taotai Shanghai	Sending Title Deed No. 328.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
April 20	8415	Aston House	Claim against Geo. H. Bruns.	
" "	8416	Duck Shing	" " "	
" "	8417	Kelly & Co.	" " "	
" "	8418	Ming Yue & Co.	" " "	
" "	8419	J Ching Chong	" " "	
" "	8420	Ching Chong	" " "	
" "	8421	C. Yelverton	" " "	
" "	8422	Taotai	Title Deed No 319.	
" 21.	8423	C. Cowie	Claims against Estate of J.H. Coker.	
" "	8424	Thorne Bros.	" "	
" "	8425	Chongkoh	" "	
" "	8426	Kelly & Co.	" "	
" "	8427	Hall & Holtz.	" "	
" "	8428	Kirsbrunner & Co.	" "	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875

DATE. 1875		NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSU
Apl	21	8429	Dr Galle	Shanghai	Claim against Estate of J. H. Coker.	
"	"	8430	E. B. Souper	do	Injuring roads & trees on the Yangtsze foot	
"	22	8431	F. Jenkins	"	Matter of Forms & Cartridges.	
"	"	8432	"	"	" " Arms	
"	"	8433	"	"	" " "	
"	"	8434	Supt. Foreign Mails	Washington	Arrival and departure of mails 1st qr. 1875.	
"	23	8435	Legation	Peking	Railroad fares to Centennial.	
"	"	8436	Taotai	Shanghai	Kerchung & Sungkee.	
"	"	8437	"	"	" "	
"	"	8438	Dept of State	Washington	Mr. Tindall's, No. 68.	
"	"	8439	"	"	Centennial Fares Freights &c.	
"	"	84440	Taotai	Shanghai	Proclamations about telegraphs.	
"	24	84441	Consul for	Austria	Cir. No. 43. Draft Code of Regulations.	
"	"	84442	"	Belgium	" " "	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
April 24	8443	Consul for - Denmark	Circular No. 43. Draft Code of Land Regulations.	
" "	8444	" France	" " "	
" "	8445	" Germany	" " "	
" "	8446	" Great Britain	" " "	
" "	8447	" Italy	" " "	
" "	8448	" Japan	" " "	
" "	8449	" Netherlands	" " "	
" "	8450	" Portugal	" " "	
" "	8451	" Russia	" " "	
" "	8452	" Spain	" " "	
" "	8453	" Sweden & Norway	" " "	
" "	8454	Legation Peking	Sending Copy of Minutes of above Meeting.	
" 27	8455	Dept of State Washington	" " " "	
" "	8456	U.S. Consul Canton	Erratic Accounts.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
April 24	8457	U. S. Consul Hankow	Interpreter and Writer – about them.	
" 27	8458	Legation Peking	Claims for riot damages.	
" "	8459	Dept of State Washington	Protection to Cables.	
" 29	8460	Taotai Shanghai	Passport to go up Country	
May 1	8461	do "	Deed No. 321.	
" "	8462	D. A. Carter Hong Kong	Estate of J. H. Cunningham.	
" 4	8463	R. S. Corning Shanghai	Receipt and delivery of Mails.	
" 4	8464	Consul for Austria	Cir. No. 44. Change of Ratepayers' meeting	
" "	8465	" Belgium	" " "	
" "	8466	" Denmark	" " "	
" "	8467	" France	" " "	
" "	8468	" Germany	" " "	
" "	8469	" Gt Britain	" " "	
" "	8470	" Italy	" " "	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSU
May 7	8441	Consul for Japan	Cir. No. 44 About Change of Ratepayers Meeting.	
" 7	8442	" " Netherlands	" " "	
" "	8443	" " Portugal	" " "	
" "	8444	" " Russia	" " "	
" "	8445	" " Spain	" " "	
" "	8446	" " Sweden & N.	" " "	
" "	8447	" at Canton	Requesting the Ning Po money to be sent to Shanghai	
" 8	8448	" "	" " " " "	
" "	8478	Legation — Peking	Du Bose Outrage.	
" 10	8479	" "	Mr Tindall's leave of absence.	
" "	8480	" "	Transmitting Copy of dispatch.	
" "	8481	" "	Sundry letters missent.	
" "	8482	Post-Master San Francisco	Tonnage dues.	
" 11	8483	U.S. Consul Ningpo.	Case of Mr Pethick.	
" "	8484	Legation Peking		

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
May 11	8485	Taotai	Shanghai	Pang Ee Tai's Silk Case.	
" "	8486	Gideon Nye	Canton	Nomination of a Vice Consul	
" "	8487	Mr Talbot	do.	" " "	
" "	8488	Supt Foreign Mails	Yokohama	Matter of letter bills.	
" "	8489	U.S. Consul	Newchwang	$25 a month for a Writer!	
" "	8490	" "	Tientsin	Vice Consul in Charge at Chefoo.	
" "	8491	Dept of State	Washington	Settlement of King & Co Estate.	
" "	8492	Taotai	Shanghai	F. H. B. Jenkins' Cartridges	
" 12	8493	Supt. Foreign Mails	Washington	Mitsu Bishi Steamers are mail packets!	
" "	8494	Taotai	Shanghai	Squeezes in Smiths Market.	
" "	8495	Dept of State	Washington	Mr. Talbot Vice Consul at Canton	
" "	8496	" "	"	Telegraphy in China.	
" "	8497	U.S. Consul	Amoy	About Mr. Edward's.	
" "	8498	" "	Canton	Official Bond not sent.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSU
May 13	8499	Mrs Brins Newyork	Estate of Geo K Brins	
" "	8500	Collector San Francisco	Sending 20 Invoices	
" "	8501	" Newyork	" 39 "	
" "	8502	" Boston	" 2 "	
" "	8503	Supt. Foreign mails Washington	Prepayment of postage	
" "	8504	John Davis "	Fisler's "Alabama Claims"	
" 14	8505	Supt. Foreign Mails Yokohama	Mails for U. S.	
" "	8506	H.B.M.'s Supreme Court Shanghai	Requesting Summons for A.T. Triggs	
" "	8507	Consul for German Empire "	" " " " G.F. Muller	
" 17	8508	Supt. Foreign Mails Yokohama	Missent Letters	
" 19	8509	Mr Dreyer Shanghai	Protection to Cables.	
" "	8510	Frazar & Co. "	Hospital dues of C. Frisco.	
" "	8511	Shanghai Magistrate do	Death of the Empress	
" "	8512	Taotai "	Trouble at Soochow.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875		NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
May	19	8513	Taotai	Shanghai	Tsung Kung Day vs. San Tsz Ning	
"	20	8514	U. S. Minister	Peking.	About Consular Agents.	
"	"	8515	Taotai	Shanghai	Cutting the Telegraph Cables.	
"	21	8516	Dept of State	Washington	Sending Mr Talbots' Bond.	
"	"	8517	Trustees Trinity Church	Shanghai	Invitation to be present on Sunday	
"	"	8518	Taotai	Shanghai	Mr. Jenkins Cartridges.	
"	"	8519	U.S. Consul	Amoy	Hospital fee's of A. Friscoe.	
"	24	8520	Capt. of the U.S.S. Palos.	Shai.	Arrest of J. Ashton.	
"	"	8521	Postmaster	San Francisco	Missent letters.	
"	26	8522	Consul	at Canton	Stationery required.	
"	"	8523	Taotai	Shanghai	Jenkins vs. Glover.	
"	"	8524	Collector	San Francisco	Sending 10 Invoices	
"	28	8525	"	New York	" 2 "	
"	"	8526	Dept of State	Washington	Nomination of Vice Consul at Foochow.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. ENCLO
May 31	8527	Drummond & Bowie Shanghai	Hill vs. Takee.	
" "	8528	J. B. Eames "	do do	
" "	8529	U.S. Consul Tientsin	Interference of Commissioner of Customs.	
" "	8530	Consul for Austria	Circular No 45.	
" "	8531	" Belgium	"	
" "	8532	" Denmark	"	
" "	8533	" France	"	
" "	8534	" Great Britain	"	
" "	8535	" Italy	"	
" "	8536	" Japan	"	
" "	8537	" Netherlands	"	
" "	8538	" Portugal	"	
" "	8539	" Russia	"	
" "	8540	" Spain	"	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875.		NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
May	31	8541	Consul for Sweden & Norway		Circular No 45.	
"	"	8542	" " Spain		" "	
June	1	8543	Shanghai Magistrate	Shai.	Acknowledging receipt of dispatch	
"	"	8544	E. McLoughlin	"	Estate of D Spedding	
"	"	8545	Taotai	"	The Jenkins ammunition Case.	
"	2	8546	"	"	Hill vs. Takee	
"	"	8547	Municipal Council	"	Address Mr. Seward as Senior Consul &c.	
"	4	8548	Collector of Customs	S. Francisco	Four Invoices.	
"	8	8549	Dept of State	Washington	Sealed dispatches through Consulate Genl.	
"	9	8550	Escher & Ryke	Hiogo	Hoosung Bar.	
"	"	8551	Mr Purdon	Shanghai	Land Regulations.	
"	10	8552	Mr Dreyer	"	Telegraph matters.	
"	11	8553	" Shinagawa	"	The Dutch Engineers	
"	"	8554	" Mr. Purdon	"	The Consuls No 7/5–588.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
June 10	8555	French Consul Genl Shanghai	Foreshore lines.	
" "	8556	C. H. Smith, Vladivostock	Copy of Dept's letter about his Consular Agency	
" 11	8557	Consul at Amoy	Two Circular letters to each – one directing them	
" "	8558	" Foochow	to send Trade Reports every Qrtr to the Consulate	
" "	8559	" Chefoo	Genl. The other sends copy of the Act of	
" "	8560	" Chin Kiang	Congress of 3d March 1875, about immi-	
" "	8561	" Hankow	gration – &c –	
" "	8562	" Ningpo	do do.	
" "	8563	" Newchwang	" "	
" "	8564	" Amoy	" "	
" "	8565	" Tientsin	" "	
" "	8566	" Canton	" "	
" "	8567	District Magistrate Shanghai	" "	
" "	8568	Taotai "	" "	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June *1875.*

DATE. 1875.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSU
June 11	8569	Taotai Shanghai	Sending memo of Wharfage dues.	
" "	8570	Jno B Parker Philadelphia.	About "Ginseng."	1
" 12	8571	Dept. of State Washington	Chinese in Peru.	0
" "	8572	" "	Municipal Matters	
" "	8573	Legation Peking	" "	
" "	8574	J. C. Bell, San Francisco	J. C. Bell warned about Miss Jessups jewels.	
" "	8575	Dept of State Washington	Copy of Act of Congress on immigration	
" "	8576	" " "	" " " "	
" "	8577	U.S. Consul General London.	Settlement of the Spedding estate	
" "	8578	U.S Consul Cork Ireland	" " "	
" "	8579	Duncan & Murta London	" " "	
" "	8580	Mrs T. M Barry Tralee. Id.	" " "	
" "	8581	Minister Peking	Hill vs Takee.	
" "	8582	Dept of State Washington	" "	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
June 12	8583	G. B. Glover Shanghai	Foreshore line.	
" "	8584	G. H. Abbott "	Accepting resignation.	
" 14	8585	Dept of State Washington	Sending Copy of Mr DeLano's dispatch of 25th May.	
" "	8586	Legation Peking	Extracts from Land Regulations.	
" "	8587	Purdon & Co Shanghai	Matter of the lost Ship "Horatio"	
" 15	8588	Dept of State Washington	Act of Congress about Consuls	
" "	8589	" " "	Margary's murder.	
" "	8590	Consul at Cork, Ire.	Estate of D Spedding.	
" "	8591	" General at London	" " "	
" "	8592	Legation at Peking	Leave of absence.	
" "	8593	Dept of State Washington	The illegibility of dispatches	
" "	8594	" " "	Leave of absence.	
" "	8595	" " "	Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin	
" "	8596	" " "	Minutes of Consuls Meeting.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875.	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.
June 16	8597	Consul at Swatow,	Clearance and Entrance of vessels at China ports.	
" "	8598	" Canton,	" " "	
" "	8599	" Newchwang,	" " "	
" "	8600	" Foochow,	" " "	
" "	8601	" Amoy,	" " "	
" "	8602	" Ningpo	" " "	
" "	8603	" Chefoo.	" " "	
" "	8604	" Tientsin.	" " "	
" 17	8605	Minister, Peking.	Trouble at Chinkiang	
" 18	8606	D.N. Henderson Shanghai	Postponing his case vs. Thorndyke.	
" "	8607	W.C. Tighlman "	" " "	
" "	8608	J.O. Fuller "	" " "	
" "	8609	A.B. Endicott "	" " "	
" "	8610	Mr Purdon "	Sending check for Wharfage dues $3500.00	

[Form No. 119.]

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending June 30 to 1875.

DATE. 1875	NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES
June 22	8611	Taotai Shanghai.	Receipt for Wharfage Dues.	
" "	8612	Legation Peking	Mr. Seward's report on Chinkiang disturbance	
" "	8613	Taotai Shanghai	Hill vs Takee.	
" 24	8614	" "	Fogg & Co. request to land powder.	
" "	8615	Legation Peking	Chinese names in dispatches.	
" "	8616	" "	Mr. Talbot as successor to Tindall.	
" "	8617	U.S.V. Consul Canton	Estate of King & Co.	
" "	8618	HongK & Shanghai BK. HongKong	Money of H. Gribble & Co.	
" 25	8619	H. Gribbeth & Co. Nagasaki	Estate of D. Spedding	
" "	8620	German Consul Shanghai	Case of C. F. Meyers	
" 28	8621	W. R. Bridgman U.S.N.	Request for Witness.	
" 29	8622	Municipal Council Shanghai	Chairman of Consular Body.	
" "	8623	Dept. of State, Washington	Chinkiang Riot	
" "	8624	" " "	Chinese titles for Consular Agents.	

[Form No. 119.]

Register *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending* 30th June 1875.

DATE. 1875		NO.	TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT.		ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURE
June	30	8625	Taotai	Shanghai	Appointing an interview 1st July 1875.	
"	"	8626	J. F. Paine	Boston	Wants to introduce new furniture.	

Er'd E. U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai June 1875

Report of correspondence received at and transmitted from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China 2d Quarter of 1875.

Canton

Date	No	No. of Inclosures	Address	Received at Consulate General	Forwarded to Washington.
Apl 13.	68	6	Dept. of State,	Apl. 21. 1875	May 15. 1875
" "	69	"	"	" " "	" "
" "	70	"	"	" " "	" "
" 24	75	"	"	May 7. "	" "
May 5.	86	1	"	" 11 "	" 14 "
" 24	113			" 26 "	" 29 "
" "	115			" " "	" " "
" "	117			" " "	" " "
" "	118			" " "	" " "
" "	119	1		" " "	" " "
" "	9			" " "	" " "
" 22	30			May 31 "	June 5. "

Amoy.

Apl 17	61		Dept of State	May 11. 1875	May 14. 1875
" "	62	1	"	" " "	" " "
" "	63	1	"	" " "	" " "
" 19	64		"	" " "	" " "
" "	65		"	" " "	" " "
May 6	66		"	" 17 "	" 29 "
" 7	67		"	" " "	" " "
" 10	68	2	"	" " "	" " "
Apl 30	69		"	" " "	" " "
May 13	70		"	" " "	" " "
" 15	71	4	"	" 23 "	" 30 "
" "	72		"	" " "	" " "
" "	73		"	" " "	" " "

Foochow.

Mch 31	130	1	Dept. of State	Apl 5th 1875	Apl 15 1875
" "	131	4	"	"	"
May 25	132		"	May 28 "	May 29 "
" "	133		"	" " "	" " "

Chinkiang.

Apl 1	7	1	Dept. of State	Apl 12. 1875	Apl 15
" "	8	3	" "	" " "	"
" "	9	1	" "	" " "	"
" "	10		"	" " "	"
" 8	11		"	" " "	"
May 9	12		"	May 11. "	May "
" 24	13		"	" 25 "	"
June 12	14		"	June 14 "	June "

Hankow.

				Apl 13. 1875	Apl 15
Mch 31	209	6	Dept of State	" "	"
" "	210	1	"	" "	"
Apl 5	211	2	"	" "	"
" "	212	1	"	" "	"
" 17	213	2	"	" 28	May 14
" 19	214		"	May 12	" "
" 21	215	2	"	" "	" "
" "	216	1	"	" "	" "
" 27	217	1	"	" "	" "
" "	218		"	" "	" "
May 11	219	2	"	" "	" "
" "	220		"	" "	May "
" 15	221		"	" 13	" "
" 11	222	1	"	" "	" "
" 15	223		"	May 29	June 5
June 2	224	2	"	June 14	" 16
" 16	225	2	"	" 28	" 30
" 22	226		"	" "	" "

Ningpo.

Apl 3	71		Dept of State	Apl 14. 1875	Apl 15
" "	72	1	"	" " "	Apl 15
" 21	73	4	"	Apl 23 "	May 15
" "	74	1	"	" "	" "
" "	75	1	"	" "	" "
" 21	76		"	" 21	May "
May 11	77		"	May 14	"
June 8	78		"	June 11.	June "
July 1	79	3	"	July 2	July "
" "	80	1	"	" "	" "
" "	81		"	" "	" "

Newchwang.

31 Mch 87		Dept of State	Apl. 17. 1875	May 14. 1875
" " 88	2	"	" " "	" " "
" " 89		"	" " "	" " "
" " 90		"	" " "	" " "
7 May 91	5	"	May 11 "	" 14 "

Swatow

Mch 20	5	1	Dept of State	Apl. 8. 1875	Apl. 15. 1875
Apl 2	6	3	"	" 12 "	" "
" 5	7	1	"	" " "	" "
" "	8	1	"	" " "	" "
" "	9	1	"	" " "	" "
" 6	10	0	"	" " "	" "
May 8	11	0	"	May 18. "	May 29. "

Tientsin.

Mch 23	85		Dept. of State	Apl. 8. 1875	Apl 15th 1875
Apl 10	86	5	" "	" 26 "	May 15 "
" "	87	1	" "	" " "	" " "
May 15	88		" "	May 22 "	May 31 "
" 20	89		" "	" " "	June 5 "

Ex. O. C. U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, June 6. 1875.
Yeng F. Seward.
Consul General.

FORM No. 21.

NAMES *of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with U. S. Consul at* Shanghai, *from the* 13 *day of* April *to the* 30 *day of* June, *inclusive.*

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
1875						
April 20	John Gibbe	Unknown	Costa Rica	Shanghai	x	x
" 23	A. S. Stanley	"	Quincy Maine	"		

P. O. C.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai
China

July 1st 1875

Geo F. Seward

U. S. Consul.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI,

From the First day of April to the Thirtieth day of June 1

No.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSI
	April 12th	Japanese Coal passer.	Drunk & incapable.	P.C. No. 75.	Warned and sent on board	Steamer		"Newa
	" 13th	William Hamilton.	Desertion.	Master of "J. S. Stone".	Sixty days imprisonment.			
	" "	Charles Kruse.	"	"	" "	"		
	" 19th	Henry Dennis	"	"	" "	"		
	22nd	Thos S. Peake.	Drunk & incapable.	Serg't. Skinner.	Warned and dismissed			
	May 24th	John Ashton.	Drunk & incapable.	P.C. Boyson.	Committed & Captain of "Palos" notified.			
	" 31st	James Burke.	Drunk & fighting.	P.C. Stine.	Warned and dismissed.			
	June 15th	James Burke.	Assault & battery.	C. Anderson.	10 days imprisonment & to pay Complain			
	" 26	Chas. F. Meyers.	Obtaining money under false pretence.	Jung Ah Quai.	Remanded for Trial.			
	" "	Chas. F. Meyers.	Forging an indorsement in the name of J. Roach of the U.S.S. "Monocacy".	Leong Kong Lock.	" " "			
	" "	Chas. F. Meyers.	Same, as pdy clerk of U.S.S. "Palos".	Jung Ah Quai.	" " "			
	" "	Chas. F. Meyers.	Obtaining goods under false pretence.	Leopold Pfaff.	" " "			
	" "	Chas. F. Meyers.	Obtainin money under false pretence.	Leong Kong Lock.	" " "			Ge
	" 29th	Thomas Redmond.	Drunk & incapable.	P.C. Jansen.	Warned and Dismissed.			

Richard Pha
U.S.

S HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

of April to the Thirtieth day of June 1875, inclusive.

GE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
ncapable.	P.C. No. 75.	Warned and sent on board			Steamer "Nevada".	
tion.	Master of "J.S. Stone".	Sixty days imprisonment.				
	"	" "	"			
	"	" "	"			
capable.	Serg't. Skinner.	Warned and dismissed				
capable.	P.C. Boyson.	Committed & Captain of "Palos" notified.				
ighting.	P.C. Stine.	Warned and dismissed.				
battery.	C. Anderson.	10 days imprisonment & to pay Complainant $25.				
noney pretence.	Tung Ah Quai.	Remanded for Trial.				
indorse- e name of the nocacy".	Leong Kong Lock.	" "	"			
as pay "S. Palos".	Tung Ah Quai.	" "	"			
goods pretence.	Leopold Pfaff.	" "	"			
noney pretence.	Leong Kong Lock.	" "	"			
capable.	P.C. Jansen.	Warned and Dismissed.				

Geo. F. Seward.
U.S. Consul General

Richard Phoenix.
U.S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF April 1875.

No. from last Report 7.
„ admitted during month 3.
Total 10.

No. discharged during month 4.
„ remaining 6.
Total 10.

No. of days served during previous months 364.
„ „ „ „ past month 167.
Total to date 531.

Richard Rhoeney.
U. S. Marshal.

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
137.	Matthew Reed.	Sept. 29th /73.	3 years.		30.	
159.	L. H. Stoddard.	Nov. 5th /73.	4 years.		30.	
62.	Albert W. Hansen.	Aug. 8th /74.	1 year.		30.	
4.	Charles Mills.	March 25th /75.	30 days.	April 25th	24.	
5.	Charles Kause.	„ 30th „		„ 2nd „	2.	
6.	William Hamilton.	„ 30th „		„ 2nd „	2.	
7.	Henry Dennis.	„ 30th „		„ 2nd „	2.	
8.	William Hamilton.	April 13th „			18.	
9.	Charles Kause.	„ 13th „			18.	
10.	Henry Dennis.	„ 19th „			11.	
					167.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , inclusive.

Number.	Name.	Amount of Fines Imposed.	Amount of Fees Charged and Received.	Disposition of Fines and Fees.

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF May 1875.

No. from last Report 6.
„ admitted during month 1.
Total 7.

No. discharged during month 1.
„ remaining 6.
Total 7.

No. of days served during previous months 531.
„ „ „ „ past month 187.
Total to date 718.

Richard Phoenix.
U. S. Marshal.

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
137.	Matthew Reed.	Sep.r 29.th /73.	3 Years.		31.	
159.	L. H. Stoddard.	Nov.r 5.th /73.	4 Years.		31.	
62.	A. W. Hansen.	Augst 8.th /74.	1 Year.		31.	
8.	William Hamilton.	April 13.th /75.	60 days.		31.	
9.	Charles Kruse.	„ 13.th „	60 days		31.	
10.	Henry Dennis.	„ 19.th „	60 days.		31.	
11.	John Ashton.	May 24.th „		May 24.th „	1.	
					187.	

REPORT FOR MONTH OF 187 . (CONTINUED.)

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.

UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF June 1875.

No. from last Report	6.	No. discharged during month	5.
„ admitted during month	3.	„ remaining	4.
Total	9.	Total	9.

No. of days served during previous months 718.
„ „ „ „ past month 158.
Total to date 876.

Richard Phoenix.
U.S. Marshal.

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
137.	Matthew Reed.	Sept. 29th 1873.	3 years.		30.	
159.	L. H. Stoddard.	Nov. 5th 1873.	4 years.		30.	
62.	A. W. Hansen.	Aug. 8th 1874.	1 year.		30.	
8.	Wm Hamilton.	April 13th 1875.	60 days.	June 12th	11.	
9.	Chas. Kause.	„ 13th „	60 „	„ 12th	11.	
10.	Henry Dennis.	„ 19th „	60 „	„ 18th	18	
12.	James Burke.	June 16th „		„ 30th	15.	
13.	Chas. F. Meyers.	„ 23rd „	6 months.		8.	Term Commenced June 30th
14.	Wm. E. Stephenson.	„ 24th „			5.	
					158.	

REPORT FOR MONTH OF 187 . (CONTINUED.)

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.

REPORT FOR MONTH OF 187 . (CONTINUED.)

Number.	Name.	When Admitted.	Term.	When Discharged.	No. of Days.	Remarks.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONS

Return of Criminal Suits from the 1st day of Apr

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	
67	Apl. 3.	U. S.	Geo. A. Butler	assault and drawing a pistol on F. D. Bishop.	C wi Ca
68	May 19	U. S.	C. H. Mills	assault	Co di of
69	June 22	U. S.	Chas. F. Meyers	Obtaining money and prop under false pretences	G fe to in

[Form No. 12

TED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

e 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1875, inclusive.

NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
assault and drawing a pistol on S.D. Bishop.	Charge was withdrawn by Complainant.		14 10		11 "	3 10		
assault	Complainant did not appear.		9 50		6 40	3.10		
Obtaining money and goods under false pretences	Guilty - and sentenced to six months imprisonment.							
			9725 15 " 9 "		48 45	2480		
			12085 15 " 9 "		66 85	31.00		

Note.
The fees in U.S. vs Rogers. are Charged in Court account for the 2nd Quarter 1875.

E. & O.E.
U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai. July 5th 1875.

Geo. F. Keach.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONS

Return of Civil Suits from the 1st day of Ap

O. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.		NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.		NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.
435			Pending from last quarter			
463			"			
503			"			
504			"			
505			"			
506			"			
528			"			
538			"			
555			"			
557			"			
559			"			
560			"			
564			"			
568			"			
566			"			
567	Apl.	2	R. J. McCann	am	W. H. Deville	Contract
568		5	Lee Sing	Ch	Duey Hunkley	"
569		24	A. H. Stanley	am	Probate	Probate
570	May	1	F. Jenkins	"	G. B. Gloaer	Wrong
571		7	J. Hirshmann	Swi	C. J. Pope	Contract
572		"	Do	"	Duey Hunkley	do
573		15	Hall & Holt	M.	C. C. Hunnick	"
574		19	E. J. Bidyman	am	Probate	Probate
575		26	Rev. Cowell	M.	L. H. Wills	Contract
576		"	R. Harris	"	Duey Hunkley	"
577		22	M. Nelson	"	Geo. C. Bell	"
578		26	Lee Sun Kee	Ch	C. Cunningham et al	"
579		24	D. Manuel	Pr	M. A. Jenkins	"
580		"	D. McKendam	Pr.	J. K. Hendricks	"
581		22	Ah Mow. et al	Ch	Letty Arnold	"
582	June	28	Joan Ah Ching	"	F. W. Jenkins	"
583		29	C. Edcrook	M.	W. Holdsworth	Wrong
584		30	Lam Coupee & Co.	"	Duey Hunkley	Contract

[FORM No. 12

T OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

Suits from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1875, inclusive.

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF ~~FINE~~ CLAIM.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	Hearing.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates.	Clerks.	Marshals.	Interpreters.	APPEAL.
last quarter		Pending								
		"								
		adg filed		9 50			4 50	5' "		
		" "		44 20			44 20			
		Settled		11 60			6 60	5' "		
		Withdrawn								
		Pending								
		"								
		"								
		"								
		Settled								
		No Estate								
		For Deft		40 52	5' "		27 62	7 90		
		Settled		18 10			15' "	3 10		
		For Plff		46 97	5' "		28 87	13 60		
W. H. Deville	Contract	Pending	Tls. 141 20							
Jno Huntley	"	For Plff	$ 24 70	28 68	5' "		17 58	6 10		
Probate	Probate	Pending								
G. B. Gloaer	Wrong	Dismissed	Tls. 5000 "							
C. J. Pope	Contract	Confessed	$ 29 "							
Jno Huntley	do	"	$ 73 60	18 68			14 20	4 48		
C. E. Hunnick	"	"	$ 71 "	14 90			9 40	5' 50		
Probate	Probate	Pending								
L. H. Wills	Contract	"	$ 50 "							
Jno Huntley	"	"	$ 27 50							
Geo. C. Bell	"	Attachment	$ 57 "	9 10			6 40	2 70		
C. Cunningham et al	"	Pending	Tls. 9. 264 97							
W. A. Jenkins	"	Confessed	Tls. 232 "							
J. K. Thorndike	"	Pending	Tls. 5. 230 60							
Betty Arnold	"	Settled	$ 13 "	3 "			1 50	1 50		
F. W. Jenkins	"	Pending	Tls. 140 "							
C. Holdsworth	Wrong	"	Tls. 60 "							
Jno Huntley	Contract	"	$ 58 18							
				345 22	15 "		178 34	54 88		

E. & O. E. U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai, July 5th 1875. Geo. F. Seward

Mr. Clements
Ade - C. 13 aug - Leave of absence was granted of
not approved -
was granted 6 august 1875.

No. 951.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
AUG
13
1875
OF STATE.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai, 6th June? 1875.

Mr. Seward,

DEPARTMENT of STATE
AUG
14
1875
ACKNOWLEDGED

to the

Department of State.

Subject.
Leave of absence for 45 days.

Abstract.
Transmits Mr. Avery's approval of his request for leave.

No. 951.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 6th June 1895.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department of State, a Memorandum received from the Chinese Government, in reply to the request for the release of Mr. Brockett.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

No. 951.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 6th June 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that I have received from the Minister a dispatch as follows-

"Legation of the United States
"Peking June 23d 1875.

"George F. Seward, Esqr.
"U. S. Consul General, Shanghai.

"Sir,

"The request made in your No. 441 that I ap-
"prove your proposed absence from your post for
"a period not to exceed forty five days, is granted.

"I am Sir,
"Your obedient servant.
"Benj. P. Avery."

I shall be absent from my post on this occasion for about twenty days, public business requiring my return at so early a date. Later on, I shall if possible take a further

vacation

vacation, if my health shall require, and my duties permit of my leaving my post.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Swaed
Consul General.

Mr. Clements

Con

No. 952.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
AUG
13
1875
OF STATE.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

DEPARTMENT of STATE
AUG
14
1875
ACKNOWLEDGED

to the

Department of State

Subject.
The Chinkiang difficulty.

Abstract.

Mr. Avery approves Mr. Seward's course.

No 952.

United States Consular Service,
at Chihuahua.

Mr. Bennett,

to the

Department of State

Washington.

Subject:

The Shipping difficulties.

Returned.

Mr. Carey reports the above
case. Copies

No. 952.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 6th June 1875.

Honorable John L Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of a dispatch which I have received from Mr. Avery approving my recent action at Chinkiang.

I am Sir,
your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Mr. Avery to Mr. Seward June 29th 1875
(Copy.)

Copy.

Legation of the United States
Peking June 29th 1875

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U.S. Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have received your No. 442 and 443 recounting the particulars of a disturbance at Chinkiang, in which both the American and English Consuls were involved, and informing me of the action taken by you in reference thereto in conjunction with Mr. Medhurst, English Consul at Shanghai.

I thank you for advising me, without delay of the occurrence, and must express my hearty approval of your prompt and energetic action, as of the reasoning upon which it was based. There have lately been many instances of unprovoked assaults upon our citizens, as well as other foreigners, and the common safety demands that each case as it arises must be met with vigor on the instant

instant, and if possible on the very spot. Unless the local officials are held to the strict performance of their duty the rabble will be emboldened to farther violence, and we shall have ourselves to blame for the most serious consequences. I am convinced that a reference of such cases to Peking, even when full measure of redress is tardily obtained through the orders of the Tsung li yâmen, is not so wholesome in its effects, as redress obtained immediately by the independent action of the local officials, followed up by warning proclamations, which help to instruct the people as to the character and rights of foreigners.

What you say of the coolness and discretion of our Consul at Chinkiang, Mr. Colby, and of his British Colleague Mr. Baber, has my warm appreciation and I would be pleased if you would so inform those gentlemen.

I have also to ask that you will when opportunity offers express to Captain Bridgman my appreciation of his promptness in moving his vessel the "Palos" where its presence would have a good effect.

I

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Benj. L. Avery

Mr. Clements

ade C. 13 any

Con
& No. 953.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
AUG
13
1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

DEPARTMENT of STATE
AUG
14
1875
ACKNOWLEDGED

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Mr. Margarys murder.

Abstract,

Transmits extracts from the
N.C. Daily News on above subject.

No. 953.

No. 953.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai 6th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith further notes upon the Yunnan matter which have appeared in the North China Daily News since the date of my last dispatch to you on this subject.

You will see that the current belief is that the Vice Roy of the Hoo provinces will conduct the investigation on the Chinese side, and that Mr. Grosvenor of the Legation and Mr. Baber of the Consular Service will watch it in the interest of the British Government.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward,
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Extracts from the North China Daily News.

No. 953.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

Rangoon Gazette

All the fuss the King has made lately, ined a number of merchants, both here and Rangoon, stopped all trade, and dried up e sources of production all over the country, used the British Government to action, and ade the King's position immensely weaker d poorer than it was before. Having complished *all that*, he seems now to think has done enough to show his people that was not afraid of the *kalas*, and so has ordered notification to be issued for the benefit of e public at large, setting forth that "the ost ardent friendship existing between the nglish and Burmese nations, no war is pos- ble. Let traders and cultivators, therefore, on trading or ploughing and sowing as ual, and let them rest assured that His ajesty will never allow a question to be ade out of such a *valueless tract of land* as arennee!" The collapse of Burmese valour nnot be greater. Why could the King not ve said so at the beginning, and thus saved imself and his country from so much present nd prospective misery, will puzzle common- nse people at a distance. But any one on e spot, acquainted with the modes of ought, conduct, and action, of the Burmese, ill perfectly understand why, politically and dministratively, their Government, in all ases of emergency should do first, as from natural instinct, the very thing ost unnecessary, most unjust, most pro- oking, and most mischievous to their wn interests. The lesson which ought have been taught to them by the Treaty Yandabo in 1825, and again by the ss of Pegu in 1852, has entirely been lost. Especially in their relations with foreign ountries, they are absolutely unfit to take are of themselves, and the sooner we bring hem under our wing, be it through a Pro- ectorate or direct annexation, the better it ill be for themselves, their neighbours, and he rest of the world.

As matters stand now, peace, thus, is likely ot to be disturbed. The insertion of the ord *valueless* in the Royal notification, ap- lied to that part of Karennee which is now laimed by the British Government, shows nmistakeably that the King has made up his nind to let it go. For all that, our Govern- ment should not look upon it as perfectly ertain that no fresh cause of war will arise re the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth has erminated. First of all, it may be that the British Envoy will, regarding either the late Bhamo Expedition, the ever-recurring reaches of the treaty, or the future system of administration in Upper Burma, start some demand, and claim some guarantee, or make ome proposal that will wound to the quick he *bruyante* vanity of the Palace clique, when—if acting on their first impulse, which is invariably as foolish as perverse —*they may* lay their hands on Sir Douglas and throw him, along with the rest of us here, into a vile prison. Bearing in mind hat the King and a number of his officials at he time expressed the greatest astonishment hat Theodore of Abyssinia should not have killed his captives before killing himself, a *ista* opens out before our imaginations which s more heroical than lively. (For there is not he slightest doubt that the meanest Briton among us would know how to shroud himself n the folds of the British flag, and thus give British Painters and British Ministers the nest elements for a fine picture, an eloquent minute, and let us hope, also, a tremendously arge bill of expenses against the Burmese nation for the benefit of our inconsolable relatives.) Then again, it should be known hat the very courtiers who are most urging he King not to wait for the English, but to attack them without delay, are the secret partisans of the Mingoon Prince, now a prisoner at Chunar. A number of queens who from their youth or good looks can, with- out much malice, be supposed to wish for a new husband, are loud, too, in promising an easy victory to the king, and inciting him to send his *Invincibles* to Rangoon *vid* Toungoo and Thayet-Myo. Those courtiers and queens feel that their several objects would be nearer to at- tainment if the king were out of the way, and they, therefore, advise him accordingly. And, lastly, the whole of the rabble which is called the Burmese Army, along with a multitude of petty officials, *all sincerely pray for war.* Not that any of them has the wish to ever meet British soldiers, forsooth! they know better; but the degree of misery and destitu- tion is so great among the former, and the thirst and hope of booty so fierce among the latter, that they would look upon war as a great chance given them to, at last, fill their bellies and satisfy their other appetites. They would, then, neither know their every one in their way. His Majesty being left, of course, to fight his own battle with only the extraordinary and thun- dering-like power of the *merit* he has accumu- lated for himself, in feeding all his life long idle priests, not mentioning the dogs and the pigs.

So that while one may say that war is improbable, one would not be justifi d in affirming, in advance, that peace will not be broken. In weighing, however, the probabilities either way, one important fact ought not to be overlooked. The Burmese know that the Shans, Khyens, Kakhyens, and other tribes which surround them North, East, and West, are only waiting for the breaking out of a war with us to, at once, make raids into their territory or shake their hated yoke off for ever. They are not afraid of us so far as their lives and properties are concerned; but they are in genuine awe of their other neighbours, and that is a new element in favor of Peace.

The King has ordered all the warriors whom he had lately sent, as a matter of show, to Yemethen, Toundwingye and Menhla, to be brought back to Mandalay. He has made a demonstration and attained the object he wanted. He is satisfied, and his bitterest enemies are satisfied, too. The discontent is universal, and though the King's spies and minions all agree in telling him that no sovereign has ever been so much and so well loved as himself, his own instinct warns him that by leaving much longer men *and muskets* away from under his shadow, one of his sons might escape and rally them all under his own rebel standard. And so the *fiat* is gone forth "to draw the royal horns in." One of your con- temporaries talks of 8,000 soldiers as being a desirable number on our side, in the case of a war with Burma. I should think 800 Europeans only would be amply sufficient to take the whole country and wipe Burma for ever from the *Gotha Almanach*, where an excitable Gaul once told me L'Empereur de la Birmanie occupied a distinguished (the last!) place. With some 300 guns in his palace, the King can truly be said to be with- out artillery; defective powder, difference of calibres, and above all honey-combing, all com- bine in making his guns totally unserviceable. He is also without any cavalry. His would-be infantry is mostly armed with Tower muskets. The few Enfields he has could never be fired, supposing that cartridges existed for them; an adamantine rust has taken possession of Shanghai Club, the property of a member, he last entry in which was dated the 0th instant. He kept the book until he 16th, and by making the "0" into a 6," caused the entry to correspond with he date. His plan then was to go into oreign hongs with the book, and while the ouse boy or coolie went to deliver the ecuring message, steal anything portable and onceal it under his clothes. When appre- ended he confessed to having visited several ongs in this way, but was unsuccessful until e stole the umbrella. Prisoner is the same an who attempted a robbery by similar eans at Messrs. Watson & Co.'s some onths ago. He was now sentenced to 100 lows, and three months' cangue.

...oal	British ship	596	F. Horn
ll	British ship	685	Jardine,
...anoes	British ship	190	E. D. Sa

HONGKONG.

We have one later paper from Hong- kong. It contains no further news about the *Carisbrooke*, except that 100 of her passengers had come down from Canton.

TIENTSIN.

In the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 3rd inst., I read the following paragraph in regard to the Yunnan outrage:—"It is generally "understood that Messrs. Grosvenor and "Baber are the officials designated to con- "duct the investigations, and the China- "man who has been designated as their "escort is here in Shanghai. Why do "they not start?"

I have, in consequence of this announce- ment, considered it my duty to again approach, with your permission, the sub- ject of the Yunnan investigations, with the view of laying before the British public the following observations; and I trust my countrymen will attribute my doing so purely to an earnest desire to aid, as far as such may lie within my limited sphere of knowledge of China and Chinese, in the effectual carrying out of the intended investigations.

I have hitherto stated it as my opinion that in China, when a British subject has any charge, either of a civil or a criminal nature brought against him by Chinese, the British Consul ought alone to be the judge of the Court; Chinese officials—Che- heen, Chefoo or Taotai—being, however, at the same time at perfect liberty to come into Court, sit at one side (not on the bench) to watch the proceedings, to ask, through the Consul, the witnesses questions, and to produce or call for witnesses. On the other hand, in order to be strictly just, I have hitherto stated it as my opinion that, when a Chinese sub- ject in China has any charge, either of a civil or criminal nature, brought against him by a British subject, the Chinese District Magistrate ought alone to be the judge of the Court, the British Consul being, however, while the investigations are going on, at perfect liberty to go into Court, sit at one side (not on the Bench) and watch the proceedings, ask, through the Magistrate, the witnesses questions, and produce or call for witnesses.

In the Yunnan case, the British Govern- ment are the plaintiffs, and charge several Yunnan officers with having caused, either as principals, or as abettors, or as acces- sories, the assassination of a British officer and his servants, while travelling under a passport bearing the seals of Great Britain and China, in a province in the Empire of China; and with having caused, either as principals, or as abettors, or as accessories, a military attack on a British officer and his escort, while similarly travelling under a passport bearing the seals of Great Britain and China, within the Empire of China. I have, for certain reasons which I have already stated in a former letter, given it as my opinion that, in carrying out the investigations on the spot, and holding the trials of the accused in this Yunnan case, a High Chinese official, or in other words an Imperial Commissioner, just such a man as the Central Government lately appointed to Formosa (Shun Pao-chen) and to Man- churia (Chung-shih,) should be the judge; and that the British officers deputed by Her Majesty's Envoy should be present at all the investigations, examinations and trials, to watch proceedings, to point out to the judge when necessary any wit- nesses who ought to be interrogated; and finally when the examinations have been concluded, in an address to the court, to demand on the part of the British Government that justice be strictly and honestly meted out. Should the British officers be in the end thoroughly convinced that the judge, notwithstanding clear evidence and the logic of facts, has decided unjustly, they will hand in a written pro- test against such a proceeding; and after that make it their duty to lay before Mr. Wade, H. M. Minister, a complete state- ment of the case, and their views on the action of the judge; leaving it to the patriotic feelings of Mr. Wade, as an Englishman, to take justice by the sword, to teach the Chinese government that in China a British subject and his servants cannot be murdered with impunity.

It must, it appears to me, under all the circumstances, be clearly manifest to every Englishman, who chooses to take the trouble to give the subject any considera- tion, that the duties demanded by Eng- land of the British officers are of the gravest international importance; and that it is incumbent on Mr. Wade to adopt beforehand, every measure and precaution likely to prevent the investigations, so far as the British officers are concerned, be- coming abortive.

I have now to make the observation that, no matter who the British officers may be, whom Mr. Wade may send to Yunnan, they will have to encounter there a climate to which their constitutions have hitherto not been accustomed; and as they will, undoubtedly, have to undergo many physical hardships and mental vexations, daily, such will try their healths; and tend to make them from time to time quite unfit to carry out *effectually* the duties incumbent on them and the objects of their journey. We are told that Mr. Wade intends to send only two officers to Yunnan—Mr. Grosvenor, as chief of the

No. 953.

July 6

We hear that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber left for Hankow on Sunday morning, by the *Fusiyama*. Connecting their departure with the appointment of Li Han-chang, we presume it is intended that they shall travel to Yunnan with him. This will at least guarantee their safety, and prevent the misconception that would have arisen from their travelling with Sung Pao-hwa. Still, we should have preferred to see the British Delegates enter Yunnan from India, independently, and with a fitting escort of British troops; and we can now only hope that the much required display will be made by the despatch of a separate mission from Rangoon, with all the requisite circumstance. It is said that Li will take with him one of the members of the old Burlingame Mission, and will start in about five weeks.

mission, and Mr. Baber as the interpreter. Should Mr. Baber, unfortunately, soon after his arrival at Yunnan become ill and die, and Mr. Grosevenor take ill and be unable to go on with the business of the investigation; when then, may I ask, will the British nation see the Yunnan investigations *effectually* carried out; and see justice done for the assassination of Mr. Margary and his servants?

In the London *Daily News* of 17th March, in the House of Commons, I find the following in regard to the massacre of Mr. Margary:—

"Mr. Wait asked the first Lord of the "Treasury whether it was the intention "of the Government to demand the punish- "ment of the perpetrators of the treacher- "ous massacre of Mr. Margary and his five "servants at Manwein.

"Mr. Disraeli—We have sent instructions "to Mr. Wade, her Majesty's able Minister "at Peking—for it is impossible to speak too "highly of his qualification—to call upon the "Chinese Government to make a strict in- "vestigation into all the circumstances con- "nected with this deplorable affair, and until "we receive his report, it will be of course "out of our power to decide upon the steps "that we will take. The death of Mr. Mar- "gary is a public calamity."

Mr. Wade first received tidings of the assassination of Mr. Margary on the 11th March, now over three months; and the only progress which has been made, as far as the British public in China are aware, "into a strict investigation into all the "circumstances connected with this de- "plorable affair," has been Mr. Wade's removal from his residence in Peking to a residence in Shanghai; and the selection by him of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber as the British officers to go to Yunnan, accompanied by Sung Paou-hwa, appointed by Li Hung-chang the Governor-General of the province of Chihli, to be present when the Chinese Government shall be making a strict investigation into the Yunnan outrage. Mr. Wade's policy has been, we can see, to wait till Colonel Browne came to him. Causes, however, arose which prevented Colonel Browne coming to China at once; hence Mr. Wade has had to spend the time literally doing nothing in the south of China. I should have acted very differently, on the principle of "Faint heart ne'er won fair lady." I would have handed, the day after receipt of the news of the Yunnan outrage, in Chinese, the account to the Tsung-li Yamen, and told them at the same time to stay all investigations or trials till I could have British officers present; but that, before doing so, as the affair also concerned the Indian Government, I must go to India to consult with the Governor-General. I should after that have hurried to India and seen the Governor-General and Col. Browne together; come to a calm decision as to the course to be pursued; after which I should have rapidly returned to Shanghai, prepared for all eventualities; and commenced action in regard to the despatching of the mission to Yunnan. Instead of two British officers, I should have deputed two chief officers and ten interpreters. The three Northern Consulates could easily spare the gentlemen filling the position of intepreters at them; and the Consuls could—as "England expects every man to do his duty," and on an important occasion something more—perform the duties of interpreter for three months besides that of Consul, the performance of which, in the hot summer weather, is I beg to say exceedingly healthful exercise. The other Consulates in the South could also furnish their quota to the Mission; and in this manner the proper number of officials could be raised, which, in my opinion, is required to effectually carry out the Yunnan investigations. If half-a-dozen of these gentlemen should unfortunately be on the sick list, the nation has six officials left to perform its work. On further reflection I should, besides, add a Doctor to the number.

PURITAN.

17th June.

June 26

THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—It seems high time that our "able Minister," Mr. Wade, bestirred himself, and demanded satisfaction from the Chinese for the various outrages they have perpetrated on British subjects during the last few months, otherwise the affair will soon pass out of his hands.

There are no less than four outrages in three months, and no sign whatever of any satisfaction being obtained.

Contrast this with the course of action adopted by our authorities in the case of the *Ocean*, when a collision occurred, and no blame was imputed to the Captain by a competent Naval Court, assembled to try the case; yet this unfortunate Captain is harassed by no less than four different law processes at one and the same time—viz, Judge in Admiralty, Supreme Court, Consular and Mixed Court, Police Magistrate and Assessors. Even the Chinese passengers value their luggage at the sum of Tls. 45,000—or more than the ship is liable for altogether. The proceedings seem to be farcical, except from a money point of view.

We have on hand now—

1st.—Murder of Mr. Margary and attempted massacre of Colonel Browne's party.

2nd.—Seizure of a British vessel on the high seas, by Chinese, and an act of war committed by firing upon her. The commander of the vessel and the man who pointed the guns being British subjects!

3rd.—Attack on the British Consulate at Chinkeang.

4th.—Attack on and attempt to murder Mr. Cooper at Quinsan.

This seems pretty good for three months; and, as far as the outside world can judge, there seems little chance of any redress, unless some more active measures are employed on our side.

If we are to judge by the course of events in China, the "British Lion" seems played out.—I am, &c.,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

July 2

RANGOON.

We had telegraphic news the other day, that Li Si-tae, who figured as the active agent in the Yunnan outrage, was visiting Mandalay. The *Rangoon Gazette* tells us that he did so as an accredited agent from China, and was the bearer of despatches officially announcing the decease of the late Emperor of China. As an honored guest of the King of Burmah, he was invested with the order of the Tsalway on the 20th May, and left the capital of Upper Burmah two days afterwards.—Now it was Li Si-tae who had to be driven away by an extraordinary effort of the Panthays before the expedition under Colonel Sladen could pass on to Momein. It was Le-Si-tae, the successful guerrilla chief, whom the Chinese Government appointed to the important command of Momein and the neighbouring frontier posts, when the Panthays were destroyed, and the posts were resumed by China. It was Le Si-tae's nephew who commanded the force which Le Si-tae sent to destroy the expedition under Colonel Browne, under the suspicious circumstances bewailed by the Burmese Ministers. And Li Si-tae has been received at Mandalay as a most valued friend, with open arms and with great distinction. In the conversation between Li and His Majesty, the main topic was what should be done in case of war between Burmah and the English. Li Si-tae is reported to have told His Majesty that he could guarantee him 60,000 Chinese troops, and to have encouraged him by the news that all the British in Eastern China had already actually been massacred.

July 2

YUNNAN.

We hear on good authority f
Yunnan, that the officials are in a consi
able state of excitement, and that the
vernor is raising soldiers *en masse* to re
the English, whom he wishes to pre
even investigating the murder on the s
Our informant adds,—I hope England
be firm on the full programme
has laid out, or we shall fall lower i
ever in the opinion of the Chinese.
will be seen that this information, co
from quite another quarter, is consis
with the report we mentioned some
ago, that the Governor had address
memorial to the Emperor, offering to
the frontier clear from the English or
other barbarians who threatened it.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Li Hung-chang, on the invitation of the German Consul, left this on Thursday morning, accompanied by a large suite of officials, to pay a visit to the corvette *Ariadne* lying off the bar. Thursday was occupied by the Viceroy inspecting the Taku forts, and on Friday morning he proceeded on board the *Ariadne* to witness the practice of her two 6-ton Krupp guns. The visit must have been satisfactory to the Viceroy, for on leaving he presented the Captain of the *Ariadne* with a gold medal, and the Captains of the Krupp guns with silver ones. What use it is possible for these officers to make of these medals except as a decoration, so much thought of on the Continent, is difficult to conceive.

There was nothing particularly worthy of the Viceroy's notice in the *Ariadne* (as she represents an almost obsolete class of corvette in the English navy) or in her armament of six-tons' Krupp guns,—these being similar guns of twice the calibre in the Taku forts; but the action of the German Consul deserves commendation for inducing the Viceroy and the entire governing officials to break away for a day or two from the groove of the every-day official routine of Chinese life, and enter a more civilized atmosphere. It is to be regretted that the English authorities do not offer similar opportunities for the inspection of some of the really fine vessels of the China fleet. Surely now that the electric telegraph reaches every important point of the coast, the majority of the vessels composing the English squadron, instead of being distributed piece-meal or vessel-meal all over the China station, might cruise round the station together in a similar manner to the flying squadron. It would be advantageous in every way, as regards the discipline of the crews and the increased "moral effect," undoubtedly.

Li Hang-chang, the brother of the Viceroy, it will be observed, proceeds to Yunnan. Two German ironclads, and one Russian, are said to have been purchased by the Chinese Government in Europe. As the vessels are said to have only 4½ inch plating, they are probably some of those built in England and considered now-a-days of an unserviceable class.

The populace of Peking and the neighbourhood, who have hitherto been noted for their inoffensive conduct towards foreigners, have apparently felt the necessity of acting in union with their fellow subjects at Chinkiang and other parts of the Empire; for the last fortnight has witnessed a succession of serious exhibitions of popular ill-feeling, which in any other part of the world except China would be considered deserving the attention of the representative authorities. Here, however, with such politicians as Sir Rutherford Alcock and similar writers in the *Pall Mall Budget*, it is only considered retributive justice for the general misconduct of those unfortunate men engaged in the China trade. This was a satisfactory enough hypothesis, apparently, for such apologists—while the attacks were confined to members of the mercantile community; but now it will be curious to see the excuses given for the antipathy shown to officers of that distinguished profession to which Sir Rutherford owes the position he was called upon to fill. It is to be regretted that Sir Rutherford Alcock should be disappointed at his ill-success in diplomacy in China, but this hardly justifies him in visiting his own shortcomings on the mercantile community of China and Japan. The demonstrations to which I have alluded are

1st.—An attack on Doctor Bushell, of the English Legation, Peking; who (accompanied by Mrs. Bushell) escaped with difficulty from being pelted with stones by a Peking mob.

2nd.—The attack on two Cossack soldiers of the Russian Legation; who were assaulted and seriously injured by the mob.

3rd.—An attack on Baron von Möllendorf of the German Legation and four gentlemen of the English Legation who were seriously assaulted near Peking last Sunday. The following particulars of this last incident are just to hand.

Baron von Möllendorf, Messrs. Hopkins, Holland, Colthard and another gentleman of the English Legation, left Peking on Saturday the 19th instant for an excursion to Pay-hwa-san (the hundred flower mountain) in the western hills about forty miles from Peking. They reached the Temple on Saturday evening, but found all the rooms occupied except one, as there were a considerable number of Chinese assembled there on account of the celebration of "the three months festival." They took possession of the small room allotted to them, and on Saturday evening joined freely with the people,—conversing with them in the most friendly manner. At 6 o'clock in the morning they were disturbed by a volley of stones thrown at their windows and doors, and after a violent pelting the roof and walls gave way, and they were subjected to the full force of the assault. Affairs were most critical, and the only escape appeared to be by firing their revolvers together over the heads of the mob and by this means creating a diversion; this was accordingly done, and fortunately it had the desired effect, for the mob, frightened, retreated, momentarily allowing sufficient time for the party to make good their escape, all more or less injured. They reached Peking at 10 p.m. at night, and there appears to be no doubt that if they had not had their revolvers with them they would have been killed;—although the fact of their carrying revolvers, in the light of the Chief Judge's ruling last year at Chefoo, would appear unjustifiable. As it was the valuable astronomical instruments of Baron von Möllendorf were destroyed, together with all their provisions, etc.

Mr Woods

No. 954.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
10
1875
OF STATE

Aug 17
Sept

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject,

Reports an informality in Mr. Johnson's Miscellaneous Expense Account.

No. 954.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that a voucher for $41.25/100 with Mr. Johnson's Miscellaneous Expense Account dispatch No. 228, is unsigned.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No 954.

Mr. Wood. Sub. No. 76.

No. 955.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
10
1875
OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th July, 1875.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Reports a brief absence
from his post, on provisional leave.

No. 955.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch No. 951, I have the honor to advise you that I left Shanghai on the 7th instant and returned on the 24th making an absence from my post of 17 days.

I am
Sir
Your obedient servant,
Geo F. Seward
Consul General.

Wetwood

On April 8. 1875 leave was granted to Mr Johnson, at Harrow, for six months, to be availed of at any time in 1876 before September 1st

A. B. M
Oct. 1.

Mr Wood Ack & apl. Ne

No. 956.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED SEP 10 1875 OF STATE

Ack-C 2 oct

Ans Sept 7

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.-
Charges against the Consul at Hankow.

Abstract of contents.

Mr. Seward transmits an affidavit and letters to and from the Legation, and to and from Mr. Johnson in regard thereto.

No. 956.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an affidavit made before me by John Carter-Marshal at Hankow, containing a grave charge against Mr. Johnson the Consul at that port, and a correspondence which has passed between me and Mr. Johnson on the one hand, and Mr. Avery on the other, in regard to the same.

You will see that Mr. Johnson has not shown that promptness in replying to the charges which would be becoming on his part.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant,
George F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosures-

No. 1.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson inclosing Carters affidavit. (Copy.) 14th June 1875.

No. 2.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Avery (Copy) 14th June 1875.

No. 3.

Mr. Avery to Mr Seward, (Copy) 23d June 1875

No. 4.

Dr. Yates to Mr. Johnson, (Copy) 7th July 1875

No. 5.

Mr Johnson to Mr. Seward, (Copy) 20th July 1875.

No. 6.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Avery Copy 27th July 1875

No. 7.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson (Copy) 27th July 1875.

Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.

Before me George F. Seward Consul General of the United States, at Shanghai, appeared John Carter who is personally known to me, who being sworn upon the Evangelists of Almighty God deposes and says:—

I am Marshal of the United States Consular Court at Hankow, China. I have no commission as such from Washington. I know that the Consul wrote to the State Department at Washington, nominating me to be Marshal. The Consul referred to was Richard W. Johnson. I know that he wrote as stated above because he told me that he had done so. He told me that he would give me Twenty Five Dollars a month for my services as Marshal. He has paid me $50. a quarter. He has paid me at the rate of $50. a quarter since the 1st of April 1873, down to the 1st of April 1875. I have signed receipts for my salary at the rate of $250. a quarter for the whole two years. His agreement with me

was

was to pay me $25. a month, but he afterward told me that he could only pay me Fifty Dollars a quarter. I did not complain particularly about this. He has not promised to pay up the difference between Twenty Five Dollars a month and Fifty Dollars a quarter. I understood distinctly that I would get no more than ($25) Twenty Five Dollars a month. I did not know what I would have to sign vouchers for until he asked me to sign the vouchers for the first quarter, I saw then that they were vouchers for money paid to me for a quarters salary, at the rate of One Thousand Dollars a year, say Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. I did not claim from him the difference between Fifty Dollars and Two Hundred and Fifty. I had agreed with him for Twenty Five Dollars a month, and did not think that it was any of my business what he did with the difference. I did not expect to get the difference. I do not think that he expects to pay the difference to me. When I spoke to him about paying me the difference between Fifty Dollars a quarter and Twenty Five Dollars a month, he said that his salary did not support him and that he had to provide

for

for people employed about the office. I think he referred to the office boy. I do not think that I have any claim upon either Mr Johnson or the United States Government for the difference between Twenty Five Dollars a month and the full amount allowed by law, say Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars a quarter. I am not aware that my commission as Marshal has been received from Washington. Mr. Johnson has never told me whether he has received it. If I held the Commission I should claim for the full amount of salary allowed by law. He has told me that the Government was paying him the full amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars a quarter. It was when he told me this that he excused himself for not paying me, as he had agreed to do by stating that he had to pay people about his office. I did not claim the difference on this statement because in view of my agreement with him, I did not think myself entitled to more than the sum for which I had agreed. I shall be entirely satisfied with Twenty Five Dollars a month, if my Commission does not come from Washington.

I

I am proprietor of the Hankow Hotel. I also do piloting on the Yangtsze River. Mr. Johnson tells me that so long as I keep a man within call of the Consulate, no more is required of me. I have ~~an~~ no order to report at the Consulate every morning. If I had given my whole time to the Consulate I should have expected the full salary. As I did not give my whole time, I did not expect much pay.

Of course I knew that vouchers at the rate of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars were required so that Mr. Johnson could send them to the Government. I knew in my own mind that it was not right for Mr. Johnson to pay one $50. a quarter, and to charge the Government Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars a quarter. But I thought that was a matter between him and the Government, and that as between him and me, I could only claim the Twenty Five Dollars.

Subscribed and Sworn (Sig'd) J. Carter.
to before me at Shanghai this
8th day of June, A.D. 1875.
(Sgd) G. F. Seward,
U.S. Consul General.

No. 145. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 14th June 1875.

R. M. Johnson, Esqr.
U. S. Consul, at Hankow.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I met in the streets here a few days ago Mr. John Carter Marshal of your Consulate. Having seen him a few weeks since in Shanghai, I asked how it happened that he was absent from his post. He responded that he could not afford to stop at Hankow for the salary allowed to him, and that you pay him only a small part of that allowed by law. I therefore requested him to call at my office, which he did, and made an affidavit, a copy of which you will find inclosed herewith.

I now beg leave to ask you for an answer to the allegations of Mr. Carter's affidavit.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General.

No. 1845. Copy

U. S. Consulate, Funchal,

Madeira, 24th June 1898.

U. S. Ship Kearsarge, etc. Admiral Sampson.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I received on the 22nd inst. from Captain Lamb, Commanding officer of the Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer Furor, who was obliged to put in here on account of heavy weather, a request that I would notify the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar to have the Furor's boat repaired. I immediately telegraphed to the Consul at Gibraltar, requesting him to call at once on the Captain of the Furor and inform him that the boat could be repaired here.

I have the honor to ask you for instructions in the matter of the telegrams of the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard Geo. F. Harvey.

Consul Funchal.

No. 439. Copy

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 14th June 1875.

Honorable Benjamin P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of a dispatch with inclosure which I have addressed to Mr. R. M. Johnson, U. S. Consul at Hankow. I respectfully ask your approval of my course, and that you will give me such instructions as you may see fit.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General.

Inclosure.
A copy of John Carter's affidavit.

No. 389.

Copy

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan,

Chicago, June 14th 1875.

Respectfully forwarded.

Approved for the transportation requested.

By command of the Secretary of War,

J. C. Kelton,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan,

Commanding Military Division of the Missouri,

Chicago, Ill.

A copy of the above endorsement.

Copy.

Legation of the United States
Peking, June 23d 1875.

George F. Seward, Esq.
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 439 of June 14th informing me on the testimony of Mr. John Carter, Marshal of the Consulate at Hankow, that Mr. R. M. Johnson, Consul at that port, has paid him only $50. a quarter as salary while requiring him to receipt for $250. and advising me that you have asked Mr. Johnson for an answer to Mr. Carters allegations. I have to say that your course in instituting an investigation is approved, and to request that you will follow the enquiry until you obtain all the facts.

I with hold any comment or instructions, until hearing from you as to the result of your communication with Mr. Johnson.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Benj. P. Avery.

Copy.

Department of the United States

Peking, June 23 1915.

George F. Seward, Esq.

U.S. Consul General

Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 1892 of June 14th enclosing me an Extract from the testimony of Miss Ruth Martin, Journal of the Consulate at Chinkiang, that Mr. Mc Mahaney, Consul at that Port, had fined Mary only $37.50 Quarters as Orphanage rubbie requiring Mary to receive $250.00 and returning me that upon those orphanage Mahaney for any reasons to the contrary notwithstanding. I have to say that upon receipt of the enclosing me instructions is delivered, and is requested that upon until after the enquiry until upon obtain all the facts.

A until Postal any communication, Instructions, until hearing from upon as to the result of upon communication with the Mahaneys.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Geo. F. Seward

No. 147.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, July 7th 1875.

R. M. Johnson, Esqr.
U. S. Consul - Hankow.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Consul General to say that he has received no answer to his dispatch to you, No. 145, in relation to John Carter's sworn statement a copy of which was sent with that dispatch.

I am instructed also to hand to you the inclosed copy of a dispatch which the Consul General has received from the Legation, instructing him to prosecute an inquiry into the matter.

The Consul General is now absent from Shanghai, but will return here about the 20th instant. He will expect to receive your report by that date.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. J. Yates.
U. S. Vice Consul General.

No. 372. Copy.

U.S. Consulate - Hankow, July 20th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U.S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to own receipt of your dispatch No. 145 of June 14th wherewith you forward the sworn statement of John Carter United States Marshal at this port, making certain charges against me which you ask me to answer.

I have to advise that I was on the point of starting to Shanghai in order to reply in person to the allegations of Mr. Carter, when news reached me of your intended visit to Japan.

Sickness in my family will prevent me from visiting Shanghai for some few weeks to come, but I will do so as soon as possible, when I will answer, in person, the charges made against me by Mr. Carter.

I inclose dispatch No. 373 to the Legation asking permission to visit Peking, to which I will thank you to attach your approval.

I am Sir, Your obdt. servt.

(Signed) R. M. Johnson.
Consul.

No. 450. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th July 1875.

Honorable Benjamin P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a dispatch which I have received from Mr. Johnson, No. 372 dated July 20th and a copy of the reply which I am addressing to him.

I cannot favor Mr. Johnson's proposal to come to Shanghai, made in his dispatch named above, or to go to Peking, as he proposes in a dispatch to yourself of the same date, No. 373, until he has paid attention to the very reasonable request for a written answer to Carter's charges. I have not however said anything to him on this point, preferring to leave you to decide whether it is desirable for him to make the proposed visits.

I am Sir, Your obdt. servant.
(Signed) George F. Seward.
Consul General.

No. 149. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai. 27th July 1875.

R. M. Johnson, Esqr.
U. S. Consul,
Hankow.

Sir,

I have received your letter No. 372, dated the 20th inst. It is in reply to my own of June 14th last No. 145. I have also your letter to Mr. Avery No. 373 dated the 20th inst. in which you mention the receipt of a dispatch addressed to you on the 17th inst. by Dr Yates inclosing copy of Mr. Avery's instructions to me.

I remark that you have failed to comply with my request for an answer to John Carters charges against you although that request must have been in your hands for about one month, and Mr. Avery's approval of my action was in your hands for more than a week.

I now again request that you will give me at once a full and explicit answer to Carter's charges.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant
(Signed) George F. Seward,
Consul General.

Un. Wood

No. 957.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Mr. De Lano asks leave of absence.

Abstract.

Mr. Seward approves and states his services.

No. 957.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 28th July 1875.

Honorable John L Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. De Lano's No. 135, asking for a leave of absence, I have the honor to state that I approve the same under such restrictions as are usually imposed. Mr. De Lano has been six years in China and has given unremitting attention to his duties.

My action in this letter has been delayed by my brief absence in Japan.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,
Geo F. Seward.
Consul General.

Underwood Sept 7/10

No. 958.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Undocumented vessels.

Abstract.-

Mr. Seward will report as requested. Such vessels numerous. They have been granted no privileges not granted to other American vessels.

No. 958

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 28th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 465, with inclosed separate circular in regard to undocumented vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

The subject is one of much interest, and I shall take pains to prepare a careful report as directed. It may be some time however before the reports of the several Consuls are received.

I may say generally that the number of this class of vessels known at this Consulate General is very large.

They are not granted any privileges here which are not granted to American built craft.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Medwood

No. 959.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
10
1875
OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,-
Vice Consul at Newchwang.

Abstract,-
Mr. Knight nominates a Mr. Bandinel for the position. The Consul General approves, and also advises that Mr. Knight be allowed $500. a year for cost of interpretations, and $15 a month for a writer.

No. 959.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 28th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Knights dispatch No. 92, and its inclosure, copy of his dispatch No. 89, I have the honor to say that I approve of Mr. Bandinel's nomination to be Vice Consul at Newchwang.

I should advise also that Mr. Knight be allowed $500. a year for cost of interpretations at his port, and $15. more per month for the hire of a writer.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo F. Seward
Consul General.

No 294

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 28th July 1925.

Honorable John K. Caldwell,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Consular circular
No. 974, and its enclosure, copy of Des-
patch No. 5, from the Bureau to Amoy
that a reference of all Consular Prac-
titioners to be Vice Consul of Investigation
I should endorse the recommendation
be allowed $ 500. a year for cost of in-
terpretations at this post, and $15 mont
per annum for the hire of an assistant

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Mr Wood

No. 960

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED SEP 10 1875

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr. Seward.

Subject:

Acknowledges receipt of several Circulars from the Department.

Enc. (Two Circulars)

No. 960.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, July 29th 1870.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to own the receipt of Department Circular No. 1 dated 17th May: also one of the 14th May accompanied by a set of the "Statistical Atlas of the United States": also one of 26th May, on the subject of unregistered vessels which bear the American flag.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Seth T. Howard

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau, July 29, 1910.

Mr. Charles F. Chandler
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Please refer to case and
complaint of Department Circular
No. 1 dated 17th inst.; also one
of the 11th inst. concerning
the use of the "Weather Bureau"
by the Burdett Medicine Co.
Kansas City, Mo., and forward
the necessary papers to
the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

[illegible]
Chief.

Mr Wood

No. 961.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Mr. Edwards nomination to the Interpretership at Amoy.

Abstract,

Refers to Mr. Hendersons dispatch, and states that he knows no reason why Mr. Edward's should not be appointed, excepting the coolie matter tried by General Le Gendre.

No. [illegible]

United States Consulate General
at Shanghai

Mr. Osborne

to the

Department of State,

Subject:

Mrs. Osborne's protection to the
Shantung Railway at Penang.

Attached

Refers to Mr. Osborne's dis-
patch, with data that he knows no
reason why Mr. Osborne's protection
be objected, respecting the Boxer mani-
festation by General Chaffee.

No. 961.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 30th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Henderson's dispatch No. 76, and to my own No. 927, in regard to the nomination of Mr. Edwards to be Interpreter at Amoy, I have the honor to state that I know of no reason, saving such as may arise out of the trial of Mr. Edwards before Mr. Consul Le Gendre, the record of which trial accompanies Mr. Henderson's dispatch, why he should not receive the appointment which he seeks. That record has reached me at so late an hour before the departure of the mail that I have no time to examine it.

I am therefore obliged to transmit all the papers to you for such action as may seem fit to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward.

Consul General.

Merwood

No. 962.

DEPARTMENT
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Aug. 17

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject.
The Yunnan difficulty.

Abstract.
Transmits newspaper extracts. The British Indian authorities have reached a settlement with Burmah. Burmah grants to England permission to send troops through her territory. British Minister has gone to Peking. An ultimatum may be expected.

No. 962.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 30th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch No. 953 of the 6th instant, and to previous dispatches No's. 931 and 942, I have the honor to hand to you further extracts bearing upon the Yunnan difficulty which I have cut from the "North China Daily News".

The British Indian authorities appear to have found no reason to charge the Burmese Government with complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary, and to have been satisfied in regard to the reception of Le Setai (the Chinese Officer who is believed to have brought about the death of Mr. Margary) by the King, by his statement that Le was accredited to him by the Chinese Government.

The Indian authorities appear however to have made other matters the justification

for

for a stipulation that they must send their
troops through his territory to operate
against Chiva.

I immediately upon the receipt of
this information the British Minister for
left Shanghai for Peking

with orders to take no more risk as
position to deliver our ultimatum
to the Chinese Government, and it
will not happen one to learn at our early
disposal he has done so.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Bernard Brennert

for a stipulation that they may send their troops through his territory to operate against China.

Simultaneously with the receipt of this information the British Minister left Shanghai for Peking.

It may be that he is now in a position to deliver an ultimatum to the Chinese Government, and it will not surprise me to hear at an early day that he has done so.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. T. Edward.
Consul General.

The
th-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, JULY 19, 1875.

e *Peking Gazette* of July 30th, Hsü Cheng-hsün, expectant- t on the Yunnan establishment, rialised the Throne, recommending -opening of the Copper mines in an. He pointed out the ad- ges that would accrue to the nce, as well as the benefit to the re at large, in obtaining a fresh y of copper, to prevent the further ement of the currency which had going on for years. Apparently on his recommendation, which nferred in due course to the Board evenue, we learn now, after an al of nearly three years, the first ment of the result, in the shape me 600 tons of copper, delivered e provincial capital of Yunnan. r so good; 600 tons of copper, say 45,000 to 50,000 pounds ng, is no great result for the r of two-and-a-half years; but it ter than nothing; and the labour oyed has, at all events, been pre- d from being turned to less table account, in the shape of lion or petty brigandage. Hsü, s memorial in 1872, said of the nce, "Trade can scarcely be said to at all; the roads are over-grown thorns; and merchants find it ssible to do any business." The nulty at the time was to know re to procure the necessary funds commencing operations; presum- this difficulty has been overcome, Yunnan finds itself in a position to d some relief to the Imperial ex- uer. But copper at Yunnan, and er in the districts of China where n be made profitable use of, are two erent matters; and we can under- d Hsü's allusion to the destruction rade and the decay of the roads, on ing Ts'en Yü-ying's (the present ernor) report, in the *Gazette* of the of last month. The whole urces of the province are not equal e task of removing these 600 tons opper to the highways, or rather gable waterways, of the Empire. ving to the protracted desolation of province by revolt, the population been greatly reduced, and the ber of persons owning beasts of en is very small." 3,000 animals, ing repeated journeys, are required he service; and with great difficulty number has been obtained, to con- the copper through Chinese ter- y—by the easiest way, about 500 s of land carriage was necessary— e town of Peh-sih-ting, in Kwangsi, nce it can descend, in boats, the t River to Canton, and be thence eyed by steamer to Peking. This e has been substituted for the hern and more direct one through ichow, to the Yangtsze, apparently offering greater facilities in the ter land carriage required. We in this matter some gauge as to ent capabilities of Yunnan. In its of isolation, we find that it needs he powers of the Provincial Govern- ment to move a paltry six hundred tons across the frontiers, and that the operation is expected to be the work of months, and only to be accomplished by successive relays. It seems difficult to understand, therefore, what is the innate objection of the Chinese to permit the opening of Yunnan from its two more salient points. The French Expedition, if it did nothing more, at least clearly indicated the Song-koi, or Cochin-China River as the natural outlet of the province. Our own explorations seem to prove that it is fully as accessible from Burmah as from the Chinese side. Judging from the political relations of the Chinese Government with that of Annam, there ought to be no difficulty in making use of the Song-koi as a means of communication. As matters stand at present, the 600 tons of copper can scarcely be transported across the 500 miles at a less cost than some Taels 20,000 to 25,000, or fully one-half the value of the copper to be transported. But this is only part of the penalty the province has to pay for the stupid policy pursued. If so valuable a commodity as copper needs to pay, for carriage to a market, an amount equal to its actual value in Yunnan, it stands to reason that articles of less intrinsic worth cannot practically be conveyed at all. The state of poverty, therefore, into which the province has fallen is one likely to last for an indefinite period. Yet, from what we can learn, its poverty is an artificial not a natural one. If there were any hope that the difficulties about the transport of copper would awaken the Government to the necessity of improving the means of communication between the province and the outer world, there would be better hope for it, of recovery. But all our recent experience, and all present indications, go to show that foreign intercourse will be repelled, and trade rejected, as obstinately in the future as hitherto.

To judge from recent telegrams, Reuter's announcement last month that the Burmah difficulty had been settled, was a little premature. That can have referred only to the Karennee frontier question, upon which it was known the King had made up his mind to give way. But the visit of Le Setai, and his cordial reception, seem to have evoked a very natural counter demonstration from the Government of India. In reply to a question by Mr. Grant Duff, Lord George Hamilton said that the incident had caused the Indian Government to insist upon Burmah placing no obstacles in the way of the obtainment of redress. The King had refused to permit the passage of British troops through Burmah, but it was thought he would yield on this point as well as on others. It is difficult to assess the exact value of this statement in its present condensed shape; or rather it is difficult to guess the contingency which was in the mind of the Government when the demand was made. They may anticipate sending an army to Yunnan, as a possible necessity, or they may refer only to a fresh expedition of the same nature as the last, but strong enough this time to take care of itself. In any case the inference may be very clearly drawn, that the Government is in earnest—both with Burmah and China. Cordial reception, by the King, of a man who has twice distinguished himself by hostility to us, was rather too insolent at a time when his relations with Calcutta were already sufficiently tense; and we are glad that the Indian Government at once took up the glove. It has very evidently spoken to His Majesty at last in unmistakeable language, and forewarned him that unless he do as he is told, without further intrigue or nonsense, he will be coerced pretty severely. We wish we could look for sufficient obstinacy on his part to necessitate that coercion. Two months ago, the prospect of our annexing Upper Burmah looked hopeful; but the King has so readily drawn in his horns at the first application of pressure, that the occasion seems to have passed. It is just possible the visit and promises of Le Setai may encourage him to resist a demand that might imply hostility, and would in its mildest consequence be distasteful, to the Chinese; but we incline to think, with Lord George Hamilton, that he will give way.

The King is in fact so weak that his weakness can hardly fail to become apparent to himself, at the first idea of resistance. He may persuade himself to credit the flatteries of priests and ministers in the absence of danger, and befool himself with a belief that he has an army capable of resisting the English, so long as it is only called upon to fight campaigns in his own imagination. The card house may be painted and gilded till it conveys an impression of real solidity; but its flimsiness must become apparent at the first breath of the gale. Le Setai would no doubt be profuse in promises and exhortations, during his very transparent mission; and there is more excuse for the Government of Yunnan than for that of Mandalay. Yunnan has not felt the weight of British arms, nor does it feel the pressure of British presence upon its frontier, as Burmah has done and is always doing. But the Governor of Yunnan must know, by this time, that the Central Government would hardly wish him to send soldiers into Burmah to fight the English, however much it may admire his energetic guardianship of the frontier. It is likely, therefore, that if the King apply to Yunnan, as he probably would do, for counsel, on the receipt of such a demand as that which has been now made, he would receive abundant exhortation to resistance, but no tangible promise of aid. The selection of Le Setai, to convey to Mandalay the official intimation of the Emperor's death, was a curious one; and the pretext rather a thin one, of enabling the agent in the late outrage to confer with a Monarch whom we are driven to believe was his ally, about the result and probable consequences. It does not speak well for the Chinese Authority, whether

OUR DIFFICULTY WITH BURMAH.

(The Times.)

The progress of the Mission at the head which is Sir Douglas Forsyth, is for the m ment stopped, and the Burmese Court m explain the welcome it gave to the Chin General within whose jurisdiction lay the sce of Mr. Margary's assassination, before t British Government will condescend to tr with it as a friendly Power. Even if th initial difficulty be overcome, the intelligen of Sir Douglas Forsyth's reception will awaited with some anxiety, for the Monar has a character for reckless and impulsi audacity, and the mob of his capital a turbulent and fanatical in their hatred Europeans. Possibly it was with a view the complications which might arise out these conditions that the British Envoy ha been provided with a military escort eighty well-armed Sepoys. He will also h independent of Burmese hospitality, as h can continue to reside on board the Britis steamer which conveys him from Rangoon t Mandalay. If the Burmese were endowed with common prudence, there would be no necessity for such precautions; but experience has shown that neither the Government nor the people of Burmah have any adequate perception of proportion in politics. After the wars of 1824 and 1852 they ought to have learned how overwhelming was the strength of the British power in India when once aroused to action; but their language and their acts during the recent negotiations prove them to be as arrogant as though they had never been compelled to surrender Arracan or to submit to the annexation of Pegu. It is possible that the English in Burmah, both officials and traders, do not look with any reluctance upon the prospect of war, and that, therefore, the reports which we receive of Burmese insolence and menaces and warlike preparations lose nothing in the transmission. It may be well, therefore, while the issue of Sir Douglas Forsyth's negotiations are still uncertain, to receive with some caution the rumours of the Burmese preparations for war. Nevertheless, it would be idle to deny that there are some very serious indications of trouble. Indeed, if a grave difficulty had not arisen, the Viceroy would not have given importance to the negotiations by the scale upon which Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission has been organised, and by the publicity which has been given to the fact that an *ultimatum* is to be presented to the Burmese Monarch.

The precise nature of Sir Douglas Forsyth's instructions was not known when the last mails left India; but it was believed that on the boundary question, at all events, he was to insist upon a decisive and immediate reply to his demands. The Government of India has made up its mind that the only way to put an end to the encroachments of the Burmese in the Karennee territory is to mark out anew the boundary line fixed by Lord Dalhousie's Treaty, and to forbid the

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Provincial or Central, from which the appointment emanated, and its tendency must have been to renew the conviction, in India, of the King's complicity in the Manwein outrage. However this may be, the Government seem quite determined to submit to no trifling at Mandalay; and as we said before, we anticipate that the King will give in. Orientals usually do when they are spoken to with decision, and know that the strength exists as well as the will to use it.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH'S MISSION.

(Rangoon Gazette, 25th June).

We have to thank the Secretariat for the information that the Karennee question has been disposed of in a satisfactory manner. His Majesty guaranteeing the independence of that territory, which amounts simply to confirming the assurances he gave a long time since to Colonel Sladen, but of which his recent and now twice renounced pretensions shew him to have been entirely oblivious. We also hear that the reception of Lee Setai has been completely explained. His Majesty, in the words of the Correspondent of the *Rangoon Times*, was doubtless, "civil to him, because it is his Royal nature to be so to everybody." A private telegram informs us that the Envoy is to leave to-day, and we hear that one new item has been agreed upon—namely, that if we wish to move troops through Upper Burmah, in the direction of Western China, we are at liberty to do so.

The reception accorded to the Envoy seems to have been satisfactory. On the arrival of the *Nemesis* in tow of the *Talifoo*, a number of the Royal boats, all more or ess gilded, put off with bands of music (?) on board, and continued to pull round the vessel so long as the party remained on board, rejoicing the Envoy's ears with harmonious Burmese strains. Upon landing, Sir Douglas was received by a native official, and the party mounted elephants and proceeded to the Residency, the European guard bringing up the rear. The road was lined by Burmese troops to the number of five thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry. This display of force appears to have taken everybody, even the "oldest resident," completely by surprise. So much for well-informed people at Mandalay, who assure us the King has neither troops or arms.

On the 15th instant, the Envoy was formally received by the King. There was again an elephant procession, and the troops again turned out, although in somewhat smaller numbers. The reception took place about 8 a.m., and was conducted with considerable ceremony. We are indebted to a correspondent who dates his letter from "Camp, Yenanggoung," for the particulars of his first interview :—

It took place in the reception hall of the Palace, the flooring of solid masonry being about ten feet above the ground, the whole surmounted by a roof of galvanized iron supported by massive columns springing from this elevated floor, and which we are informed is really part of, or at least is not divided from the *Hloot-taw*. The floor was covered with carpet extending to the foot of the steps leading to the raised platform or floor, and here the party, consisting of the Envoy, Colonel Duncan, Captain Strover and others took off their shoes. The King entered the building from the opposite direction and through a door which opened from behind, and took his seat on the throne considerably overburdened it is said with his royal robes; his approach was heralded by drums, and the Great Golden Foot having sat down, the Envoy uncovered and bowed toward the throne. All was silent, and the Minister, known as the Yoh-wat-woon, kneeling at the foot of the throne calls out and enquires if the Queen of the English who reigns in the West, *her husband*, her children, her ministers are well; while the Nah-kundaw, on behalf of Sir Douglas, replies that they are. The Yoh-wet-woon enquires whether the rains have been propitious, the crops abundant, and commerce flourishing in the countries over which the Queen reigns, and whether all Her Majesty's dominions are at peace with other countries. This important question answered satisfactorily, Sir Douglas hands a letter to the Nah-kundaw, and this officer reads it in a loud chanting tone. It is from the Governor-General of India, to the effect that Sir Douglas has been invested with full powers to settle the matters in dispute between the two countries, and that he is to be treated as if he were the Governor-General himself. The presents are then handed over, the King making some handsome ones to Sir Douglas in return. Lastly, the Envoy was decorated with the order of the Tsalway of the highest grade, after which the King rose and retired—and so ended the first act of the farce.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(Rangoon Gazette, 8th June.)

Sir Douglas Forsyth would, it was expected, reach Mandalay to-morrow, but judging from the news contained in our Mandalay correspondent's letter of the 29th ultimo, he is likely, as we foretold sometime since, to be delayed on his way by a succession of entertainments in the shape of feasts and poays, designed doubtless to propitiate and to impress him to the fullest extent with the King's devotion to his friends the British. He will in fact play the part of the man whom the King delighteth to honour. It is to be hoped that the Envoy will not lose more time than can possibly be helped, in the courteous acknowledgment of the complimentary festivities in store for him. We have urged repeatedly in these columns the paramount necessity existing for a prompt settlement of the matters in dispute, having regard to the wide-spread injury inflicted by delay, upon the entire commercial interests of the Province. It is hardly to be doubted that the king will concede, eventually, all that is demanded. The question is, are we to be satisfied with merely verbal assurance? There *must* be something more tangible exacted if we are to escape the risk, nay the certainty of a repetition of the experiences of the last four months. The habit of the oriental mind is to promise readily everything,—anything; the performance of the promise is left to the chapter of accidents, and the obligation assumed upon entering into it is rarely appreciated in the dimmest manner. A short cut is seen out of a present difficulty, and the future is left to take care of itself. According to previous latters from our Mandalay Correspondent, the King, if he succeed in getting rid of the Envoy upon comfortable and friendly terms, with true Burmese duplicity contemplates the speedy rupture of any engagement that may be concluded. Those acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court of Ava, will not find any difficulty in accepting this as highly probable, and unquestionably steps should be taken to render it impossible. With reference to the nature of these there may, and probably will, be a difference of opinion between the King and the Envoy, and therein lies the risk of war. It is plain that the British Government has not ceased to contemplate something more than the mere possibility of military operations becoming necessary. No movements of troops in any number have taken place, it is true; but munitions of war have been imported in unaccustomed quantities, and are still arriving. Fortunately the arrangements which may be suggested will pass at Head-Quarters under the eye of the late Chief Commissioner, and the knowledge he possesses of Burmese politics will be at the disposal of the Viceroy when the latter is called upon to consider them. Unfortunately large luminaries revolve but slowly. Week after week goes by and dwellers in Burmah, condemned to inaction with Bazaars half closed, and trade at a standstill, experience an amount of impatience which residents at Simla fail to realize.

fortune was that the chief officer seemed to have conveyed to him the Captain's orders that he was not to be permitted on board, in not quite so pleasant a manner as he might have done, besides putting his hands upon him. The last witness and the Frenchman spoke very clearly to that part of the case. If the chief officer had confined himself to telling him to go out of the ship, he would perhaps have gone, but he permitted his zeal to overcome him, and put his hands upon the other's shoulder, which had led to all that afterwards occurred. His Worship concluded by saying he should dismiss both charges, each party to pay their own costs.

to put forward any claims to the country lying south of that line. This is a very simple issue; and if the King is amenable to the advice of prudent counsellors, he will at once accept Sir Douglas Forsyth's terms. If not, the Envoy was to return from Mandalay immediately, and the British troops would, no doubt, receive instant orders to occupy the disputed territory. If the Karennee question were the only one at present dividing the Indian Government from the Burmese Court, a settlement might have been thought tolerably certain. There may be somewhat more doubt as to the King's submission to the condition imposed, as a preliminary to negotiations, that he must explain the studiously ceremonious reception given at Mandalay to the Chinese General who was in command in Yunnan when Colonel Browne's party was attacked and Mr. Margary murdered. The death of Mr. Margary created a very painful sensation in India, and though the case against the Court of Mandalay rests on nothing stronger than suspicion, so far, at least, as non-official information goes, that suspicion was reasonably deepened by the honours paid to Leesectahi. The fact that the responsibility primarily rests with the Peking Government for a crime committed on what is claimed as Chinese territory is, indeed, as appears from this morning's letter from our Shanghai correspondent, in no way incompatible with a belief in a guilty collusion on the part of Burmah. But, besides the Manwyne affair, another possible ground for controversy has arisen between the British and the Burmese, owing to the protection which Captain Cooke, our political agent at Bhamo, extended to some unfortunate Panthay refugees. The Burmese and Chinese are now on freindly terms—it may be, perhaps, on terms even too friendly—and the Woon of Bhamo, the Burmese Governor of the place, wished to arrest the Panthays, and to hand them over to the Chinese General. Captain Cooke, of course, refused to give up the fugitives, though he disarmed them; but, finding that they were not safe at Bhamo, he brought them down to Rangoon. Upon this the Burmese found a complaint against Captain Cooke, which they may endeavour to set off against Sir Douglas Forsyth's demands. The news of the murder of Colonel Hamilton, Inspector-General of Police in Pegu, by "dacoits," or gang-robbers, of whom our telegram from Rangoon last week spoke as "Burmans"—that is, we suppose, Burmese subjects—may furnish another subject for dispute. It is certain that these lawless banditti find shelter from British justice within the dominions of the Burmese Monarch; but that is what we have to expect wherever our territory is bordered by an uncivilised community. So, too, the disappearance of Mr. Porter, another officer in the Police Service, who had undertaken an exploring journey from Arracan to the Irrawaddy, as yet only excites apprehensions. None of these circumstances, however suspicious, are, in fact, incapable of explanation. It is the accumulation of them, and the manner in which the political atmosphere as soon as one cloud is dissipated generates another, which excites anxiety and alarm.

We have said that the King's disposition towards the English is generally believed to be dangerous to peace, but that the violence of his threats and the significance of his armaments may possibly be exaggerated by rumour. Caprice is the characteristic of Oriental despotism, and it seems impossible to form any accurate estimate of the King's intentions either from his ridiculous displays of military force or, on the other hand, from his smooth language to English officers. Lieutenant Adamson was sent on a few weeks ago to the Burmese capital to announce the approach of Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission, and was introduced to the King in person by Captain Strover, the British Political Agent. At this interview the King declared himself for a pacific policy in this decided language: —"Strover, I am glad that the Viceroy has decided to send Sir Douglas Forsyth here, as it is well that no differences should exist between two such mighty Powers as the British and Burmese Governments." Unfortunately, the friendship of China sometimes seems to offer more powerful attractions to the capricious Prince, and the danger is that he may think he sees in a Chinese aliance the possibility of retrieving the disasters of 1824 and 1852. Among the Chinese traders who come into contact with our merchants in Burmah there seems to be an impression that the Government of Peking will send an army from Momien in case of war, to help the Burmese against the British. This is extremely improbable. Mr. Wade appears from our Shanghai Correspondence of this morning to have been obliged to use threats before he could obtain compliance with his demands for a full and just inquiry on the spot; but he has prevailed, and the investigation is to be made. It is, however, quite consistent with

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(*Rangoon Gazette*—22nd May.)

The rumour is that the King will concede everything. There is in our mind no doubt about the matter. In whatever direction Sir Douglas may look for opposition and resistance—his wishes once stated, opposition and resistance will melt away as if by magic. We have as little doubt that when everything has been settled satisfactorily, and the question of some little guarantee for so much glib promise is mooted, the King will be ready for the emergency. When the Envoy has laid his head at the Golden Feet—as Mr. Gladstone and everybody else does according to the Courtiers and Ministers—some twenty times, and suggests that a good compound should be set aside for the British Residency and a regiment stationed at Mandalay, H.M. will be delighted with the "happy thought." It will be the very thing he would like the best in the world, and he will probably break up the audience to indulge in an ecstatic review of such a satisfactory mode of settling all difficulties present and to come, between the two countries which are such excellent friends.

Possibly a week afterwards he will suggest he has some misgivings. How shall the soldiery be fed? We all recollect Baron Marascalchi's amusing account of his own and his staff's carnivorous longings, and how eventually they were appeased—a calf having been surreptitiously obtained and slaughtered in the dead of the night, care being taken that not a bleat should be heard. His Majesty will have the "happy thought" that the *Kalas* are great meat eaters, and how in the name of Boodha can the "killing" be done in the City of Ponghees, with the King there the head of them all? The Envoy will again have to lay his head at the Golden Feet, and we can imagine how gratified the King will be, or appear to be, for any suggestion that will remove the obstacle. A hint of Australian preserved meats for example. And then as for Le Setai—His Majesty was civil to him, of course; he wanted to learn all about the Manwein business, as the Envoy would be arriving shortly, and to send Le Setai about his business would have been folly, when the King was anxious to obtain all the information he could for his friends the British. Dexterous and deceptive old gentleman! We can imagine him from his raised platform in the *Shoot-taw*, lazily scanning through his lorgnette the crouching, shoeless Envoy whose limbs are stiffening from the unaccustomed, cramped position that has to be maintained. Really we are tempted to think the Lord of the White Elephant may be forgiven for his contemptuous opinion of the *Kalas*.

Mr. H. J. Elwes, writing to the June number of the *Geographical Magazine*, makes the following pertinent remarks:—"Is it not an extraordinary thing that at the present moment there is not a single route, from Scind all round the frontier to Burmah, by which an Englishman can pass out of India, except as the member of a Government mission, or at the risk of his life? Is it not incredible that along the whole Himalayan range, from Kumaon to Sudya, we know far less of the routes and passes into Tibet, many of which are in sight of British garrisons, than of the route to Lake Tanganika? Is it not marvellous that, although hundreds of officers are travelling annually over all the North-west Himalayas and Kashmeer, hardly any have explored the far more interesting countries to the Eastward, so great are the obstacles placed in their way both by the British and native authorities, and the chiefs who inhabit these hills?" The facts stated by Mr. Elwes are undeniable, and it is difficult on any grounds of reasonable policy to find a reply exonerating the British and Indian Governments. It was natural that, during the time of reorganisation which followed the Mutiny, the latter Government should mainly occupy itself in internal reforms, and exhibit less desire to complicate its external relations. But the causes which led up to this state of affairs are now happily at an end, and it may well be suggested that it does not look as if we preserved the element of belief in our power, when for a series of years we submit to exclusion from the petty States along our border, and put up with the insults and sneers of neighbours. Even in the Northwest, in Kashmeer our influence has not been exerted sufficiently in opening up the country. Further East, while nominally in close alliance with the ruler of Nepaul, we permit that country to remain entirely sealed; our relations with Burmah have become notorious enough; while the extraordinary forbearance we have exhibited towards the Chinese Government, in permitting it to disregard its treaties, has not only been effective in compromising our relations with the maritime provinces, but in the West has culminated in the murder of Margary and the insulting Embassy to Mandalay. We can admire the class of officers who sprung into office after the Mutiny, men of vast talent in re-organisation and cautious in action. They were the right men at the helm in time of difficulty; but the Empire has ceased to be in difficulties, and its policy when flourishing should partake of a different tone. At the present moment we may have some idea, from the conduct of the King of Burmah, of the effect produced by our apparent carelessness. We find him receiving, with what pomp is possible for him, a Chinese Mission headed by the man who, there is every reason to believe, was the direct agent in Margary's murder. Doubtless, the most astounding offers of support have been made at the Court of Mandalay on behalf of the Chinese Government; and the King of Burmah, for the nonce, is fain to believe that in China he has found a more powerful ally than in England. Our long tolerance of his misconduct almost justifies the mistake.

Yet we know that the Government of China, had it all the will, could not stretch out a hand to help his Majesty of Burmah, before his territory could be overrun and settled,—even if its help were worth having when it came. The idea of China, which could hardly prevent Portugal from taking Peking, going out of its territory to encounter the whole power of British India, is too absurd. But the King of Burmah does not know on how very broken a reed he is leaning; and when he hears the large promises of the Chinese, and sees the supineness so long shown by England, he forms his own conclusions that the former is the more powerful of the two. What is true of the King of Burmah is true of every potentate, large or small, along the whole of our North-eastern frontier. They see, or think they see, in China, a power able to cope with us on even terms, and take their cue accordingly. More wise than we, in forming its treaties with China Russia took the definite step of insisting on the right to establish consulates and trading posts in the districts of Central Asia then acknowledging the Empire of China. We contented ourselves with general provisions as to our right of travelling through the Empire. Events have occurred which have rendered useless the stipulations about Consuls at Kashgar and other places, and which have, partially at least, thrown open the dominions of the Ameer; still, Russia has by the treaty, certain claims which it is not likely will be allowed to fall into oblivion. We, on the contrary, have permitted our own stipulations to fall into desuetude, and have failed to insist on the right of travel across the frontier which the favoured nation clause of our treaty secures us. We have permitted the frontier to remain closed, and this, along with our vacillating policy on the seaboard, has naturally resulted in the present position of affairs, lamented by Mr. Elwes as well as by the majority of those who have made our Eastern policy their study. We may perhaps congratulate ourselves that there is now a fair prospect of matters being put on a better footing.

THE BURMAH MISSION.

The following telegrams are cut from the Calcutta *Englishman*:—

ALLAHABAD, June 22nd.

The telegraphic information received from Sir Douglas Forsyth at Simla to-day, states that the King of Burmah has offered an explanation of the circumstance under which he received Leesseetahi, the Chinese General, with honor. The King has since executed a formal agreement, guaranteeing the entire independence of Western Karennee for ever. All probability of hostilities is therefore at an end. Sir Douglas will remain in Burmah until the receipt by Government of detailed despatches and the receipt by himself of Government orders thereon.

RANGOON, June 23rd.

All affairs have been settled amicably with the King, who has conceded the Karen boundary question and granted a passage, if necessary, for troops to Western China. His explanation that Leesseetahi was the accredited Agent of the Emperor of China has been accepted as satisfactory. Sir Douglas Forsyth leaves Mandalay on the 25th. Everything else is now as before.

June 24th.

The latest advices received from Mandalay state that the King of Burmah has granted permission for the passage of British troops through his territory at any time.

It is not known definitely, but is believed here, that the members of the mission appeared without boots on the carpet before the King, at the formal audience.

The full result of the mission is unknown here.

ALLAHABAD, June 24th.

The King of Burmah's Seal was affixed to the treaty on the 21st inst. The liberation of West Karennee has been consented to. The Envoy leaves Mandalay to-morrow.

Famine in Karen country still continues. A large number of deaths reported.

June 22nd.

Small-pox is raging at Peshawar. In Bhawáni and Ludiáná the disease is alarmingly severe.

HONGKONG. July 27

The *China Mail* says: "The ultimatum to Peking on the Margary case appears to be even more stringent than we supposed. The Chinese will have 24 hours to make up their minds in; and as Mr. Wade, we believe, accompanied the document, there will be but small chance of evasion. The alternative will be such measures as we deem fit. Meanwhile Indian troops have, we learn, been ordered to the frontier of Yunnan." Mr. Wade has certainly not accompanied the document as yet, but perhaps the sentence should be translated into the future tense. The *Mail* also says: "The Home Government has, we understand, come to a decision on two important points. Kiung-chow is to be opened; and the Western trade route is, Mr. Margary's murder notwithstanding, to be properly explored. These decisions will commend themselves to all foreign residents in China, and our insistance on their being carried out will produce a healthy moral effect." Furthermore, the Chinese are to be requested to send Ambassadors to Europe. "Six days ago (says the *Mail*), a Reuter's telegram informed us that Mr. Bourke had in the House of Commons stated that the Government had 'not been informed respecting the decision of the Chinese Government as to the establishment of Legations and Consulates in Europe.' We are now able to state that this question is being brought to the notice of the Peking authorities in a very plain and straightforward manner, and that all proper pressure will be put upon them to induce a compliance with the custom of civilized nations in this respect. The nuisance of having to refer in every trifling matter to Peking from London is becoming too much even for the Foreign Office; and it is moreover felt that a Chinese Minister to St. James' would be in a position to influence his Government, far superior to that occupied by the British Representative at Peking. The latter must to some extent always appear to occupy an antagonistic position towards the native Cabinet. The latter, surrounded by the busy life of a Western country, would realize much which is at present unknown to and unimagined by the Peking mandarins. Were nothing else gained than a sense of the utterly secondary position which Chinese questions occupy in Home eyes, conjoined with a correct appreciation of our power for offence, a good deal would have been done to smooth negociations in China. In a vague sort of way indeed, the native Cabinet realizes that Western Governments do not greatly trouble themselves about China. But that is very different from the effect which would be produced by a succession of despatches from the West, dealing with special questions as they arose." —A meeting of shareholders in the H., C., & M. Steamboat Co. was held on the 21st July. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's letters applying for the agency were read, but only to be condemned, and certainly, unless their object was to elicit refusal, it is difficult to account for their tone. The Company will be carried on under the management of a Board of Directors, without any general agents.—The report of the Hongkong Hotel Co. shews that their loan account has been reduced to $75,000, and they are able to pay a dividend of $2½ per share, besides carrying $2,270 to Reserve. —The Russian corvette *Bayan* has arrived in port.

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No. 963.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED SEP 10 1875 OF STATE

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United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Foreign Missions from China.

Abstract,

Mentions rumors that Mr. Hart will go to Europe as the Envoy of China. Is disposed to credit it for reasons stated.

No 763.

No. 963.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 30th July 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

For several days rumors have been current here that Mr. Robert Hart who has long and ably administered the Custom's Service in China, is about to lay down his duties in this connection and to go to Europe as the Envoy of China.

I give great credence to these rumors, because the Chinese Government has as I have good reason to believe concluded to establish several foreign missions, and because Mr. Hart has for years desired to go abroad as a representative of China.

I have seen somewhere the written evidence of Mr. Hart's intentions or wishes on this point. I cannot now

No 163

now refer to the document, but a certain weight in this direction attaches to a paper prepared by him under date of June 30th 1869, which was printed by Mr. Ross Brown, and is doubtless on file in the Department as a part of the latters vindication of his course in China.

I believe that the project to send missions abroad was decided upon by the Government before or about the time that the Yunnan affair occurred.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Mr. Wood

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Pub. A. - 1.

DEPARTMENT
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No. 964.

Ack. A. - Department will at present time make no reduction in Nr. S. offices - C. 27. 1875

alls: Sept. 21

also Oct 7

United States Consulate General.
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Answer to Department dispatch No. 468, in relation to consular clerks.

Abstract,

Gives reasons why his Staff should not be decreased. Calls attention to the prestige of the office as it exists - but expresses a desire to acquiesce in the will of the Department.

No. 914.

United States Consular Service.
at Stavanger.

Letter Journal.

to the

Department of State,

Washington.

Subject:

Shipping Reports.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith
duplicate shipping reports for the month
of December 1906.

Respectfully,

Consul.

Enclosures:

No. 964.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 6th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of June 12th, No. 468, covering Mr. Hendrick's commission as a Consular Clerk, and instructing me that he has been for the time assigned to duty here. I note that in this dispatch you refer to the fact that the allowances for clerical assistance in this office are large, and ask whether I can dispense with a clerk so that the Department may be able to consult the wants of other offices more perfectly, and particularly those of the Yokohama office.

For the Departments action in Mr. Hendrick's case, and for the considerate way in which the latter point is brought forward, I beg leave to express sincere thanks.

I

No. 9614.

I do not think that the Yokohama office is well provided, and yet I doubt whether a clerk could be withdrawn from this office to be sent there without inflicting a greater hardship upon me than the Consul General there suffers from, as his office is now constituted.

His salary is $4000. and mine is $5000. Considering the climatic features of the two places he has the advantage at the rates stated. That climate is one of the best in the world, this is one of the worst of any place within the temperate zone. A family cannot safely be reared here. There children do better perhaps than in the northern states at home. These facts indicate discomforts, separations and expenditures to be incurred here which one cannot contemplate in his own case with equanimity.

The Consul General at Yokohama has no clerical allowance. I have two clerks and $2000. beside. He has an Interpreter, however, so called whose time can be and is given to general office work for the reason that the Japanese conduct correspondence in English. I have an Interpreter but his

whole

I do not think that the Secretary offers a useful function, and yet I should not like to see the office entirely abolished. I think it should be retained in connection with the Treasurer's office.

The salary is $2000 and pays for the services rendered. The duties of the office are not very heavy. Often there is little to do for months at a time. Then again there is a great deal of work to be done. This is one of the most important offices in the city government. Often times it is necessary to work late at night in order to get the work out. Often times it is necessary to work on Sundays. Often times it is necessary to work on holidays. Often times it is necessary to work on Saturdays. Often times it is necessary to work on Fridays. Often times it is necessary to work on Thursdays. Often times it is necessary to work on Wednesdays. Often times it is necessary to work on Tuesdays. Often times it is necessary to work on Mondays.

The Council Secretary has also the duty of keeping the records of the Council. The salary is $2000 per year. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Public Works. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Health. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Water Works. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Sewer Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Park Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Library Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Museum Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Art Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Zoological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Botanical Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Geological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Astronomical Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Meteorological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Seismological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Volcanological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Glaciological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Oceanographic Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Limnological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Potamological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Rheological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Hydrological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Meteorological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Seismological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Volcanological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Glaciological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Oceanographic Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Limnological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Potamological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Rheological Commissioners. The Secretary is also the Clerk of the Board of Hydrological Commissioners.

whole time is given to duties of the interpretorial department.

Our allowances then stand practically at $2000 there against $4200 here. If $1000 should be taken from this office to be bestowed there, each would receive $3000 a year.

Consider now —

1st. The greater range of our commercial work. The arrivals and departures of vessels here for the year just closed were 1204 inward and outward. What his are I cannot say, but you will be able readily to institute a comparison. The number of invoices certified by us last year was 1434 and the value of the same was $15.930.064.57/100 Here again I have no data from his office but you may readily supply it.

2d. The greater range of my duties as Consul General.— There are eight salaried consulates, one unsalaried, and four agencies within my jurisdiction. He has three salaried consulates within his. By reason of the greater importance of the China offices, their separation from one another, and from the Legation, and the greater difficulty of conducting

where items to points to duties of the interpretational department.

Two millionaires share shared precisely at $2000 there against $4200 here. Although $1000 should be taken there this office to be believed there, each would receive $3000 a year.

Consider even—

1st The greater range of our commercial work. The numerals and departures of words there for the year just closed were 1204 numerical and minimal. What has one cannot say, but ours will be able readily to substitute a comparative. The numerical numbers multiplied by the last years area 1434 and the value of the same area $15936064/100 there against a share no data from this office.

2d The first year really startling as to the final several. There are eight salaried positions, two seasonals, and four temporaries with only junior duties. The two these salaried brought us this. Any reason of the greater importance of the chosen offices, their selection shows one reading, and from the department, and the greater difficulty of

Consider etcng

conducting affairs in China than in Japan, I apprehend that my work in this direction is many fold greater than that of the officer in Yokohama.

In this connection I may state that I was absent from my post six weeks last year examining into a case of Consular dereliction, and that at least a fortnight more of my time was consumed here in work upon the same matter and another. It is to be hoped that such cases will be rare, but they have occurred with too great frequency in the past to warrant a hope that there will not be more of them.

3d The greater range of my judicial work. I am not sure that the number of petty cases at Yokohama is not nearly as great there as here. Of difficult cases or those involving large amounts they have had very few compared with those tried before me. You may judge of the difference by a comparison of the judicial returns of the two offices, and of the reports of cases. These are carefully sent forward from here, and I presume are sent also from Yokohama.

4th The greater range of my local semi-

political

3. The speedier passage of any judicial work.
I am not sure that the number of petty cases at Petersburg is not scarcely as great there as here. Of difficult cases or those involving large interests they have had many less compared with those tried before me. How many proofs of the difference by comparisons of the judicial returns of the two offices, most of the values of cases, offices are carefully kept secured there here, most of pleasures are kept also there Petersburg.

-political work. Of this sort of duty he has next to none. Mey own is great, and actually consumes a large part of my time. For information on this point I refer you to the reports of Consular Meetings sent forward from time to time. You will see that the Consular Body here occupy a peculiar position, and that my own position in the Body as the Senior imposes upon me a great deal of delicate and difficult work.

5th " The greater range of my correspondence. His returns and mine will be in the Department. I shall be much mistaken if my own is not found to be from three to four times as great as his. During the last quarter we received, exclusive of dispatches in transit, and of semi-official notes, 213 letters, and dispatched 381, —for the year, 824 and 1297. The registers of correspondence will indicate the nature and range of our work. I would be glad if you would look over them in order to note the various and multifarious affairs with which this office has to deal.

6th " The greater importance of affairs here generally, and the greater control exercised by the incumbent owing to long residence.

residence.

Without going into figures I may say that the commerce of Shanghai is probably greater than that of all Japan. The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company is a local American enterprise of more importance than all the interests of all Americans in Japan combined, while the general trading interests of our people in China exceed those of our people in Japan at least three fold.

As to the position of this office, I may say with justice that it has a prestige from my long residence here, and from a disposition on my part to put it in the front rank of influence, which the Consulate at Yokohama has never enjoyed and cannot attain for a long series of years. While I wish to speak without assumption, I nevertheless ask you to remember that any public office is largely what its Chief makes it. It is my pride to have made here a Consular establishment which for practical efficiency is second to none on the spot of any nation, and which will not suffer in comparison with any other office of our own wherever it may be.

The

The Yokohama office is as I have said unduly cramped. I can say the same of my own, but perhaps in not an equal degree. But I do claim that neither office has a fair share of support as compared with our leading offices in other parts of the world.

It should be remembered that receiving and delivering ships papers, recording the shipment and discharge of sailors, and certifying invoices is work of no great difficulty. It is almost unjust to give the person who does the duty which devolves upon a Consul here no higher title than that bestowed upon the one who does Consular duty in Europe. Ours is as much more difficult and responsible as are your functions more difficult and responsible than those of a third rate clerk in your Department.

Some of the European Consulates roll up returns of fee's beside which our aggregate is insignificant. But for nearly all the work done in them clerks at £200 a year are competent. My duty is such that a man of intellectual vigor can

take

take a real pleasure in it, and such as cannot be thoroughly and successfully performed excepting by a person of experience, of legal education, and a degree of ability.

Yet at Liverpool, an office of the ordinary sort the Consul is paid 20% more than I am, one half more than the officer at Yokohama, and the same allowances are made for clerk hire as are made here.

At Paris the aggregate of salary and clerk hire is the same as it is here. You may judge whether the extent of responsible duty will compare as closely. The officers at those places can live in luxury with the surroundings of civilization on one half the cost of living here or in Yokohama. If ease in occupation and elegance in life were the controlling objects, one would surrender an Eastern Consulate at any moment for employment in Europe or America at one half the pay.

We are all busy in this office. As a rule we work over hours on week days, and frequently more or less time is put in on Sundays. My summer vacations are such only in name because I

occupy

occupy them to do writing which requires quiet and for which I cannot find the time when I am here. Mr. Bradford has had fewer holidays than any person I know of in China. Our office clerks have never had a days leave. Mr. Hendrick has not been up with his copying for a year.

Of course I can revert again to the system of employing the Consular Jailor as a copyist. This however is somewhat unjust to the Marshal who is called upon to do double duty, and it withdraws all surveillance over the jail at times when the Marshal is absent. It has not a good appearance.

It is within the knowledge of the Department that certain allowances are made to us by the Post Office Department. The allowances thus made are passed over entirely to the Assistants in the office who do the work. The time required for the Post Office is chiefly before and after office hours, for the reason that the mails all close at night, and the greater number are received out of office hours.

The Consul General at Yokohama has

also

also I believe certain allowances from the Post Office. If these are less than ours it is for the reason that the work is less. The same remark would apply to this office and to all other offices in respect of the fee's received for unofficial services. They are more or less according to circumstances and of these the Government makes no account. A great part of them is required for incidental expenses, such as coal and gas, messengers and taxes, office furniture and repairs, text books and charities, none of which items can be charged to the Government.

In such an office as this there should always be at least one person more than the number needed to do the work, so that the absence by sickness or otherwise of any officer would not throw too much labor upon others, and so that temporary vacancies in other offices could be readily filled.

When I go about China and see the large number of highly educated young men who have been sent out

as

as assistants in the Consulates of Great Britain particularly, and to an extent in those of France and Germany, men who are required to study the language and are promoted as they show merit, I cannot but take a gloomy view of the future of American influence in China. You must remember in this connection that for the last 15 years our foreign affairs have had a continuous control at home, and abroad a degree of continuity has resulted which had a good effect in this difficult field. I do not hesitate to say that this office is a real power in China. What would it have been if it had been turned over to a half dozen different incumbents during the period for which I have been the incumbent. You can send a statesman to Peking. It is not within the range of your power to send even half way good men to the Consulates. Let nothing be done then to weaken the office here which if well administered gives character and tone (to the extent which this is possible under our miserable system,) to all our

our Consulates in China.

With these remarks I leave the subject entirely with the Department. I shall cheerfully accept its decision whatever that may be.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm F. Seward

Consul General.

No. 965

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
SEP
18
1875

Aug 21, Sept 21

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr. Seward.

Subject:
Forwarding marriage
Certificate of Charles P. Haines
and Miss. Millie ada Nelson.

No. 966.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. August 6th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you a certificate of marriage of Charles P. Hames and Miss. Nellie Ada Nelson. which was celebrated in this City on the 6th day of May 1875.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Inclosure.
Marriage Certificate above named.

No. _____

U. S. Government Special.

Washington, August 6, 1910.

Honorable John A. Gaddis,
Confidential Secretary of State,
Columbus.

Sir: ...

Referring to former letter
to Secretary upon application of
Thomas J. Keating and
David Mayer, Pacific Coast Agents,
inviting them to celebrate the Ohio
Day on the 6th day of August
1910;

Please find herewith the
...
Your Obedient Servant.

Secretary.

United. States. Consulate. General

Shaughai May 13th 1875

I George. F. Seward. Consul. General of the United. States at Shaughai. do hereby certify that the annexed copy from the Parish Register of the proofs of marriage contracted on the Sixth day of May. Eighteen hundred and Seventy five at Shaughai between. Charles. Page. Hawes and Nellie Ada. Nelson now residing at Shaughai. was this day produced to me in person by the Reverend. G. D. B. Miller Presbyter of the American Episcopal Mission and Rector of the Church of our Saviour at Shaughai.

I do further certify that the certificate of the said officiating clergyman is entitled to full faith and credence

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of this Consulate General the day and year first above written

George F. Seward

U.S. Consul General.

This is to Certify

That on the Sixth day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and Seventy five at the Residence of J. C. Chalmers in Shanghai in the jurisdiction of China. I joined together in Holy Matrimony Charles Page Hawes and Nellie Ada Nelson according to the Rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and in conformity with the Laws of the United States

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name this Sixth day of May. One Thousand eight hundred and Seventy five

G. D. B. Miller
Chaplain Church of Our Saviour
Shanghai China

Geo W Andrews
Jas C. Chalmers

Mr Wood

No. 967.

Ack 4 N.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
SEP 18 1875

Ack: 21 Sept.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Constable and Linguist at Chinkiang.

Abstract,

. Mr. Seward approves of the employment of Sling and R. T. Williams.

No 957.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mar assured

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Consulate would transmit at Shan-
ghai.

Obtained,

Mar. Assured explanations of the non-
shipment of Shanghai vessel on 27 Ultimo

No. 967.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 7th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Mr. Colby's dispatch No. 24 was received by me before the departure of the last mail, but too late for me to advise you upon it then. I have now the honor to state that I approve of the employment of "Ching," a Chinese, and R. T. Williams a citizen of the United States respectively, under the provisions for cost of interpretations, and hire of Constable at Chinkiang.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Fuller

Consul General.

Mr. Wood

No. 966. Sept. 16.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
18
1875
OF STATE

Acknowledged Sept. 21, 1875 also sent

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Department Circular No. 2. Value of Coins.

Abstract.

Mr. Seward has not received any advice as to the value of the Shanghai Tael.

No. 966.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Department Circulars No. 2. Value of Coins.

Abstract.

Mr. Seward has not received any advice as to the value of the Shanghai Tael.

No. 966.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 8th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington

Sir,

Having reference to the Department Circular No. 2, covering a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury dated January 1st in regard to the values of foreign coins &c. and directing a modification of the certificates to invoices, I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that I have not yet received from the Treasury any declaration as to the value of the Shanghai tael.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Ruad.
Consul General.

Copy

United States Consulate General,
Liverpool, [illegible] 1895.

Frederick Potter & Co., London.

Dear Sirs,

Herewith please find Secretary of State,
Washington
Pass, in the
[illegible]

Kindly refer to the Department
Circular, dated [illegible]
the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan.
[illegible] 1st, in regard to the reduce of foreign
coins &c. and thereby re-establish
the duplicates to [illegible], & beg leave to
call your attention to the fact, that
[illegible] not received from the Treasury
Department [illegible] to the value of the
Sovereign [illegible].

Very respectfully,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Wood.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED SEP 18 1875 OF STATE

Desp. from U.S.

No. 968.

No approval of C. 9

C 25 Sept

dec. 21 Sept

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.-

Mr. Henderson's request for a leave of absence.

Abstract.-

Mr. Seward is constrained to refrain from giving any advice.

No. 765.

United States Consular
at Stavanger.

Mr. Stewart,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Mr. Steinbrenner's request for a
leave of absence.

Method.

Mr. Stewart is constrained
to refrain from giving any advice.

No. 968.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 10th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to indose to you herewith Mr. Henderson's request for a leave of absence for six months.

Looking to the fact that Mr. Henderson has been in the East but a short time, and that he has not transmitted a physicians certificate as to the condition of his health, I feel disposed to leave his request to be considered by the Department as he submits it.

I will send a copy of this note to Mr. Henderson.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Georg F. Seward

Consul General.

No. [illegible]

United States Consulate General,
[illegible] January [illegible], 19[illegible].

Memorandum for Quartermaster,
Headquarters [illegible] Division,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to your
department a requisition for
[illegible] for the use of this Consulate.

According to the last inventory
this office was the first to submit, and
that its need was unsupplied is therefore
reflective on the condition of this Consulate,
I feel obliged to have this matter
remedied by the Department as promptly
as it.

I will await a copy of this note
to the Foreign Office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]
General Consul.

Cons
E

Mr. Wood

No. 969.

M. A. M.

Aug. 21 1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

The interpretership at Hankow.

Abstract.

Mr. Johnson has failed to nominate an interpreter. A report will be made when he does so.

No. 1.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Secretary of State.

(1)

Subject.

The entry of Japan at Chinkiang.

Received

Mr. Johnson has started to investigate
the entry of Japan at Chinkiang
when he does so.

No. 969.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th August 1865.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 470 in relation to Mr. Johnson's No. 214 of the 17th of April, I remark that you have noticed the absence of a report from me in regard to the allowance to be made for an interpreter at Hankow.

Upon reference to Mr. Johnson's dispatch you will notice that he failed to give the name of his interpreter. And upon reference to my dispatch No. 886, and inclosed copy of a circular letter of advice to Consuls in China you will notice that the several officers were requested to state not only the allowances needed, but also to name the persons acting or recommended as interpreters.

In view of Mr. Johnson's failure to nominate

nominate an interpreter I wrote to him a dispatch No. 142 copy of which I inclose. Up to this date he has not so far as I know brought forward the name of any person for the place. Expecting that he would do so at once after I wrote to him I refrained from writing to you until I could report upon the whole subject.

Mr. Johnson may therefore be considered responsible for any delay which has occurred.

If it be possible Mr. Jenkins who has for several years acted as Interpreter at Hankow, and has received no compensation should in my opinion be allowed remuneration, as stated in my dispatch to Mr. Johnson, upon the presentation of accounts in due form.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. F. Seward

Consul General.

Inclosures

1. Mr. Seward to the U. S. Consuls in China 23 Feb. 1875
2. " " " Mr. Johnson, Hankow 24 apl. "

(Copies)

No.——— U. S. Consulate General,

Shanghai, 23d February 1895.

To ———————

U. S. Consul at———,

Sir,

Referring to those parts of the last Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill which relates to the salaries of interpreters and allowances for cost of interpretations in China, I have now in conformity with an instruction which I have received from the Assistant Secretary of State to request you to report to that officer, how much, if any, of the appropriation should be allowed to your office. You will also report the name of the interpreter at your office, whether he has been approved as such by the Government, and if not whether he should be longer employed, and for what reasons, with particulars of his birth, nationality, age &c.

I infer that the Department prefers that no drafts shall be made until action has been taken upon your report.

I am further to inform you that the tenor of this instruction is to be regarded in all future cases, that is to say that no account is to be rendered for the service of any person connected with

Your

your office, whose name &c. has not been submitted to, and received the approval of the Government.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Consul General.

No. 142. Copy.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai, 24th April 1875.

R. M. Johnson, Esqr.
U. S. Consul at Hankow.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 214 to the State Department I have to say that I will endorse your application to be allowed to draw on Interpreters Account the full amount of the appropriation and such further amount as you may have to pay for a writer. But I think it desirable for you to nominate a person to be commissioned as an Interpreter. If possible he should be an American.

I will also ask that Mr. Jenkins be paid for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1874, and the 1st and 2d quarters of 1875.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Seward.
Consul General.

Con
E

Mr. Wood

Ltr, dtd, N.

No. 940.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
18
1875
OF STATE

Aug 21 1875

Mr. Wood please reply on to what is proposed
Ltr to Mr. Edwards. C. Jost

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

The nomination of Edwards to be Marshal at Amoy.

Abstract.

Explains more fully why he did not report upon the trial of Edwards' by Le Gendre.

No. 990.

United States Consulate General,
at Athens.

Mr. Burrell.

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

The Assassination of Edwards to be
Investigated at Athens.

Returned.

Explain more fully why the trial
not reported before the trial of
Edwards by Lee Sparks

No. 970.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to your instruction No. 469, of June 19th I have the honor to say that I fear the Department will consider that I ought to have retained the record of the trial of Mr. Edwards and after an examination of it reported whether in my opinion he is a fit person to be made Interpreter at Amoy.

To be entirely frank about the matter I disliked to enter upon an examination of the Judicial procedure and conduct of the late Consul at Amoy General Le Gendre. My course toward that person last year may have left an impression with the Department that I distrust him and condemnation of his course in the given case would have certainly given force to such an impression. Beyond this I do not like

in

No. 8

[illegible]

in an extra judicial way to pass upon work done by a brother officer in the exercise of his judicial functions. I should feel annoyed if the Minister at Peking for instance should assume such a position toward me.

I am not sure that the Department itself will find such work agreeable.

Under these circumstances I hope that the course taken by me will not be condemned.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. F. Knox

Consul General.

Mr. Wood

No. 971.

Ask 7/11

Aug 21 1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject,

Non-commissioned clerk.

Abstract.

Mr. Abbott has resigned and Mr. Coffey has been appointed in his stead.

No. 471

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 12th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I beg leave to advise you that Mr. George W. Abbott resigned his post of non-commissioned clerk in this office on the 1st of June last, and that Mr. John J. Coffey has been employed in his stead from that date.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No. 9.

Colonial Office to Governor Sir Henry Barkly, 18th August 1873.

Memoranda from Mr Merivale, Assistant Secretary of State, this morning.

Sir,

I am desired to inform you that Sir George Grey has just been appointed clerk in this office on the 1st of June last, and that Mr. John Jeffery has been appointed in his stead from that date.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Wood

No. 972.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED SEP 18 1875 OF STATE

ack 21 Sept

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,
Chinese in Peru.

Abstract,
Mr. Clement Markham on their condition.

No 992.

No. 972.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch No. 936, in regard to the condition of the Chinese in Peru: I have now the honor to inclose to you herewith the full text of Mr. Clement Markham's article on that subject.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Georgs F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
1. A printed article clipped from the North China Daily News

June 25th.

The Court resumed to-day at half-past one.

TSAU-TSZ-FONG, examined through Dr. Yates, interpreter, deposed—I remember receiving Tls. 10,000 loan, in January, 1873. Mr. Thorndike went to Mr. Henderson, and borrowed it for me. I saw Mr. Henderson before the loan was effected, and came to a verbal understanding with him about it. Mr. Henderson agreed that, on the deposit of the tea in the godowns, he would advance the money. I have known Mr. Henderson four or five years, and have had transactions in money matters with him before this one. I live in French Town. Mr. Henderson has been to my house a time or two. It was not at my house I spoke to him about this money. I went to his office. I agreed with Frazar & Co. to purchase the cargo of the *Garibaldi*. I signed in a book, and paid bargain-money, but do not remember the exact amount—somewhere about Tls. 500. I ordered the cargo to be landed at Mr. Thorndike's woodyard. I believed I should be able to complete my contract. I did not know I could not complete it until just before the season, or Chinese festival, when I had to pay. I had bought five or six cargoes previously and paid for them.

By Mr. HANNEN—The tea that was hypothecated to Mr. Henderson, was in chests, each averaging from 30 to 50 catties in weight. On the 2nd July, 1873, I received Tls. 3,000 from Mr. Henderson, through Mr. Thorndike. It was on account of lumber. I paid godown rent for the deposit of the timber and the tea. The *Garibaldi* arrived in the Chinese 9th moon. I sold the 598 chests of tea to a broker, but I do not know where it went to. I think it was distributed among foreign hongs. I told Mr. Henderson that I was under the impression that the greater part of it went to Reid, Evans & Co. *(Lee-tai.)* The tea went out as the cargo of lumber went in. I think it must have been about the 18th or 20th of the 9th moon,—the latter date being the 8th of November. I feel sure it was in the 9th moon. I bought a diamond ring in the 6th month of that year, and gave it to Mr. Thorndike. I paid Tls. 200 for it.

Re-examined by Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—The 9th moon in 1873 began on October 21st. The delivery of the timber in, began before the delivery of the tea out—I think one-third of the timber was in the yard before any of the tea went out. I have known Mr. Thorndike more than 10 years, and have had business connection with him all the time. He was first my master, and then taught me my business. I gave Mr. Thorndike the diamond ring from feelings of gratitude. He had given me a watch, and taught me my business, so I thought I was bound to make him a return.

Mr. HANNEN said the Court would observe that the defendant's answer disclosed nothing but the alleged fact that the tea had been delivered on the plaintiff's authority. No details were given, and he did not know what course the other side meant to pursue regarding it. But certain evidence having now been given, he must ask to be permitted to call rebutting testimony on behalf of the plaintiff.

No objection being offered, Mr. HANNEN called

J. B. MANSON, who deposed—On the 9th October, 1873, we bought 619 half-chests of tea, of which 598 half-chests comprised gunpowder, imperial, and young hyson, 21 half-chests of the quantity being young hyson. The weight of the whole was by our invoice-book, 262 piculs 88 catties. Tea when weighed by the purchaser generally varies from the weight given by the Chinese seller. I have the Chinese book also, containing the entries of the purchase. The tea came into our godown on the 12th Oct., 1873. We weighed it on the 13th, and shipped it on the 21st of the same month.

By Mr. WAINEWRIGHT.—I did not buy this tea myself. It was bought from Yu Sung-kee. It was all green tea—the sizes being very much alike. Imperial and hyson are quite different. There were 21 half-chests of hyson, and 163 of what we call imperial in the invoice—a Chinaman might call it by a different name. Our invoice says—160 gunpowder; 163 imperial, and 275 young hyson, 21 hyson. I am not a teaman myself, but I know that gunpowder is called imperial, and imperial gunpowder;—it just depends where it is going to. It is done to suit the market. I know the date it came in by our godown book, which is kept by our compradore. I do not know where the tea came from.

By Mr. HANNEN.—Yu Sung-kee was a broker. He has bolted. It is our affair to class the teas and put down their names.

SI-AH-WOON, next called, deposed—I am Reid, Evans & Co.'s compradore. The book produced is the godown book. The entry before me is of 619 half-chests. They finished coming into the godown on the 12th Oct., foreign day. The tea came from Yu Sung-kee to us. I do not know exactly where it came from originally.

CHIH-TSING-SUNG (otherwise known as "No. 7.") deposed—I know Chung-nah, *alias* "Jim." I know that he had some timber in Mr. Thorndike's yard last year, on which Mr. Murphy lent some money. I do not know the amount that was lent. When it was sold, I paid to Mr. Thorndike, for Mr. seen before, came to my shop, in company with an Amoy man who is employed at the Sun-tah Hong. The Chinaman said that the prisoner was a friend of the master of the Sun-tah Hong. Prisoner then said that he was an Engineer, but had met with a storm on board his ship, and lost all his clothes, and wanted to replace them with new ones. He selected clothes, boots, hat, umbrella, socks, handkerchiefs to the value of $41.75. He put on the boots, a blue cloth suit, socks, handkerchief and hat, the value of those articles was $21.50. He requested his old clothes to be made into a parcel with the remainder of his purchases, and told me to come on board the ship with him and he would pay me. I went on board the str. *Ningpo*. He then asked me for a bill. I had only a Chinese one. I asked an Engineer on board to write one out for me and went into the cabin. When it was finished, I could not find the prisoner. I afterwards met the prisoner in a grog shop near the police station. He asked me what I wanted. I replied the money for the clothes. I took him to the police station. He had the clothes on.

By the Court.—I allowed the prisoner to have the goods upon his representation that he would pay me on board. I should not have allowed him them upon the representation of the Chinaman, without first asking the master of the Sun-tah Hong.

His WORSHIP said he could not do otherwise than discharge the accused, as there was no false pretence shown by the prosecutor. The accused might or might not have had some grounds for believing that he could get the money. His Worship then cited several cases to shew that the accused could not in law be held liable. The complainant had allowed the goods to be taken, expecting to be paid on board for them. Accused had had a very narrow escape. It was a very dishonest action to go into a shop and order goods that he did not intend to pay for.

Accused said there had been no intention on his part to act dishonestly. He had friends on board the steamer, fellow passengers, who would have given him the money, but they had gone on shore, and he went to find them.

His WORSHIP—Then you should have told the Chinaman so. You are discharged.

R. (Captain COWIE) *v.* J. A. TURNER and W ARNOLD, cooks of the steamer *Lord of the Isles*.

Neglect of duty, and drunkenness.

Captain COWIE stated that, since the steamer had been in port, the defendants had been a source of annoyance, neglecting their duty and being in a state of stupidity through drink. The 2nd cook, Arnold, was found bringing a large bottle of gin on board this morning. He had been on shore without leave. The cook had received orders to have a meal prepared at 6 a.m. for the crew, but the order had been neglected, and the consequence was great confusion and grumbling. Captain Cowie then went on to say that nothing upset discipline on board so much as the neglect of the defendants, who were well paid for their work.

The Cook said that his second asked him for leave to go on board the *Ajax*. He said all right, and bring me a bottle of grog, as it was very hot working in the galley. He admitted that on one or two occasions he had been a few minutes behind time with the meals.

The chief officer corroborated the captain's statement, as to the irregularity of the defendants.

His WORSHIP ordered defendants to forfeit six days' pay each to the ship, and to pay the costs of the summons.

"FROM CHINA TO PERU"—THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

(From the "Geographical Magazine.")

It has often been conjectured that the first settlers in South America, the men who founded the bygone civilization of the Toltecs, the Chibchas, and the Yncas, made their way across the Pacific from the eastern Empire of Asia to the shores of Peru. Many centuries have passed away, and once more the stream is setting in the old direction, in order that the waste places of the New World may again be peopled and better homes may be provided for the overcrowded labourers in the teeming East. Such tendencies cannot be stopped. It is the part of true statesmanship not to hinder the inevitable course of events by interposing obstacles, but to guide and direct it by wise provisions and watchful superintendence.

Three centuries ago the Empire of the Yncas contained an ample population, which was thinned down to its present condition by the colonial policy of Spain. Tier upon tier of terraced cultivation once lined the now desolate Alpine slopes, and a civilized race, long since utterly extirpated, peopled the fertile valleys of the coast. The system of *mitas*, or forced labour, in the mines, manufactories, and farms, depopulated the country of the Andes, and on the coast a whole race was swept away and partially replaced by im-

valleys of the coast. The system of *mitas*, or forced labour, in the mines, manufactories, and farms, depopulated the country of the Andes, and on the coast a whole race was swept away and partially replaced by imported negro slaves. The policy of which this was the result had always been opposed to the feelings and interests of the people of the country, and when the independence of Peru was proclaimed in 1821, one of the first acts of the young Republic was the adoption of a scheme for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, long before such a measure was seriously considered in the English Parliament. The emancipation, which was wisely effected by progressive stages, was made complete in 1855, when the proprietors received a compensation of 300 dollars for each slave. The condition of the Indians was also improved by the expulsion of the Spaniards and the declaration of independence in Peru. The *mita* or forced labour was entirely abolished in 1825; and in 1854 the *tributo* was also put an end to, a tax which was the equivalent to the land tax in British India. The modern Peruvians have indeed set a noble example as regards the treatment of the labouring classes, both in legislation and in practice; and the burning indignation felt and expressed by Colonel Espinosa, in his noble work "El Diccionario para el Pueblo," wherever he treats of slavery or forced labour, is fully shared by a large proportion of his countrymen.

The landed proprietors of the coast and *sierra* of Peru are, as a class, most kindly and considerate employers of labour. The present writer has travelled for hundreds of miles along the coast and over the Andes, sojourning at the cotton, vine, and sugar estates in the different valleys, and he gladly bears his testimony to what he saw. The negroes were a happy and contented race, endeared to their masters by the traditions and the experience of kind and considerate treatment. In these Peruvian haciendas one is aroused by voices of girls and of women, who will repair to the door of the chapel and chant a hymn of praise upon their knees. This is repeated at sunset, when hours of labour are concluded. The days of work are varied by *fiestas*, and the people are well fed and housed within the spacious *galpones*. The Chinese labourers have, it is true, introduced a disturbing element, and the want of women among them is a deplorable aggravation of the position. But this state of things is gradually improving, while the additional labour is extending cultivation and enriching the country. For the proprietors of the estates in Peru are an excellent class of country gentlemen, and habitually considerate in their treatment of their dependents. Such men as the Count of Monte Blanco, the Count of Torres de Oran, Don Mariano de Osma, Don Pedro Paz Soldan, Don Manuel Quintana, and a host of others of similar stamp, are not to be spoken of in the same breath with ordinary planters and speculators, whether English or American. Peruvian haciendados, such as those I have mentioned, have received their estates from their forefathers, and are not planting adventurers merely seeking to make money rapidly. There is another class of proprietors and renters who have more recently acquired estates, such as Mr. Henry Meiggs, Mr. Reid, Mr. Swayne and Don Antonio Ramos, and they are also upright and humane landlords, as a rule. Among the great employers of Chinese labour in Peru, the name of Mr. Meiggs may be specially mentioned. He pays many of his

Mr. Wood

E

No. 973.

Aug 16!

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
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and 2 Encl

United States' Consulate General.
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,-
The Yunnan matter. Military power of China.

Abstract.
Encloses slips from "Daily News."

No. 993.

No. 973.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith various newspaper slips in regard to the Yunnan affair, and one, (of June 16th) ~~and~~ having reference to the military condition of China. This latter is very interesting, and in a general sense quite true. The Chinese have so far given up their old arms that they may be said to recognise their uselessness. But they have not mastered the use of new weapons, and their soldiers in face of danger would be more or less demoralized in consequence.

The news from Burmah does not bear out the information that the King of that state has consented to the transit of troops across his territory. The English Government may not be so near an ultimatum

therefore

therefore as I thought when I last wrote on this subject, Mr Wade was at Tientsin at last dates, and reports state that he has had a stormy interview with the Vice Roy Li Hung Chang.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward

Consul General.

The
North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 16, 1875.

We have often expressed our doubts as to the practical utility of the steps being taken by China to strengthen the military power of the Empire. In fact, we have pointed out that, in some particulars, and notoriously in that of self-respect, the Chinese of to-day are really weaker than they were when as yet their old military system was untried against the warlike arts of the West. Various causes have been at work to produce this unsatisfactory result; notoriously, the utter corruption of the Empire has found a fine field for its exercise in the new and, to China, untried field of military preparations. Independently of this evident source, there is another equally powerful, and that is the inability of the Chinese mind to grasp the long series of inductive processes which have led up to the present state of Western science. To imitate what is before him, without thought as to the reasons of its existence, is the natural limit of the Chinese intellect; and this is no less marked in military than in civil arts. It is thus that external form takes the place of internal organisation. The means are confounded with the end; and a battalion which under a drill sergeant can contrive to "face about" and "form fours," is supposed to be capable of doing effective work in the field, even when placed under command of an officer to whom all systems of drill are alike unknown. When, early in the present century, we desired to make an effective barrier of Persia against Russian encroachment, we not only granted a subsidy from the Indian Government, but did our best to introduce European military science into the armies of the Shah. The result is thus described by a competent authority, Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson:—

"It can be proved, we think, that whatever benefit Persia may have derived, as far as regards centralization of the power of her monarch, from the introduction into her armies of European discipline, she has been, as a substantive power, progressively weakened by the change, and rendered less capable of sustaining a pressure from without; and it follows, therefore, that if she had been in danger of absorption by Russia under the old system, she must long ere this have ceased to exist under the new. It would detain us too long to explain the seeming paradox of discipline engendering weakness. If it be remembered, however, that when the system is affected with chronic paralysis, the attempt is vain to restore any particular member to a healthy action, it will be understood that, to a nation devoid of organisation in every other department of government, a regular army was impossible. It thus happened that, notwithstanding the admirable material for soldiery which were offered by the hardy peasantry of Azuhjan, and the still hardier mountaineers of Kermanshah,—notwithstanding that a due proportion of physical courage appertained generally to the men—the disciplined forces of Persia, considered as an army, and for the purpose of national defence, were from the epoch of their first creation contemptible. Beyond drill and exercise they never had everything in common with the regular armies of Europe and India. System was entirely wanting,—whether in regard to pay, clothing, food, courage, equipage, commissariat, promotion or command, and under a lax and plastic government like that of Persia, such must inevitably have been the case."—Substituting China for Persia, we have in the above a not inapt description of the present state of affairs here. In one respect, probably, China is in advance of Persia, as possessing a more settled government; in others, as in the quality of the troops, it is vastly inferior. What could not be accomplished by one, we may rest assured cannot be done by the other, and if the preparations for war of the more Western State have really proved a source of weakness rather than of strength, there is no reason to doubt a similar result in the more Eastern. In this, however, China is only following in the wake of European experience. An army, or the spirit which creates an army, cannot be called forth in one generation. How many were necessary for the formation of a really indigenous Russian army, history can relate. Yet Russia, wiser in her generation than China, bound to herself those foreign officers whom she had induced to enter her service; and to the present day the armies of the Czar are largely officered by captains whose names hand down the reminiscence of the original home of their ancestors. The Chinese, full of conceit in military as in other affairs, imagine that once they have caught hold of the mere externals of an organisation, they can dispense with the services of those who have helped them on. It is thus that the Arsenals have fallen from the efficiency to which they had attained under their first organisation, and it is thus that the levies of troops which, under the command of a general like Gordon, proved themselves a serviceable if not a very formidable enemy, have degenerated to such battalions as those which, in Formosa, find themselves unable to cope with the native tribes. Indeed, the whole progress of the difficulty with Japan went to show how utterly incapable the Government of China was, of grasping the real requirements of the case. Money was expended sufficient to have inaugurated an important campaign, and the sole result to be seen is the few battalions of semi-drilled troops more dangerous to their friends than their enemies, which are now to be found in the island of Formosa. The forts on the Yangtsze and at Woosung have absorbed sums of money wholly out of proportion to their efficiency. In fact, it is doubtful if the old forts which endeavoured to stop the passage of the British fleet in 1842, were not more effective than the mock iron-clad batteries which now line at intervals the banks of the Yangtsze. Yet it is for works like these that China has been content to run her exchequer bankrupt, and has overtaxed her people till taxation is killing the commerce on which it is levied. Trade has been fettered, till trade has refused to respond more to the calls made on it; and not content with this practical illustration of the impolicy of the course adopted, attempts have been made to coerce individual merchants. The fancies which in other Asiatic countries impel individual despots, in China affect the whole Government; so that it matters little to the subject whether he suffer under the irresponsible will of a single despot, or under the no less oppressive, but more certain grip of a corrupt oligarchy.

THE INDIAN PRESS, ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(Calcutta Englishman.)

Our own impression is that the King of Burmah and Lisitahi have been throughout acting in concert; that Lisitahi was not accredited to the Burmese Court by his Government, though he may have pretended that he was, and even forged credentials in support of his pretence; that when he started for Mandalay, he had made up his mind to resist any attempt on the part of his Government to call him to account; and that the object of his journey was to secure such support as he could from the King. This, however, is merely one of several theories that would furnish a more or less complete explanation of the circumstances. On any probable theory of the real state of affairs, the despatch of the British Commissioners to Yunnan seems to us an egregious piece of folly, and one which will probably end in disaster.

(Pioneer.)

The instructions given to Sir Douglas Forsyth were explicit and decided. He was to proceed to Mandalay, demand a personal interview with the King, and, waving all unimportant questions of etiquette, in language firm but conciliatory, inform the King that no room for future misunderstandings could be permitted; that as a preliminary to any discussion whatever, he must give the required assurance that he would scrupulously maintain the *status quo*, himself verifying the record. The King's refusal to grant this indispensable condition was to have been accepted as the rupture of all present relations, and he was to have been warned that any aggression upon the disputed boundary would not only be repulsed, but regarded as an act of war, and be followed by active operations on our part such as might cost him his kingdom. This stage reached, Sir Douglas was to have retired to Rangoon and telegraphed for further instructions. This is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but what we complain of is that the *status quo* is in many respects, outside of the Karennee question, far from satisfactory. There is something mysterious about recent telegrams from Rangoon. Unconfirmed rumours are the order of the day.

(Madras Athenæum.)

We have now more reason than ever to suppose that a secret understanding exists between the King of Ava and the Chinese; for it is only on this supposition that we can account for His Majesty's obstinacy. When we consider that it was at Manwyne that Mr. Margary was murdered, and in its neighbourhood that Colonel Browne's party was attacked, the absurdity of our troops being debarred by the Avan autocrat from exacting vengeance, in the event of the Chinese refusing to make ample atonement for the double outrage, becomes self-evident. If the King was obstinate when our Ambassador was present at Mandalay, there is little probability of his yielding now that he is relieved of Sir Douglas's presence. If His Majesty did not lie in stating that Leh See Tahee was the accredited Imperial Ambassador to his Court, the Imperial Government is directly concerned in the question; but this matters little, for, if Leh See Tahee has been acting on his own responsibility and is inclined to rebel against the Central Government, it is equally our duty to proceed against him in satisfaction for an outrage which the Chinese Imperial Government would only be too apt to pretend it could not itself avenge, owning to the rebellious attitude of the Momein provincial authori-

ties. The position of affairs in Momein is such, that if the British officers who have been deputed to investigate the case locally, are allowed to proceed to Manwyne, they will probably be added to the roll of victims diplomatically offered up at the shrine of treacherous barbarism. Sir Douglas Forsyth was, it appears, merely instructed to obtain an explanation—more or less satisfactory—as to the circumstances of Leh See Tahee's reception at Mandalay, to insist on the Karenee question being settled from our point of view, and to demand a right of way for our troops in the event of its becoming necessary to punish the provincial Chinese authorities of Momein. By far the most important demand was the last, which the King is said to have met by a flat refusal. The right of way for British troops constituted the only substantial guarantee for the observance by the King of his treaty obligations. But in order to place our relations with Mandalay on a sound footing, Sir Douglas should have been also instructed to make demands in the interests of Burmese trade, to put a stop to illegal monopolies and ruinous trade-imports, and, above all, to prevent the future humiliation of British representatives, and secure for them and the British Residency at Mandalay an adequate guard of our own troops.

, AUGUST 9TH, 1

(Indian Daily News.)

Altogether our position in Asia at the present moment is one that must cause both the Government of India and the home Government considerable concern, for should it so come about—a by no means improbable contingency—that we have a war with Burmah and China on our hands at one and the same time, then our rulers will have quite enough to do to meet the exigencies of the moment and provide for future inevitable contingencies. It has lately been seen with what opposition all proposed measures for putting the Army of Great Britain on a proper footing for the defence and safety of the country, have been received by the House of Commons, and it is very hard to say what reception a demand for a Permanent increase of the British Army, with a view say to further Burmese conquests, would meet with. And, we think, there is little doubt that should the King of Ava force us to declare war, that the same could only be brought to a satisfactory termination by the annexation of his territory. Past experience has taught us that a permanent peace cannot be secured by the making of further treaties at the end of a war; for they merely lead to a postponement of the transference of the Burmese under our sway, which will have ultimately to be carried into effect. We can quite understand however, the Government of India wishing to exhaust all fair means to ensure a peaceable settlement of the points in dispute, before resorting to forcible measures which may possibly land us in a chronic state of Asiatic war for many years to come. Averse, however, as the Government of India may be to go to war with Burmah—when we have a rather serious misunderstanding unsettled with the "elder brother"—there can, we think, be no doubt, that there is now no option left to the Indian Government but to declare war and prosecute the same to a speedy conclusion with the utmost vigour, should his Majesty of the white elephants hesitate any longer to accede to one and all of the demands made by the supreme Government. When this shall have been accomplished and the Court of Ava sufficiently humiliated, it will be time enough to decide whether we can then pause without annexing the Burman dominions.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Now, the question is, against whom is all this activity directed? China is exposed from its great size to internal disturbances, such as the Taeping struggle; but it is hard to believe that all these heavy rifled guns, and formidable steamers are intended to suppress the insurrections of the Emperor's own subjects. This could be done with the old and inexpensive appliances of Chinese warfare, and the Chinese are too conservative a people to spend money on innovations unless for a great purpose. We imagine, then, that all the warlike preparations now being actively but not ostentatiously made in China, are directed against the "foreign devils," and especially against the English—the most hateful of them all. There seems reason to suppose that the Chinese are at present on amicable terms with the Americans, and not particularly hostile to Russia. Indeed, they have always favoured the Americans and Russians more than Englishmen, and it is only at the point of the sword we can get any concession from them at all. We believe that they thoroughly detest us, and for two reasons; first that we have thrashed and fined them heavily more than once; and, secondly, because we are ever vexing them by our endeavours to open out their country. We trouble them from the Thibet side, the Burmah side, and the Canton side of their Empire with our demands for exploration and trade routes, and if any one thing can offend their national pride and conservatism more than another, we should say it was this persistence of the British and Indian Governments to make their way into China. The national party would probably make any sacrifice rather than concede any longer to these ever-recurring demands of the hated English upon them, and it is possibly with a view to put a stop to these unpalatable requests of ours in the future, as well as to avenge former degradations, that the Chinese are now pushing forward their armaments to the best of their means and ability. We may be certain that our good friends the Russians and Americans will do nothing to dissuade them from this course. It is the interest of Russia to see us embroiled anywhere, and America will expect to pick something out of the fire should a quarrel occur between England and China. Perhaps, too, the Chinese, having heard of our present relations with Russia, and the advance of that power towards India, may hope for some assistance from the Czar; but even without foreign aid, China, just emerging from military ignorance to military knowledge, may naturally encourage herself to fight the Englishman alone. It seems to us that there has evidently been some sort of understanding on this subject between China and Burmah. The uncertain action of the King of Burmah of late looks as if he had some doubtful supporter at his back, one day blowing hot and one day cold on his plans against the Indian Government. This could only have been China. There is no other power, that we know of, likely to interest itself in Burmese politics, and China has an immediate interest in rendering the King of Ava obstructive to us. The Chinese fear that we may some day enter China by way of Yunnan, and it is not consequently improbable that there has been some sort of alliance between China and Burmah to defeat our purpose in that direction. Perhaps they may also consider that portion of the empire a good one to try conclusions with us. They possibly know that they would have to encounter Indian native troops principally on that side of China, and that it would be well for them not to fight the British again on their own element—the water. Since the days of the *Nemesis* they must have had enough of river warfare, and it is only natural that they might desire to shift the venue to a more favourable locality. The moral of it all, we think, is not to underrate the Chinese from former experiences of them, as an enemy, or show a weak front to their blustering. We should put the Indian Army in good order at once, for India will be largely drafted upon for troops in China.

(Ibid.)

Under all these circumstances there can be little doubt that we shall have another "Little War" on our hands ere long, and so far as we are concerned our opinion is that a struggle which will put an end to our difficulties with a plausible but deceitful Monarch like the King of Burmah, that will permit the light of Western civilization to pour into one of the darkest corners in the East, that will bring us undoubted commercial advantages by opening up free communications between the delta of the Irrawaddy and the province of Yunnan, and that will, moreover, provide us with the means of exercising a powerful influence on China by giving us a frontier of our own whence we may attack the Celestials when occasion renders that course necessary—is a consummation very devoutly to be wished. At the same time, although we are certain enough that Burmah will be tumbled in the dust when pitted in combat against the British Government, we would deprecate the sending of an insignificant army into Burmah. The army should be a large one to meet any contingency that may arise. In the first place, we shall have a long line—the line of the Irrawaddy — to protect in a hostile country; again, the army of the King of Burmah, though said to be a comparatively small one, may turn out to be much larger than our diplomatists suspect. But a more serious contingency than all that any British army sent into Upper Burmah should reckon upon, is the opposition of the Chinese in force. There have been strange rumours afloat for some time past of a huge army massing on the Yunnan frontier; and the Chinese may well have a large force in that quarter, for it is but recently that they crushed the Panthay Mahomedans and re-absorbed into the Chinese Empire a province of no inconsiderable dimensions. It seems obvious that a secret understanding of some sort must exist between the Burmese and Chinese, and though it is said that the King of Burmah has succeeded in explaining away to Sir Douglas Forsyth his honourable (or perhaps dishonourable would be a more appropriate phrase) reception of Leesectahee, the Chinese Governor of Momein, who was undoubtedly concerned in the murder of Mr. Margary, we are not disposed to place much reliance upon the sincerity of any such explanation. Under the circumstances it would be a mistake to despatch a trifling force into Burmah. The *Times* evidently foresees the difficulties that occur to our mind, because it advocates the despatch of a naval as well as a military force. But seeing that the seaboard of Burmah is already in British possession, a strong naval force is not nearly so urgently required as a strong military force. A London paper some time ago sneered at Lord Napier's generalship because he sent armies against King Theodore and some hill tribes in India so large that there was no honour in victory. It is almost needless to point out that good generalship is the making of such arrangements as will be certain to defeat antagonists. It would be Quixotic chivalry to deliberately send against an enemy a small force with the intention of giving the enemy a chance of defeating it. In Burmah, with China frowning in the background, it would be madness to send a small army that there is a possibility of an Asiatic mob defeating. We therefore hope that Lord Napier will, on this occasion, looking at all the circumstances, help to save time, trouble, money, and the lives of our soldiers, by advising the despatch into Burmah of a force that will be certain to give a good and speedy account of its barbarous enemies.

Mr Leonard Las: —

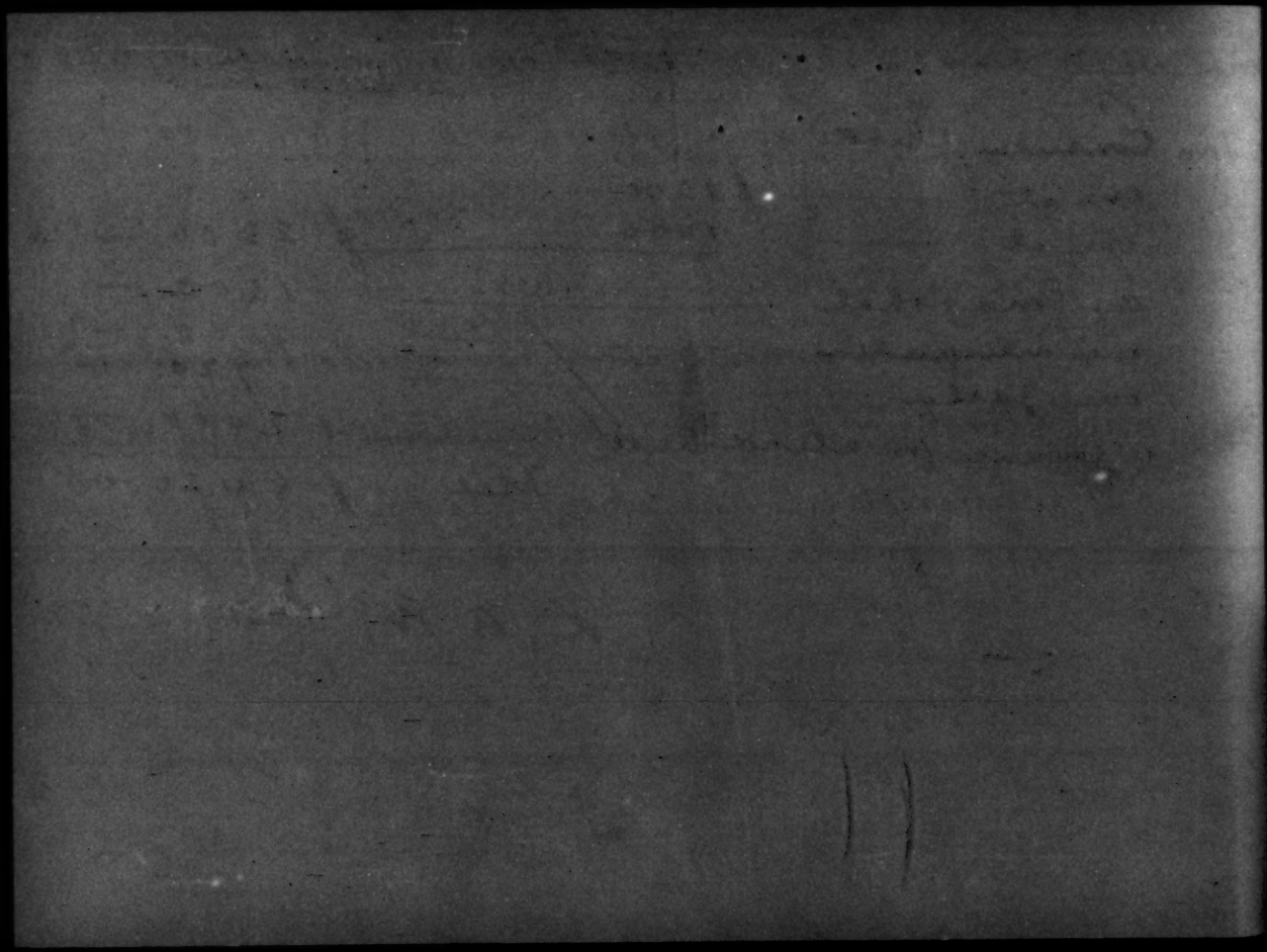
Two Consular Clerks		
one at ———	$1200.	
one at ———	1000	$2200.—
one marshal ———		1500.—
one Interpreter ———		2000.—
one Jailor ———		720.—
allowance for clerk hire ———		2000.—
	Total	$8,420.00

a. B. M.

W. Wood.

I determines after reading Mr. S. despatch that I will not interfere with his official duties at least until we shall be equipped & manned on the Lakes —

C Foote



For Mr Cadwalader's letter
to Wood

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
18
1875
OF STATE

Shanghai 12th August 1875.

My Dear Sir,

You will see what I have written in regard to Mr. Hendrick's appointment as a Consular Clerk, and the wants of this office in that direction. I should very much regret to lose any of our present allowances. But I do not wish you to think me inconsiderate of the Department. If on a review of the whole business you believe that it will be fair to reduce my staff, I will acquiesce with a good grace. I have got along in the past upon very limited allowances, and I can do so again. I honestly believe however that the leading European offices are much better off than I am and could more readily spare a part of their allowances.

In case you conclude to withdraw one clerk, — Mr. Hendrick could resign. An intimation that his resignation would be

acceptable could be made to me and would be met by return mail. Allowance or not I should like to retain him here.

I am sorry to say that two of my assistants Dr. Yates and Mr. Bradford, both very efficient and valuable officers appear to be suffering in health. I do not know where I can find persons to take their places if they should be obliged to leave. The climate here for the summer months is trying to an extreme degree, and for those who have to remain at work during the hot season the result is only a question of time.

Yours very truly,

George F. Lewis

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

[illegible] could be made to me until I would be glad
return much. I [illegible] once & I should like
return home here.

I am sorry to say that two of my
[illegible] Yates and Mr. [illegible] Goodwin [illegible] the very efficient
and valuable officers appear to be suffering in
health. I do not know when I can spare them
as to take the officers if they should be obliged
[illegible] immediately for the summer months
is trying [illegible] and [illegible] there
to have to remain absent during the rest
season the result is only a question of

Honorable

Mr. Wood

No. 974.

Mr. Johnson's reply to the charges is entirely unsatisfactory. His duty to the Govt. and himself demands a speedy and specific reply. When a specific charge is made giving names, dates, and amounts a general denial is entirely unsatisfactory. Dept. awaits Mr. Seward's further report.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED SEP 18 1875

United States Consulate General, at Shanghai.

to Mr. W. Johnson C. 202

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

The charges against Mr. Johnson.

Abstract,

Transmits copy of Mr. Johnson's answer, and further evidence.

No. 974.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, 13th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch No. 956 I have now the honor to hand to you copies of my dispatches to the Legation No's. 452 and 453, with their respective inclosures.

You will see that the matter does not wear a good complexion.

Herewith you will find two letters addressed by Mr. Johnson to the President and Judge Drake respectively. I shall not be surprised if these have reference to the barter case. I hand them to you as Mr. Johnson has troubled himself to put them under cover to me.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

No. 974

Chevalier d'Iberia Commercial Journal
Albany, N.Y. Aug 24 1896

Mr. Everett Fitch & Co. Publishers,
Subscription Secretary of Iberia,
Albany, N.Y.

Sirs,

Referring to my despatch No. 958
of June 20th 1896 I have now to forward
copies of my dispatches to the Department
Nos. 962 and 963, with their respective
enclosures.

You will see that the penalties
not yet in force.

Mr. Everett you will please have the
Iberia published by the 1st of September
as I have therein to forward
the Department and Judge Brooks regularly. I shall not be surprised if
there have reference to the Iberian case.
I think them to [illegible] February
has travelled himself to find them out-
side country to me.

I am Sirs, Yours obedient Servant

Edgar H. Everett
Consul General.

No. 452. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai 10th August 1875.

Honorable Benj. P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of Mr. Johnson's dispatch No. 344.

It would have been a great relief to me had Mr. Johnson sent with his denial of Mr. Carter's charges an explanation of the same by himself, or by Mr. Carter, or the latters retraction. We have now on the one side Carter's full and particular affidavit, and on the other Mr. Johnson's general plea of denial. Wherever the truth may be, the case demands investigation.

I understand that Carter will be in Shanghai very soon, ~~before~~ upon his arrival I will see what he has to say further. In the meantime your answer to Mr. Johnson's request to visit Peking may arrive

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

1

No. 374. Copy.

United States Consulate,

Hankow August 4th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.

United States Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have received your letter No. 149 of July 27th wherein you own receipt of my No 372 of the 30th of July. You inform me that the same is in reply to your own of June 14th last, No. 145. You also inform me that you have my letter to Mr. Avery No. 373, dated the 30th instant, in which I mention receipt of a dispatch addressed to me by Dr. Yates on the 7th instant inclosing copy of Mr. Avery's instructions to yourself.

In conclusion you remark that I have failed to comply with your request for an answer to John Carter's charges against me, although that request must have ben in my hands for about one month, and Mr. Avery's approval of your action was in my hands for more than a week.

I beg to say that I informed you in my dispatch of the 20th of July that I was on the

the point of starting to Shanghai to answer the charges of Mr. Carter, when news reached me of your intended departure for Japan, and also, that I informed you that sickness in my family, of a serious kind, would prevent me from visiting Shanghai immediately after your return, but that I would do so as soon as possible and answer the charges referred to.

In my dispatch No. 373 to Mr. Avery, receipt of which you acknowledge, I asked permission to visit Peking to answer to the Minister Mr. Carters' complaint, to which request I asked you to attach your approval.

You do not inform me whether you approve my request or not, so I conclude you did not do so.

You now again request that I will give you at once a full and explicit answer to Carter's charges.

In reply to your request I beg to state in answer to the charges made against me by Mr. Carter, that during an official residence at Hankow of nearly six years that I have never appropriated to my own use one cent of any money or monies belonging to the United States, and further, that during the same time I have never taken

for

for my own use any appropriation, or portion of the same, made by the Governsment for the use of this office, save only my salary.

Should this explanation not be sufficient I beg to ask that you will submit the case to the Department at once.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. M. Johnson.

Consul.

No. 453.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 13th August 1875.

Honorable Benj P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

Referring to the matter of Mr. Carter's charges against the Consul at Hankow, I have now the honor to hand you a second affidavit made by Carter before me on the 11th inst. and also affidavits of Mr. Rohde and Mr. Jenkins of yesterdays date.

I shall visit Hankow and prosecute the inquiry into this matter at as early a date as possible after my return from Japan.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Seward.
Consul General.

No. 453.

U. S. Consulate General,
Nürnberg, 13th August 1878.

Honorable Henry J. Raymond,
United States Minister,
Berlin.

Sir,

Referring to the matter of Mr. Krafft's alleged capture of the Consul at Stuttgart, I have now the honor to forward you an additional affidavit made by Gerber before me on the 11th inst. and also affidavits of Mr. Krafft and Mr. Fenkhaus of yesterday date.

I shall visit Bamberg and Hofgeismar the ensuing week to this matter out as early a date as possible after my return from Carlsruhe.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Bowen.
Consul General.

United States Consulate General.

Shanghae August 11th 1875

Before me, George F. Seward, United States Consul General at Shanghae, appears John Carter, who is personally known to me, who being sworn upon the Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and says:

After I made an affidavit before you, the Consul General, on the 8th day of June last past, in reference to my employment as Marshal at the Consulate of the United States at Hankow, I returned to that port. I reached there on or about the 16th June. A few days after, Mr R. M. Johnson, Consul at Hankow sent a note to me asking me to call at his office at my earliest convenience. I called upon him the next day. I do not remember the date, but I could recall it by reference to his note which I have at Hankow. He asked me what I was doing in Shanghae, and if I had seen you, the Consul General. I told him, that I had seen you. He then shewed me a copy of my affidavit above mentioned and asked me if it was a copy of a statement made by me. I told him that it was a copy.

He then said that he was sorry for me.

that I had got myself into a nice fix —
I told him I was perfectly satisfied to abide
by what I had said in the affidavit. He then
said that he held my receipts, that he had sent
them to Washington and that was all that he
needed. He asked me if I had made it
my business to go to see you. I told him that
I had met you accidentally in the street, and
repeated to him the Conversation that passed
between us.

On the second of July Mr. Johnson sent
for me again and asked me to resign my post
as Marshal. I told him that I would do
so, He then gave me a pencil draft of a
form of letter of resignation, and asked me
to copy it and send it to him. I took the
draft and wrote him a letter in a different
form. I hand to you herewith Mr. Johnson's
pencil draft mentioned and a copy of the letter
which I wrote to him. (marked A & B and
attached hereto). Mr. Johnson did not
tell me why he wished me to resign. I went
several times to receive my pay. He told me
to call again on each occasion until on the 5th of
August he finally paid me fifty dollars for
the quarter ended June 30th. He offered

to pay me two hundred and fifty dollars for that quarter but I refused to accept it. I refused it because I had never received that amount for any previous quarter. I thought that by taking the full amount tendered he might get me into trouble. He did not offer to pay me the difference between fifty dollars a quarter and two hundred and fifty for the whole period of my service as Marshal. He did not offer to pay up the difference between fifty dollars a quarter and seventy five as we had originally agreed upon. I signed vouchers as usual, that is to say I received fifty dollars for the quarter ended 30th June last and signed vouchers for two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Johnson has not given me my Commission as Marshal of the Consulate. I asked him during my recent stay in Hankow whether he had the Commission and he did not appear to care to tell me, and I did not learn from him whether he holds it. Captain Geo. C. Bell was present when I made the agreement with Mr. Johnson to act as Marshal of the Consulate and to accept twenty five dollars a month as my Compensation.

He is at present in Shanghai. I am not now on speaking terms with him.

My first payment from Mr. Johnson was one hundred dollars for two quarters the 2nd and 3rd of 1873. He gave me an order upon his Compradore (Cashier) Peter Rohde, a German subject, now in Shanghai saw this order. Rohde did writing for Mr. Johnson and represented me at the Consulate in my absence. I gave Rohde a consideration for his services at the Consulate. Rohde knew what I received from Mr. Johnson. I think that Mr. Johnson has told him what I received as Marshal. W. A. Jenkins, an American citizen, now at Shanghai, saw the order for one hundred dollars above referred to. He laughed at me saying that I would not get the amount of the order and offered me five dollars for it. —

In reference to Mr. Johnson's despatch No. 377 I have to say that I do not understand how he can say that he has never appropriated to his own use the moneys of the Government. My own statements contained in my previous affidavit and in this one are all strictly and entirely true.

(Signed) J. Carter.

Before me at Shanghai
this 11th August 1875.
(signed) George F. Seward.
U.S. Consul General.

A

Copy of Carters resignation alluded to in his affidavit. Draft proposed by Mr Johnson.

"I hereby beg to tender my resignation of the position of United States Marshal at this port to take effect this date subject to the approval of yourself and the Consul General at Shanghai.

Should you not be able to secure the services of any competent to take my place at once, I will continue to act until you can get a man.

B.

Copy of letter actually sent.

Hankow July 1st 1875.

Sir,

I beg leave most respectfully to resign the position I hold as United States Marshal.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Copy of Lincoln's resignation delivered to Sir
his assistant. Mark Postmaster of the Postmaster.

I hereby beg to tender my resignation
of the position of United States Attorney
at this point to take effect this date sub-
ject to the approval of yourself and the
General Government at Washington.

I would like not to make to secure the ser-
vices of some competent to take my place
at once. I will continue to act until your
soon get a man.

Yours truly

Abraham Lincoln July 1st 1849.

Sir.

I beg leave most respectfully
to resign the position I hold as
United States Attorney.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. August 12th 1875

Statement of Peter J. Rohde.

I am a ~~citizen~~ subject of the German Empire. I have lived at Hankow. I was there from May 1873 to June 1874. I know Mr. R. M. Johnson. Consul of the United States at Hankow and John Carter late Marshal at Hankow.
I have drawn up Carter's vouchers for his quarterly salary. I did this on every occasion when Carter had occasion in the usual course to send them in to Mr. Johnson and I was present. I have written them out for him three or four times at least. They were all made for two hundred and fifty dollars a quarter. I have seen Carter sign these vouchers. I have never seen Carter draw his pay. I remember that he had an order from Mr. Johnson on his Compradore for one hundred dollars. I do not remember the date. Carter told me that it was for his salary as Marshal.

I do not remember for what period. He had difficulty to collect it and gave me

the order and I sent a servant who got the amount. Carter has told me that his salary was three hundred dollars a year.

This was my understanding from repeated conversations with him. I did writing at the Consulate two or three times, I broke up the register of correspondence of the Consulate, and remember the entry of a letter to the State Department nominating Carter to be Marshal.

signed P. J. Rohde.

Sworn and subscribed to
before me.

(signed) George F. Seward.
U.S. Consul General.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. August 12th

Statement of M. A. Jenkins.

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident at Hankow. I knew R. M. Johnson, Consul of the United States at that port. I have done service in the Consulate as Interpreter for six or seven years. From July 1st 1869 until his death in December 1869. a man named F. W. Thomson was Marshal of the Hankow Consulate. I was one of the Executors of his last Will and Testament. J. O. King was the other. King is now dead. King and myself signed a voucher for the amount of Thomsons salary from the 1st July at the rate of One thousand dollars a year. We did not collect the full amount of the voucher. We actually got One hundred dollars. We rendered our accounts as Executors on this basis seeing no way to get anything more from Mr. Johnson.

There should be a Copy of our account in the Consulate.

I have no information of my own knowledge as to what Barker was to receive

or did receive as Marshal at Hankow. I have not heard Mr. Johnson say what he paid him. I remember seeing an order which he held from Mr. Johnson. I do not remember the amount.

A. Andrew Jenkins

Sworn and subscribed to
before me,

(Signed) George F. Seward.
U. S. Consul General

Ack-C. 23 Feb

No. 975. du Wood

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED SEP 18 1875 OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,
Chinese Missions.

Abstract,
Transmits translations of Memorials, and an article relating to reported appointment of Mr. Hart.

No. 975.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a series of translations of Memorials made to the Throne by various high Chinese officials favoring the establishment of foreign Missions and Consulates.

If we could judge by ordinary rules we might feel sure that the Government is at last likely to move along toward the conditions of civilization. But those who have been longest here have the least faith in any rapidity of movement on their part. The most sanguine observer is invariably the least safe in his predictions.

An article has appeared in the "Daily News" in regard to the appointment of Mr. Hart as Minister abroad which I send herewith

herewith. There is no positive information about the matter public in this part of China.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

George F. Seward.

Consul General.

False hopes of Chinese progress have been so often excited, that it will be difficult to convince people otherwise than by practical experience, of the truth of any "new departure." We could almost forgive people in America and Europe for being led away by Mr. Burlingame's glowing rhetoric. They had no practical knowledge of the people or the country described, and the assertions that the Chinese were at last really persuaded Western civilisation was good, and really intended to "progress," were not so absolutely unlikely that people knowing nothing should instantly refuse credence. With allowance made for a dash of buncombe and a burnish of rhetoric, even the Delmonico speech might command a certain amount of credit. But having once been utterly deceived; having found that, so far from pursuing a more liberal policy, Chinese mandarins have since been intensifying their policy of repulsion and encroachment, people will be slow to believe in any new promises. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* will be the mental comment of every man having experience of China and Chinese mandarins, when Chinese progress is again predicted in his hearing. Yet the memorials that have been lately presented by the leading mandarins of the Empire, respecting the encouragement of foreign learning, and the appointment of Ministers and Consuls abroad, would seem to imply a real awakening to the truth of the political position. When we find the Governor of Shantung satirising his colleagues for clinging to traditional ideas, for their pretentious talk and bombastic notions, and professing to despise Foreign affairs with which they are really incapable to deal; when we find the Governor of Fohkien admitting the utter ignorance by Chinese of Foreign countries and foreign affairs,—we may believe that the memorialists, collectively, are sincere in their advice to relax the policy of seclusion, and to train up men to act as Representatives of China in the several countries of the West. There is a wide step between intention and action. Chinese officials are adepts at memorial writing; and we do not forget the glowing periods with which the establishment of the Peking College was heralded — nor the bathos of the descriptions subsequently given, of its actual working. Similarly, there may be a long interval between the approval now expressed of Institutions for encouraging the study of Foreign affairs, and the filling of those Institutions with intelligent and earnest students. Time only can show what practical good will result from the proposed movement. The Tsung-li-yamên's remark that the matter is not one to be entered upon precipitately, is characteristic of Chinese Mandarins. *Festina lente.* Has not China endured since the world was? What are days in her life, that she should hurry? But without venturing to anticipate how quickly and how thoroughly the recommendations of the memorials may be carried out, we cannot but accept the utterances of the writers as indicating a mental appreciation of the real position of China in the world, such as has not been approached, or at least not acknowledged before, in Chinese history. The theory that China is the centre of the world, and that other states must necessarily be inferior and barbarous by comparison, is shaken. It has been discovered that there is after all something worth knowing and seeing in the civilisation of the Foreigners who crowd her ports, and that without this knowledge, foreign affairs will have to be conducted gropingly. We sincerely trust that this conviction will take deep root and fructify in the minds of those great mandarins on whom the guidance of Chinese policy rests. We have heard it remarked by a foreigner more conversant than most with Chinese character and thought, that the Shanghai Municipal Council are the most effective missionaries in China. Mandarins on their way to the interior, to the North or to the South, pass through Shanghai, and see well-made roads, well-lighted streets, and order and cleanliness, such as had never been dreamed of in Chinese philosophy. The sight inspires a germ of fresh thought. The seers go away and reflect,—not actively, perhaps almost unconsciously—on the higher stage of civilisation they have witnessed; their indolent satisfaction with everything Chinese is at least ruffled. How much more active would be this effect on men sent to reside in Foreign countries, not only catching a passing glimpse of a new scene, but actually living for a period amid, and in contact with, the stirring life of the West. And these would be men having weight in their own country. They could hardly fail to be listened to on their return, and to impart a certain degree of impulse to those with whom they come in contact. There is more to be to hoped from the visits of Chinese to Foreign countries, and a personal acquaintance with the power, wealth, and civilisation of the West, than from the most energetic teaching of Foreign missionaries and the most energetic persuasion of Foreign Ministers. We sincerely trust, therefore, that the new policy indicated in the memorials which we have lately translated may be quickly put in action.

—ugust 2nd, 1875. 5 Aug

Admirers of Chinese civilisation will be edified by a memorial in the Peking *Gazette* of the 12th July, reporting at length upon a case of murder. There is an unrighteous prejudice against mothers-in-law in the West, though it is to sons-in-law rather than to daughters-in-law that they are especially disagreeable. Neither are they, we fancy, better-liked in China; though, with the contradiction proverbial in Chinese matters, it is the daughters-in-law who here suffer most from the whims of their new relations. According to Dr. Williams, "the mother-in-law not infrequently demands from the young wife both the submission of a child and the labor of a slave, recompensing her not seldom by bitter railings." And, according to the greatness of the trial, so does submission seem to be accounted to the daughter for righteousness. A favourite feature in Chinese story is the patient submission of a model daughter-in-law to some old harridan's evil treatment, and the eventual conversion of the latter by the girl's unvarying goodness. Mothers-in-law do not, however, always marry their sons to angels, and in the opposite cases retaliation is probably not altogether unknown. It is likely, if we could fathom the truth, that the tragedy described by Li Hung-chang had its origin in exactions and ill-treatment that goaded Mrs. Sung-chang into a crime which is now ascribed to madness.

The scene is Chingchow, in the province of Chihli; the actors are Mr. and Mrs. Sung-chang the elder and their daughter-in-law. The latter had been uniformly dutiful to her husband's parents, but from the year 1871 had become subject to occasional fits of madness. In February of the present year, Mrs. Sung-chang senior took ill, and Mrs. Sung-chang junior took it in turns with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sung-pei, to sit up with her. But at daylight on the morning of the 18th March, after having sat up all night accordingly, she was seized with one of her fits of lunacy, and inflicted on her mother-in-law wounds of which she died, also striking her father-in-law who attempted to interfere. In England, a woman who did this would be confined in a lunatic asylum if really insane, or hung if she were in her sober senses—unless, perhaps, an intelligent jury found sufficient motives for the crime to justify a recommendation to mercy. Let us see how the case stands in China. In the first place, the relatives and neighbours have rendered themselves liable to flogging for not having had Mrs. Sung-chang junior charged up as a lunatic. In the next, lunacy is no mitigation of punishment; and the punishment by law, for a wife killing her husband's mother is "death by a slow and painful mode of execution." Mrs. Sung-chang accordingly was sentenced to death, and has been executed with the forms prescribed by law, and the whole Sung family apparently come in for fines or flogging.

"Death by a slow and painful execution" has a definite meaning in Chinese law. We quote the definition of the term as laid down in the Penal Code, in order to give our readers an idea of the scene which took place in the market place of Chingchow, under the laws of this great and civilised Empire. "The process is to cut inch by inch until no flesh is left on the body; * * * the entrails are to be taken out in order to cause death; in continuation, the limbs must be dissevered joint by joint, and the matter be ended by breaking the bones."—And it is an alleged lunatic who is thus punished. Is it not a monstrous assumption on the part of outside barbarians, that they should claim equality with a nation which has reached this pitch of enlightenment? How can we claim that our Ministers should enter, without kotowing, the presence

Vessel in Port, the Ambergris is divided into
Thereof.
pang Creek.
Reaction:—
6.—From Old Do
7.— " Shanghai
8.— " Kiu-kiang

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

July 12th.—Li Hung-chang reports on the trial of a heinous offender, who has subverted the relations of human society.

The Magistrate of Ching-chow reported that Mrs. Sung-chang, the younger, had in a fit of madness killed her mother-in-law with a knife and wounded her father-in-law, who had afterwards recovered. The case being so grave, the Governor-General Li ordered the Magistrate to bring up the prisoner and witnesses to the provincial capital (Pao-ting-foo), in order that the trial might be conducted under the supervision of the Prefect. After the Prefect had framed a sentence, he passed on the case to the Commissioner of Justice, to be sent up to the Governor-General Li who, being away at Tientsin, deputed the Commissioner of Finance to rehear the case as his deputy. It was then elicited that Mrs. Sung-chang the younger, is the wife of Sung-liu, Sung Ting-tso and Mrs. Sung-chang the elder being her father and mother-in-law. She had never been guilty of disobedience to her husband's parents, but in the year 1871 she became subject to occasional fits of madness, and when the fit was on her she was perfectly bereft of reason. As, however, she had never occasioned any trouble, Sung Ting-tso and the neighbours had never applied to the authorities to have her chained up. At the end of February in the present year, old Mrs. Sung-chang was taken ill, and young Mrs. Sung-chang and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sung-pei, took it in turn to sit up with her. On the night of the 17th of March, young Mrs. Sung-chang sat with her mother-in-law all night, and at daylight the following morning she was seized with a fresh attack of madness, and became delirious. She then inflicted several wounds upon her mother-in-law with a kitchen knife; and when her father-in-law, awakened by the noise, called out, she wounded him also. Mrs. Sung-pei and others hearing the noise, rushed in and secured her. Contrary to some one's expectation, old Mrs. Sung-chang died of her wounds the same evening. An inquest was held by the Magistrate, who learnt from the evidence that young Mrs. Sung-chang was at the time really insane. After being sent to Pao-ting-foo she gradually recovered from her disease under medical treatment. As the result of the trial, Governor-General Li Hung-chang has assured himself that *the madness was not simulated, and that there was no deception of any kind in the case.* The Fundamental Law declares that a wife killing her husband's mother shall be put to death by *a slow and painful mode of execution*; while a supplementary mandate states that children and grand-children killing their grand-parent or parents, no matter *whether or not their action was caused by madness*, should be sentenced under the Fundamental Law above referred to; that after the trial a respectful application should be made for the death warrant, and a deputy should be sent to join the local authority in escorting the prisoner to the spot where the crime was committed, for execution. If, however, the place should be more than 100 miles distant from the provincial capital, the capital punishment should be inflicted in the capital itself.

Again, a mandate decrees that when persons become insane, in case their family and neighbours (instead of reporting the case and having the subject in proper keeping), conceal the matter and it results in homicide, they shall be punished with 100 blows in accordance with the fundamental law on neglecting to give information of or to interfere and prevent a violent injury which is known to be intended. Young Mrs. Sung-chang must, in accordance with the law above quoted, be *put to death by a slow and painful execution.* Therefore, as the place in question is more than 100 miles distant, the Governor-General has instructed the above-mentioned Commissioner, and the Colonel in command of the central Division of the Governor-General's army, to cause the said woman to be taken to the market place and there executed.

The husband of the deceased, Sung Ting-tso, and the neighbours Sung-yun-tsai and Sung-yun-foo, not having reported the madness of Mrs. Sung-chang the younger, or caused her to be watched, from which resulted the killing of her mother-in-law, should be sentenced to 100 blows, i.e. actually 40 blows with the bamboo, as per computation scale, in company with the Tipau, who is guilty of not reporting the case. Sung Ting-tso, whose years exceed 7 decades will be allowed to redeem his offence by payment of a fine, as laid down by the Fundamental Law.

The Tipau's offence being committed in his official capacity and done unwittingly, he will not be removed from his office. The son of the deceased, Sung-liu, ought to be acquitted, as his father Sing Ting-tso was unwilling to report the case to the authorities and cause his daughter-in-law to be chained up.

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5 aug

The last number of the *Wan-kwo Kung-pao* contains an abstract of memorials on Foreign Affairs and other questions of State policy, that have been lately addressed to the Chinese Government by the Chief Mandarins in the empire. They are supposed to be secret, but have shared the usual fate of official secrets. Rumours of them have from time to time got abroad, and now at last the whole abstract prepared for submission to the Cabinet has found publicity. Judging from it, these memorials must be among the most important State papers that have been penned in China. We translate to-day a first portion of the abstract, giving seven of the memorials —from the Viceroys of Chihli, the Two Kwang and the Two Kiang, the Governors of Anhwei and Fohkien, and certain Peking Magnates. Chief among the subjects advocated, are the appointment of Ministers to Foreign countries—Li Hung-chang specially urges the case of Japan; and that measures should be taken to seek out and train officials who may be utilised (in foreign) matters when needed. The memorials are no doubt in response to an appeal from the Central Government, such as was made at the time revision of the Treaty was being pressed. Their purport is that it is clearly time for China to relax her policy of concentration within herself, and to go out into the world.

ABSTRACT OF MEMORIALS ADDRESSED TO THE THRONE, RESPECTING THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN LEARNING AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINISTERS AND CONSULS ABROAD.

5 aug

(1) Li Hung-chang memorialised on the 4th/11/13th year of Tung-chi, saying that in the matter of foreign affairs the old regime as to the employment of officials should be changed; and that unless a class of thoroughly capable men is produced, however effective the policy marked out, there will for several tens of years be a lack of competent men to carry it into execution. The policy will hold in name and not in reality, and a collapse will be the result.

(2) Ying, Governor-General of the two Kwangs, and Yuh, Governor of Anhwei, on the 4th of 11th moon of 13th year, request that Imperial instruction be given to the high officials of the Capital and provinces to recommend for employment, without regard to position of responsibility having been held or not, or to rank, all individuals whose exceptional abilities have come within their observation. Whether it may be intimacy with Foreign matters, or experience of machinery, the usual order of promotion should alike be departed from, and the individuals be selected for important posts.

(3) The Governor of Fukien, in a memorial of 12th of 11th moon of 13th year, states that examinations have been established for the selection of talent, but that to meet the changes of the times a departure from the hackneyed course is necessary to procure the required capacity. A varied form of mould by which to model talent is required; the path to promo[illegible] must be altered and widened out, that every one may have the road thrown open before him and a stimulus be given to the direction of their talents. By this means the ordinary student will not confine himself to the construction of phrases and the formation of characters, and military students will advance beyond the use of the bow and arrow. The memorialist therefore prays that instructions be issued to each province to establish a Chu-tsai-kwan, i.e. "institution for the storage of talent." When extraordinary ability, strategical talent, knowledge of specialities, or, say, of astronomy or geography, are displayed, let the individuals be introduced by the local mandarin to the institution for after-examination and promotion according to their merits. Knowledge even of one special branch (of learning or art), a skill in the manufacture of machinery, or acquaintance with Foreign languages and literature, should mark out the individual to be sent to an arsenal or the Customs, to gain practice in the manufacture of military weapons and in the routine of Customs' work. Thus would ability be stored up and no lack of men be experienced.

(4) Li Hung-chang's memorial of 4th and 11th moon of 13th year. All nations when trading together send representatives to each other to consolidate their relations. But in the cases of the nearest countries, China has continued to ignore this custom, and the policy would not appear to be calculated to strengthen and foster her relations with foreign countries. In the 10th year of Tung-chi, when Japan first negociated a treaty, your memorialist and the late Tseng-kwoh-fan both memorialised the Throne to the effect that after the ratification of the treaty, China should send officials to reside in Japan to control her subjects, and to strengthen the relations between the two countries. This measure cannot longer be deferred, and it is the duty of the memorialist to beg that the Princes of the Tsung-li yamun be instructed to select a Peking high official of the 3rd or 4th class, who is thoroughly conversant with Foreign and Border affairs, and to ask the Imperial assent to his being appointed Minister to Japan, after first conferring on him higher and more honorable rank. Chinese subjects resident at Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, and other places, are said to aggregate nearly 10,000 men, and having now entered into a treaty, the question should not be any longer put off. The Yamun should also consider the subject of appointing Consuls to each port, to administer to the settlement of litigation and the collection of taxes. But the question of establishing representatives abroad does not rest here. High officials should also be selected to reside in turn as Ministers at all the large countries of the West. Their emoluments should be liberal, and one year be the limit of office, that they may be kept *en rapport* (with the ideas of the Government). Any diplomatic questions difficult of settlement at Peking, or any great inconveniences arising from the provisions of treaties, could be discussed and argued, as circumstances arose, direct with the Governments of the countries concerned, and the measure could not fail to be of assistance to our Foreign relations.

(5) Li, Southern Minister of Foreign Affairs, memorializes on the 12th of 11th moon of 13th year as follows:—By reference to the map, western countries are all separated from China by several ten thousands of *lis*, but Foreigners are assembled like stars, or the squares of a chess board, at the different open ports. They are acquainted with every detail relating to China, while China knows but little of Foreign countries. From the time that Ping-ch'un 斌椿, Chi-kang 志剛, and Sun Chia-ken 孫家穀 went on their missions, no others have followed in their wake. (Here the same remarks follow as those made by Li Hung-chang, in respect to discussing differences direct with Foreign Governments; and the advantage of being able to select newly

invented (military?) weapons, and of securing the services of talented foreigners is alluded to.)

(6) Wang, Governor of Fukien, memorialized on the 12th of 11th moon of 13th year, represents that the establishment by Foreign nations of Ministers at the Capital and Consuls at other towns, is naturally to clench their relations with China, and also to make themselves acquainted with her condition and other circumstances. But they come and we do not go. In regard to knowing their affairs, we are like a man trying to see through a wall; or like an individual covering his ears and expecting to hear distant sounds. The memorialist, therefore, prays that a command be given to send to each country a Minister and Vice-Minister, to be selected from the capable and able of the land; that their emoluments be large and their rank be exalted. They should reside abroad two years, and their original offices in China should be kept open to await their return. The progress of amicable relations, and every particular regarding the country in which they reside would be regularly communicated, and then the "eyes and ears" of China would be sharpened, and no such wide gulf as before would exist between us. If the Imperial assent is given to this proposition, it will be necessary to instruct the Tsung-li Yamun to provide the necessary funds.

Further, in reference to measures to protect Chinese merchants abroad, the memorialist is informed that the following Chinese population exists in the under-mentioned countries:—

Siam about	2 a 300,000
Manila ,, ...	20 a 30,000
Singapore several	100,000
Penang	80 a 90,000
Australia and California	2 a 300,000
Nagasaki	10,000

These figures include laborers and merchants. Besides sending Ministers, it would be desirable to appoint able officials to act as Consuls at all the ports. They would aid and promote the business of their merchants, and would remove all their difficulties, while no attempt at private gain would be allowed. If, amongst the Chinese in such Foreign ports some of extraordinary ability were met with, they should be sent back to their native country, and the Government could employ them at liberal salaries, which would act as a great stimulus to all. Moreover, Chinese merchants being aware that there were officials to protect them in Foreign countries, it is probable that it would lead to a large emigration of Tea and Silk merchants to the west, who could sell their native produce. Great momentum would thus be given to the forward progress of the nation.

(7) Prince Li [illegible] and others memorialize on the 27th of second moon, saying, that the request of Li Hung-chang and others to send Envoys to Japan and the nations of the West, seems expedient; and it is the duty of the memorialists to beg that the Tsung-li Yamun be commanded to examine into the matter and take action thereon.

August 6.

We publish to-day the conclusion of the précis submitted by the Tsung-li yamên, respecting the appointment of representatives abroad. The only fresh outside memorial is from the Governor of Shantung; and there are three from the yamên itself approving the tenor of the collective suggestions. One remark of the Shantung Governor deserves special note for its frank good sense:—"Since the opening of relations between the Middle Kingdom and the outer world, our literary and official classes have continued to cling to traditional ideas. With their pretentious talk and high flown bombastic notions, they despise foreign affairs and consider them beneath their notice. and when emergencies arise they know not how to meet them."—We have so often heard before of contemplated progress and "new departures," which have resolved themselves into increased obstructiveness and encroachment, that we look on all indications of the kind with some hesitation. But to judge from the Tsung-li yamên's memo., the Government really appear to be earnest this time in relaxing their policy of seclusion. Whether the change will improve the condition of foreign relations, will depend on the spirit in which the new policy is entered upon. If Mandarins continue to encroach, and Foreign officials to give way as they do at present, the thunderstorm which already threatens will break. If a new generation of Chinese officials will try to carry on affairs liberally, and Foreign Ministers and Consuls-General and Consuls will say that they *mean* a thing when it is necessary to have and express a fixed intention, a better understanding will be come to, and matters will mend.

Abstract of Memorials addressed to the Throne, respecting the encouragement of Foreign Learning and the establishment of Ministers and Consuls abroad.

(Continued.) 6th Aug

Ting, Governor of Shantung, on behalf of Sieh Fuh-cheng, represents that ability should be stored up in advance. Since the opening of relations between the Middle Kingdom and the outer world, our literary and official classes have continued to cling to traditional ideas. With their pretentious talk and high flown bombastic notions, they despise foreign affairs and consider them beneath their notice; but when emergencies arise they know not how to meet them. Those who have reputation for being conversant with foreign matters are but of the linguist or broker class, and, beyond questions of barter and profit, know little else; thus it is that men of remarkable capacity are difficult to be met with. If desired to procure such individuals, it will be absolutely necessary to require that talented and high-minded men give their attention with all earnestness to the progress of the times. Formerly, the Emperor Wu Ti, of the Han dynasty, by manifesto collected and advanced the talented and remarkable men of the land to fill the posts of Ministers, Generals, and Foreign Envoys; and it would seem to be expedient to follow in some respect this precedent, and to inaugurate a separate system of examination and classification. The high officials of the Capital and provinces should bring forward those who have come under their notice, without being limited to any regulation number. Those who are awaiting office after newly passing (at the ordinary examinations) their degrees of Chinsz, Chüjin, and Kung-seng, if known to be thoroughly conversant with Foreign matters, should be introduced by the high officials, and, in accordance with the regulations obtaining as to the study of river conservation works, be registered for employment in a separate list. The able and intrepid, possessing also discrimination in Foreign affairs, should be sent as Foreign representatives; those conversant with treaty rights and honest in their actions, should be drafted to the Customs; those with experience in and ability for administration, combined with superior physique, should be employed to fill the magistrateships along the coast. Thus, by legislating in advance, there would be no lack of talent when required. Moreover, the example of such men would impart new momentum to the spirit and character of the nation, and, besides empty talk of fame and distinction, there would be opened out the means to bring forward real genius and merit.

The Tsung-li Yamun's memorial of 26th of 4th moon:—

In reference to the suggestion by Li Hung-chang that an institution (for the study of Foreign Affairs) be established, and to the proposition by Shen Pao-chen that separate examinations should be inaugurated, this subject is not touched upon in the reply-memorial by Prince Li or in the memorial by Prince Chun (not comprised in the foregoing); but in reference to the establishment of resident envoys in Japan and the countries of the West, advocated by Li Hung-chang, Prince Li is of opinion that the measure is an expedient one. The Prince's idea, no doubt, is that the despatch of envoys and the establishment of institutions for the study of Foreign Affairs, and examinations are two separate questions. But to wish to carry out a measure without seeking for the material wherewith to put it into execution, or to affirm that the material exists without effectively searching for the material so required, with such course of procedure, although the execution of a measure may be feasible, how is the execution to be accomplished effectively?

The idea of Li Hung-chang, Shen Pao-chen and others, in that the action of the Han dynasty for the enlistment of able men to fill the Foreign Envoy list, and the establishment of ten district class-subject examinations by the Sung dynasty, be adopted as a precedent. Institutions for the study of Foreign matters, and the inauguration of a separate system of examination, are measures which could co-exist with the present established examinations without mutual interference—for it is not designed to introduce Foreign subjects into the present examinations—and, as it is necessary to prepare men for the duties of envoys, the establishment of the above referred-to colleges or institutions to mould their characters, and the examinations to select them, are measures which should be undertaken in due time. The required talent would be collected and stored, and men fitted for posts abroad would be at hand. At the same time, the question is not one to be entered into precipitately, and the procedure required at the moment should be first deliberated upon. The Yamun therefore deems it its duty to beg that the Imperial command be given to the North and South Ministers for Foreign Affairs, as well as to Shen Pao-chen and others, to introduce to the Government any officers whom they may know to possess talent fitting them for employment. Similar orders should also be given to the Governors and Governor-Generals of all the provinces.

Supplementary memorial by the Tsung-li Yamun, of the 14th of 5th moon:—

By investigation it is to be found that in the conduct formerly of Foreign affairs, all blunders or mistaken policy of minor or serious character proceed from a want of thorough insight into circumstances. The present deliberations are with the view to prepare and fit men to act as representatives abroad. In all matters where special talent is required, it is naturally desirable to lay in, in advance, a store of the ability necessary. In the matter of representatives going abroad, the carrying out of this theory is the more important, and for successive dynasties downward whenever envoys have been sent to other countries, care has been taken to secure, the best talent of the age. For instance, in the Sung Dynasty, Fuh-chu, Sou-shieh, and others, were men selected from the highest and most literary of the land. In Kang-hi's reign of the present dynasty, an Ambassador was sent to Russia, it being feared that with relations opened between the two countries without this course utter ignorance of each other might act detrimentally. Great importance was, also, in this case attached to the choice of the envoy, that the sovereign might be suitably represented. Recently, those of the literary and official classes who have kept up with the progress of the times, have also been able to master foreign matters by degrees, and are not so completely new to them as before; but the difficulties of the times increase day by day, and as the importance of foreign relations becomes mani-

fest, it behoves all officials from the highest to the lowest to meet the difficulties by sedulous attention to the subject in hand. If they could but make themselves thorough masters of the relative positions and circumstances of their own and other countries, not only could all difficulties of a diplomatic nature be tided over, but there would also be the means of bringing to light real talent. Special ability should be gradually matured and time should not be wasted.

On the 26th of the 4th moon, the Yamun memorialised as to the appointment of envoys and representatives in accordance with the request by the various Princes; also as to the selection by all high officials of men of ability to await future employment. The Ministers of the yamun have now to recommend the following officers for future service, *i. e.*, 陳蘭彬 Chen Lan-ping, a Chu-sz 主事, connected with the despatch of students to America, 李鳳苞 Li Fung-pau, a Yuen-wai-lang, 員外郎, 何如璋 Ho Fu-chang, a Pien-siu 徧修 (grade of Han-lin.)

Sü Chien-yen 徐建寅, a Che-shien by rank. (Son of Sü, of the Arsenal, on the Committee of the Shanghai Polytechnic.)

Hü Chien-shun 許鈐身, a Taotai by rank.

Yih Yuen-yuh 葉源濬, a Tienpou 曲簿.

Hü Ching-teng 許景澄, a Pien-siu.
Chu Ngoh-liang, a Chu-sz.
Sü Tung-shan, a sub-prefect by rank.

Altogether nine individuals, of whom particulars of antecedents are submitted in a separate list to the Imperial glance, with the exception of Chen Lan-ping, who has been abroad, and who is experienced in Foreign affairs and is fully worthy of the present selection. The other eight are only known to the Yamun by hearsay, and only half of them are desired to be accepted.

The Yamun goes on further to say, that its means of judging and choosing men is limited, and desiring that other officials should join their efforts in the work of selection.

An Imperial rescript has been received by the Privy Council, commanding that the Yamun's request be assented to.

(Note.)—From the general tenor it is not clear that the above men are not selected to act as Ministers, but the idea is most probably that they should be prepared for such posts at a distant time, when further advanced, and that higher officials would be at present chosen if missions were sent.

Rumours of too precise a nature to be treated as altogether idle, have been current in the Settlement for some days, that Mr. Robert Hart is to be promoted to a more lofty position in the Chinese service than that occupied by him at present, and that his successor as Inspector-General of Customs is to be no less a personage than Chunghow. At present, so far as we know, the proposed arrangement is only rumour; but there are circumstances which would seem to show that such a proposition is not unlikely to meet with favour at Peking. It is known that the British Government for instance, wisely or unwisely, has been rather pressing on that of China the advisability of the appointment of a Representative at London; and it is not at all improbable that, feeling instinctively that the arts of persuasion which have for a series of years proved successful against British Representatives in the afternoon of Peking, may not be equally effective in the busy world of London, some such scheme as a new Burlingame Mission may really have presented itself to the astute politicians at Peking who rule the destinies of the Chinese nation. A good thing may, however, be tried too often. The farce of the Burlingame Mission was an undoubted success on its first representation; but the world saw that it had little in it, and that it was only caused by the intense personality of the principal actor. It is hardly likely that a repetition with a different, and probably inferior, caste would prove equally successful. However that may be, we are to a certain extent speculating in advance; but the apparently better founded portion of the rumour, that Chunghow is to occupy the position of Inspector-General, and thereby assume the management and control of the entire Foreign Customs, is one that cannot be viewed otherwise than with disfavour. Chunghow has never been able to exculpate himself from the charges made at the time of the Tientsin tragedy. Either he was an abettor of the attack on the French Consul and the Sisters of Charity, or, knowing the state of affairs, and it being his duty to repress it, he was of too timid and vacillating a disposition to take the requisite steps to maintain order. Neither of these alternatives points to him as being a fit man to take charge of such a department as the Foreign Customs. But besides all this, Chunghow is profoundly ignorant of business. The precision and detail needed in the proper working of such an establishment will be to him but gall and wormwood. Who, since the times of the Five Emperors, ever heard of the Customs keeping accounts? and what is the need of all this fanfaronade of figures? Even at the present time, it is hinted that there is a difficulty in having the published reports kept quite square, and that a little manipulation of the figures would be satisfactory in high quarters. It was precisely for such a reason that the necessity was experienced, of placing the collection of Foreign dues in the hands of a Foreign agency. It was felt that no native, however disposed to be thoroughly honest, could possibly break through the system of fraud which surrounded him; and certainly affairs have not changed for the better since the period when the organisation of the Foreign Customs recommended itself as an actual necessity. Chunghow, in matters of this sort, has been brought up to native ideas; his antecedents go to prove that he has not the requisite energy of character to stem the tide, even if he desired it. But, in addition to the objection to him as a financial head, there are other and very serious ones with regard to his capacity for controlling so huge an establishment. To select fit officers for the several posts in so peculiar a service, is in itself no light task. Either he must give up to others the prerogative of selecting and promoting, or the service must submit to be ruled by a man of little force of character. That either of these alternatives is likely to add to its efficiency, we [illegible] reason to believe. We kn[illegible] rotten the entire system of Chin[illegible] promotion is; yet it is the only one which Chunghow is accustomed. has often been hinted that, even in present system, other influences besi[illegible] the choice of the fittest have oc[illegible] sionally prevailed in filling appo[illegible] ments. How much more likely abu[illegible] are to occur under a head brought to a vicious system, may be readily c[illegible] ceived. Such an appointment would l[illegible] in fact, very much like a prelimin[illegible] to the future abolition of the Fore[illegible] Customs department. This would a poor recompense for the faith services which have been rendered, of season at times, as well as in sea[illegible] by its members; but it would be c[illegible] sistent with the steadily repel[illegible] policy which the Chinese Governm[illegible] pursues towards Foreigners; thoug[illegible] would imply a blindness to its interests of which we can hardly c[illegible] ceive even that Government to capable. However, the appointm[illegible] of a native Inspector-General is as a matter only of bare rumour, a[illegible] is premature to indulge in visio[illegible] ultimate consequences; though rumour itself is significant enc[illegible] to deserve notice.

Mr Wood - Sent the table and certificates as requested 7th Oct.

No. 976.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED OCT 7 1875

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai. Oct 6

to the Department of State.

Mr Seward.

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's Circular of 26th June. and saying that no Table showing the value of the Chinese Tael had been received.

Dear _____

U. S. Geological Survey,
In the Department of the I.

_____

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find Receipt of
Requisition No. Cr 8 for 36" drums.
Kindly forward them to Table Mountain
Mine, Nevada, via Carlin Nev. and
bill to Treasurer.

No. 976.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. August 18th 1875:

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Circular of June 26th referring to a letter addressed to the Department by the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the value of the Chinese Tael. The table showing the values of the various Taels accompanied the Circular named. Upon the receipt of the Certificates named in the final Clause of the Circular Care will be observed to follow the directions named.

I am.
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

No. _____

U. S. Secret Service Journal.

Telegram. Dept. 18" 1875:

Honorable John A. Creswell
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Please file herein acknowledge
the receipt of Department c. n.
Circular of June 16" referring
to a letter addressed to the
Department by the Secretary of
the Treasury in reference to the
duties of the Customs Service.
Table showing the salaries of the
various Local Collectors. Also the
receipt of the certificate showing
the Circular case to be returned to Secre-
the desired manner.

Yours,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ack and inform him that matter will be taken into consideration on receipt of further advices from him in relation to it Jno

No. 977.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED NOV 9 1875 OF STATE

Mr Wood

ans Nov. 12

ACKNOWLEDGED NOV 11 1875

United States Consulate General
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Exercise of judicial functions by the Vice Consul General.

Abstract.

Requests that Congress be asked to authorize the Minister to empower the Consul General to delegate the Vice Consul General to act judicially in minor matters.

No. 994.

United States Consulate General
at Shanghai.

Miss. Seymour

To the

Department of State.

Subject

Exercise of judicial functions
by the Vice Consul General.

Inclosure.

Request that Congress be memorialized to authorize the Legislature for the Consular Service to delegate the Vice Consul General to exercise judicially the minor functions.

No. 977.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 20th August 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 473, regarding the exercise of judicial functions by the Vice Consul General.

I am obliged to you for calling my attention to the matter.

My engagements of one kind and another are frequently so pressing that I have often difficulty to find the time to hear minor cases, such as police charges and petty civil issues

Would the Department feel disposed to ask Congress to authorize the Minister to issue such decree as in his judgment and that of the Consuls in China may seem appropriate under which I could delegate to the Vice Consul General the hearing of the minor matters referred to.

I will revert to this subject at a later

later date.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Josh T. Goard,

Consul General.

Mr Wood

No. 978.

A & E

U.S. Consulate General.

Kanagawa.

to the Department of State.

Rec Nov. 11
ans Nov. 13

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
NOV
9
1875
OF STATE

Mr. Seward.

Subject:

Nov. 13. 75

equest for
transmits
tter on
edical

Grant Mr Henderson's leave of
absence for six months.

Transmit it to Mr Seward
with permission to Mr S to for-
ward it to Mr Henderson or
withhold it as may in his
judgment appear to be right
and proper and for the best
interests of the service, re-
porting his action to the
Department.

If Mr Seward forwards it to
Mr H. he will transmit with
it enclosed letter

JAC

later date.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thos. T. Quaid,

Consul General.

Mr Wood

No. 978.

U.S. Consulate General.
Kanagawa.
to the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
NOV
9
1875
OF STATE

Rck Nov. 11
ans Nov. 13

Mr. Seward.

Subject:

Mr. Henderson's request for
leave of absence. Transmits
Mr. Henderson's second letter on
the subject. with a medical
certificate.

(

No. 978.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Sept. 25th 1870.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to Mr Henderson's request for leave of absence and my advice thereupon No. 968. and to transmit to you a copy of a second letter which I have received from him. No. 76. with inclosed physician's certificate.

You will be in as good a position to judge whether this leave should be granted, as I am. and I may respectfully leave the matter in your hands.

I am. Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward,

Dec 21st.

U. S. Bonded Warehouse,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec 21st,

Messrs. Wm. L. Chamberlain,
Cleveland Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

Please file claim to Mess. Wm. Chamberlain Cleveland Ohio for drawback on 1 case Cigars, 100 Cigars, each Manufactured by Geo. A. Gray & Co. Cleveland Ohio, Date of withdrawal Dec 21st, 1870.

Yours truly,

No 76. United States Consulate
Amoy August 23d 1875

Geo. F. Seward Esquire
Consul General
Shanghai

Sir,

Referring to my application for six months leave of absence and your No 176. giving reasons for not endorsing it, I will take occasion to express the hope that the Department will consider your approval a bit of red tape that may be dispensed with in this case. The length of time I have been in the East has little to do with an application for leave based on such reasons as I gave, and it is neither expected nor desired that Consuls will always remain in China as long as you have

In the absence of any instruction to furnish a physician's certificate in such a case, it

occurs

seems to me the statement I made concerning my health could fairly be considered sufficient, especially when there is neither disposition nor authority for arbitrary action. I enclose a certificate which I hope will answer the purpose.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient Servant
J. J. Henderson
Colonel

I do certify that Wm. I. Henderson. U. S. Consul at this Port is now, and has for some time been, suffering from congestion of the Liver, with diarrhoea; and that I do recommend change of Climate for the benefit of his health -

C. Marchant Jones F.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P.;
of Jones Müller & Manson
Phd: Attⁿ H.B.M.'s Consulate
Phd: Off's Insp'r Man's Customs
do do do do

Smyrna
August 21st 1876 -

Cons
E No. 979. ack inc

Forward

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

Mr. Seward.

Subject.
Transmitting marriage certificate of George W. Hicks and Mary Smith.

Entered
Nov 11. 75.

No. 979.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, September 22, 1873.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you a certificate of marriage of George W. Hicks of Boston, now residing in Yokohama, and Miss. Mary Smith, a British subject.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Seward

Inclosure.
Certificate of marriage of George W. Hicks and Mary Smith.

Ll. ... Lieutenant Governor.

Treasurer, Secretary of State,

Attorney General, Superintendent of Public
Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture,
Labor and Statistics, Railroad Commissioners,
Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the
Supreme Court.

Gentlemen:

Your Electoral Canvass

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. September 20th 1875.

I the undersigned. United States Consul General at Shanghai. China, do hereby certify that on this day at his Consulate General. George O. Hicks of Boston. Mass. now residing at Yokw. and Mary Smith, a British subject were by their request and before me joined in matrimony: that the ceremony was solemnized in the presence of Mr and Mrs John Thadgett, Dr. M. J. Yates, and Mr. O. B. Bradford. that I ascertained that the said parties were of sufficient age to Contract the same: and that after due inquiry by me made, there appeared no lawful cause impediment to such marriage.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Consulate General at Shanghai 20th September. a.d. 1875.

Thos F. Rodgers.
U.S. Consul General

UCK
JUC

No. 980. Mr Wood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED NOV 9 1875

ACKNOWLEDGED NOV 11 1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward
to the
Department of State.

Subject.
The Chinese Educational Mission.

Abstract.
A Company of 30 boys will go to America next month. This will make 120 in all so far. It is expected that 30 more will go next year.

No. 750.

United States Consulate General,

at Shanghai.

Miss Barnard

to the

Department of State.

Subject

Miss Chinese Educational Mission.

Abstract

Reports arrival of 30 boys with Dr. Yung Wing. Plans to visit various cities. Will go to Washington in fall to place boys in schools.

(1)

No. 980.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 25th September 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that the fourth ~~instalment~~ company of Chinese Boys, thirty in number, will leave this port for the United States during the course of next month. You will remember that they go under the auspices and at the expense of the Chinese Government. The original proposal was to send One hundred and fifty youths. There is therefore still another lot of thirty to go forward. The Government and those Chinese familiar with the facts take a great interest in this really admirable enterprise.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Yours F. Seward

Consul General.

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No. 981.

Millwood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward
to the

Department of State.

Subject
Undocumented vessels.

Abstract

Refers to Dept. dispatch No. 465, and to Consular letter of May 26th.

States that a report on the subject would have been forwarded before but for the delay in getting information from the outports.

No. 981.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 25th September 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch to me No. 465, and to the Consular letter of May 26th in regard to undocumented vessels in this part of the world, I have now the honor to inform you that I have received reports from the Consuls at Foochow and Amoy only, and that I am now writing to the officers at other ports requesting them to forward their reports at an early moment. Had I anticipated such delays I would have requested the several officers to make early responses. I am at a loss to understand why they have failed to do so.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo F. Seward,
Consul General.

No. 982.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED NOV 9 1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

NOV 11 1875

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Marshal at Hankow.

Abstract.

Incloses copy of his letter to Mr. Johnson giving him instructions.

No. 982.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Hon. Secretary

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Transmitting Consular Report.

Inclosure.

Enclosure copy of his letter
to Hon. Secretary Treasury Department

No. 982.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 29th September 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Johnson's dispatch No. 242, I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have to day addressed to him.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson 29th Sept. 1875
Copy.

No. 153. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th September 1875.

R. M. Johnson, Esqr.
United States Consul,
Hankow.

Sir,

I have received your letter No. 384, and also your dispatch to the Department of State No. 242.

Requests to sanction interim appointments must occasion more or less embarrassment to the Department. I do not care to take any responsibility in this direction, and for this reason must decline to employ a person as you request to act as Marshal at Hankow for the 4th quarter of this year. I will however express to the Department the hope that it may be found convenient to pay Mr. Brown for the present quarter, and will approve your nomination of Mr. Gibbons when you supply me with the usual information concerning his nationality and residence.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Sgd) George F. Seward.
Consul General.

Con
& No. 983.

Copy to Sec'y Treasury
Inc

Wm Wood
Dis'd Nov. 10

ACKNOWLEDGED NOV 11 1875

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED NOV 9 1875 OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

The value of the Tael of China.

Abstract.

States that the Department has not yet made known the decision of the Treasury, that embarrassment has resulted, and suggests a solution.

No. 983.

Hunter & Hicks Bonds to Sheriff,
et Others.

Mem. Secured,

to the

Department of State.

Entered.

The value of the Seal of Ohio.

Abstract.

States that the Department has not kept records among the Archives, that instruments have been destroyed, and suggests a solution.

No. 983.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th September 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Circular No. 2 of May 20th last, and the Circular (separate) of June 26th, I have the honor to advise you that I am much embarrassed in certifying invoices by the fact that the value of the Shanghai tael has not been made known to me, or apparently to the customs at San Francisco, who have rejected many of our invoices because they do not state the value of the tael, and have proposed to charge duty on the tael value computed at $1.61, American gold, an utterly mistaken valuation of the Treasury. (Form 148 Consular Regulations.)

I have before me, received unofficially, a copy of a letter, addressed by Mr. Linderman to Mr. Bristow under date of May 21st 1875 in which he gives the values of different taels of China in Trade Dollars. His estimates are defective, for the reason no doubt that his information

No. 295

information was defective. For instance, the Hai Kwan tael is valued for the different ports, while in fact it is the same for all China, theoretically, and practically cannot vary from 1.39.5 to 1.53.4 as stated in the table. Again the actual and invariable exchange between Shanghai and Hai Kwan taels is 111.40 of the former for 100 of the latter. On this basis the Shanghai tael would be worth, taking the Hai Kwan at Mr. Linderman's estimate of $1.50.3 Trade Dollars, $1.34.9 or taking it at another estimate of his in the same letter $1.52.8 $1.37.1.

I think that the most satisfactory course will be for Mr. Linderman to determine finally the value of the Hai Kwan tael, assuming it to be, as it really is the same practically at all the ports, and to accept as the value of the tael of any port the valuation accepted in transactions of the Imperial Maritime Customs. At any rate I shall by circular ask our Consuls to tell me what the rates are at their several ports, and advise you of the result.

I understand that the exchange between

between local taels and the Hoi Kwan standard does not fluctuate at any given port, but I am not perfectly informed upon this point. The dollar is the currency at some ports, and this may cause a disturbance.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Edwards

Consul General.

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No. 984.

ack JAC

Wood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject,

The Yunnan difficulty.

Abstract,

Sends extracts from "Daily News." Believes that the British Minister is firm and that the Chinese will ultimately yeild the demands presented by him.

AUGUST 10TH.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH AND THE KING OF BURMAH.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Mandalay on June 15th, gives the following account of the interview between Sir Douglas Forsyth and the King of Burmah:—

This morning, with all the pomp and circumstance befitting the occasion, Sir Douglas Forsyth and the members of the Mission had their first audience with His Majesty. The procession started from the Residency at 7.25 a.m., in the following order:—

Burmans carrying the presents.
The Sailors of H. M. S. *Briton*.
The Escort of Infantry and Artillery.
The Viceroy's letter in a gold howdah.
Sir Douglas Forsyth.
Colonel Duncan.
Captain Strover, British Resident.
Captain Brine, R.N., and Captain Forsyth.
Captain Law and Mr. Hewitt, R.A.
Dr. Tobin and Mr. Gordon.
Dr. Cullimore, Residency Surgeon, and Mr. Elias, Assistant Resident,
Captain Langley of the Nemesis.

With the exception, of course, of the escort, all were mounted on elephants, and the Woondouk, Kulla-woon, and other officers who had been told off by the King to look after the comforts of the party, accompanied them the whole way, also on elephants. Whenever a painful necessity requires one in India to ride an elephant, the troubles of the journey are, as far as they can be, mitigated by the howdah and seat being made not positively uncomfortable. But the howdahs in this country have been constructed with a diabolical ingenuity apparently for the sole purpose of torturing Europeans. Imagine a ride of an hour and a half in a wooden tub, with a cushion for the seat it is true, but with a thick rail to meet the small of your back. There you have to sit with your legs tucked up, and—swear. You must excuse this outburst, but my back is very painful.) A regiment of cavalry, in number about 250, and a body of infantry of perhaps 300, were sent by the King to escort the Mission the whole way, and after the city gates were entered, the rest of the route was lined with infantry up to the walls of the palace. It is impossible to state how many soldiers there are in the King's service, for it seems that he only gives an order to produce a certain number of men to carry arms, and they are forthcoming at the required time. Their uniforms are varied. The infantry that accompanied the procession had red jackets and putroes, and wore also tin helmets, of conical outline. Those that lined the city were simply clothed in the ordinary costume of the country, while those inside the outer wall of the palace had red or green tail coats. The escort again had sighted rifles, while the rest had only Brown Besses. There were no swords or *dahs* to be seen, and the offensive weapon of the police, who kept the general public within bounds, was a long bamboo. The city, in the centre of which stands the palace, is enclosed by a brick wall, from twenty to thirty feet high, backed by a mud embankment. Attempts have apparently been made at forming bastions, but the results look more like half turrets. The whole enclosure is about a mile and a quarter square, and is surrounded by a moat about forty yards wide and twelve feet deep, fed from a natural lake not far from the city. The streets within the walls seem much better kept than those outside, and there was little to offend the eye or the nose as the procession wound slowly up one street and down another for about an hour. It was not till 8.50 that Sir Douglas dismounted at the outer gate of the palace, and the troops remaining outside, the procession marched up to the second gate. (The men of the Briton who carried no arms, were admitted to the audience.) After this there was a third gate to be passed, and we then found ourselves in a large courtyard, and facing the palace itself. A flight of about a dozen steps leads up to what may be called the ground floor, and it is at the foot of these steps that all shoes have to be removed. And here I give the history of the concession which Sir Douglas has, for the first time, extorted from the King of Burmah. At the top of the steps is a colonnade which extends the whole length of the building, and the floor of which is at this time of year apt to be muddy and at any time dirty. Sir Douglas insisted that carpets should be laid down from the very point at which he took off his shoes. This *may* seem a small matter to have a dispute about, but it took two days to settle it. The King and his ministers insisted upon precedent. Sir Douglas was as firm on his side, and rejected an attempt at a compromise made by the King. The discussion ended, as I have hinted, in the king having to lay down a carpet the whole way. This concession was felt by all as taking away any objections they might have felt as to debasing themselves before the King, and it is of no small importance to have broken down the barrier of precedent which the Burmans seem in some points so obstinate in preserving.

The party stopped in the centre of the colonnade, and seated themselves on the ground, care being taken to turn the soles of the feet away from the throne, which was as yet untenanted. Between the mission and the throne was a hall occupied by troops, neatly dressed, and forming the King's body-guard; and in front of them were seated twelve richly dressed men with swords, whose vocation I could not discover. The whole of the terrace and colonnade was filled with Burmese officials in velvet dresses and with tall hats (somewhat similar to those of Parsees); but it was rather painful to notice among them Dr. Marfels, a German in the King's service, and lately his Conservator of Forests, who has quite adopted the customs of the country of his adoption. After we had been there about five minutes, and had had no indication of the King's neighbourhood, save the sound of music from within, there was suddenly a hush through the audience, the music came near, ceased, the gold doors at the back of the throne flew open, and we saw the King, toiling painfully up the steps, helping himself up by the banisters on each side. He sat down, took some betelnut from a gold box by his side, had a good look round the place with his opera glasses, and then was still enough to allow us to observe him. The distance at which we were prevents my being able to say more than that he is a thin, worn-looking, elderly man, with small, bright eyes, and not undignified in his bearing. The whole of the proceedings to-day were ceremonial, and he sat still and listened, but took no part in them. The Brahmins from inside the palace first chanted a hymn in his honour; the ball was kept rolling by one of the heralds seated on the left of the Envoy, who chanted a list of the King's titles and virtues, and then another official read the Viceroy's letter to the King. The last official next read out a list of the presents brought by the Mission, which consisted of a sword and a number of very handsome cashmere shawls. Two Arabs have also been brought up to present to the King, but they are to be sent to the palace later. Another official seated at the foot of the throne then asked after the health of the Queen and Royal family, the length of the Envoy's journey, the general prosperity of the country, and happiness of the people. The King rose from the seat, and the audience was over. His Majesty's presents, which comprise a *dah* in a gold sheath, 18 gold cups and a handsome ruby ring, were brought to the Envoy, who was also invested with the order of the Tsalwe; and after fruits and sweetmeats of sorts had been carried round among the visitors, Sir Douglas left the palace to return to the Residency. The Tsalwe is a sash of gold strings and broad gold buckles worn over the left shoulder. The King has twenty-four strings to his, and one with twelve was given to Sir Douglas. The rank of the wearer is determined by the number of strings, varying from six to twenty-four.

Everything about the palace, except the basement and floor, was as far as we could see, covered with gold-leaf; roof, columns, ceiling, and all shone in the morning sun, and made a pretty picture. The scene, however, rather reminded me of the Burmans as they appear when worshipping one of the temples at the Shoay Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. The King, seated in silence afar off, and high on his throne, and his kneeling courtiers bowing before him, seemed to differ but little from the golden image of Gaudama and his suppliants.

The King's dress is of violet, covered with gold thread, and his crown of almost pure gold. I cannot tell what the throne is made of, but it is *much* like that depicted in the *Charivari* the other day. The peacocks' tails are not far off, and kneeling figures are carved at the foot.

We extract from the *Pioneer* an account of Sir Douglas Forsyth's interview with the King of Burmah, which may interest our readers. It will be seen that the British Envoy did take off his boots, though insisting that a carpet should be laid from the spot at which he did so, to the place of audience. He also submitted to squat on the floor, as per Burmese custom. We cannot but think both proceedings mistaken. Of course, we all know that taking off the shoes is much the same in India (and Burmah) as taking off the hat in England. But we should adhere to our own ceremonial. What is respectful enough for the Queen of England, is respectful enough for the King of Burmah.

On the 31st ultimo, H.B.M.'s gunboat *Mosquito* arrived at this port from Chefoo, conveying Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking; and on the following day His Excellency Mr. Wade, accompanied by Mr. Grosvenor, reached here per steamer *Chihli*.

The arrival of these dignitaries has created a good deal of excitement in official and private circles. Various rumours are afloat respecting Mr. Wade's intended movements. How much is true, and how much fiction, no living man seems to know but Mr. Wade himself, and he does not appear to be willing to tell. It is positively certain that he will remain in Tientsin for some days yet. The arrival of the British Admiral from Japan is expected in a fortnight.

Mr. Mayers had a private conference with Li Hung-chang and Ting Futai, on the day of his arrival here; and both Mr. Wade and Mr. Mayers had a second meeting with these officials at Li's Yamen at 9 o'clock a.m. yesterday.

The general public knows nothing positively as to the subject matter of these conferences; but in the absence of positive information we have no end of speculation. There is a wide-spread belief that Mr. Wade has submitted to the Tsung-li Yamen, the ultimatum of the British Government in the Yunnan affair, and it is also said he will remain in Tientsin until a definite answer is received from Peking. The fact that Mr. Wade is to remain here for an indefinite period, has probably given rise to this rumour. At any rate, whatever may be the real facts, the Chinese have shown a lively interest in Mr. Wade ever since his arrival. I hope by the next steamer to be able to give you some information of a more satisfactory character than it is possible to do now.

We are in the midst of a terrible heat. The thermometer ranging from 98° to 105° in the shade.

August 4th.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH'S MISSION.

12 aug

(Rangoon Gazette, July 16.)

With the most commendable promptitude, the Government of India has communicated by telegraph to the Local Government the Resolution of the Viceroy in Council dealing with the proceedings of the British Mission to Mandalay. The Resolution bears date the 12th instant, and without loss of time, on the 14th instant, the Burmah Secretariat issued a "Gazette Extraordinary" placing the public in full possession of all that has taken place. It was unquestionably most desirable in the interests of commerce that this should be done. Rumours have now been replaced by facts, and we are in a position to estimate the value of what has been done and to attempt a diagnosis of the future. On the whole, the course pursued by the Viceroy commends itself as a temperate one at all events, although we, in Burmah, are not apt to relish such an excess of courtly forbearance towards the Court of Ava, bearing in mind the simulated friendship, and at the same time, real hostility, which has for years marked its policy towards ourselves. Something more summary, something which would decisively and immediately have relieved us from the state of painful uncertainty, which for the last six months has paralysed all mercantile operations, would have been more congenial to the residents in this Province. Clearly the King of Burmah has no right complain up to this time of the slightest approach to brusqueness in the tone of our diplomatic intercourse with him. The Karennee question is finally disposed of, and we read "that instructions will be given as soon as the season of the year will admit of travelling in that country, for the definition of a boundary between Western Karennee and the Dominions of the King of Ava by a British officer." We have now however to consider two other questions; the reception of Lee Tsit Thai, and the suspected complicity of the King in the murder of Mr. Margary. With reference to the first, the Viceroy accepts the King's

explanation—such as it is—and as regards the second, Lord Northbrook announces in justice to the King that no evidence has been at any time brought forward either directly or *indirectly* incriminating him in that lamentable catastrophe. There is of course, a scapegoat—in the person of a political phoonghyee, who has suffered for his penchant for anonymous letter writing, by being made to carry sundry water-pots upon his head. The gravest suspicion still attaches to the King, but fortunately for himself, there are no facts forthcoming to confirm it. We infer the King's guilt from the whole tenor of his previous conduct, having regard to his well known personal friendship with Li; but we are unable to prove it, a result that any person of ordinary intelligence might have foreseen. It must be borne in mind, however, that we are still at an early stage of the enquiry. The King virtually says, "It was'nt me, it was Lee Tsit Thai." By and bye, when we come to deal with that worthy, it is more than possible that matters may wear a somewhat different complexion for His Majesty. Now comes the question, how are we going to deal with Li? The enquiry that is to take place on the spot by Chinese and British officials, with regard to the ultimate fate of the latter of whom, the China papers express gloomy forebodings, must necessarily cover some considerable period.

There is no doubt that this enquiry will be pushed to a result. "The mill grinds slowly, but it grinds exceeding small," and from the manifest aversion of the King to the prosecution of the investigation from this side, as evinced by his disinclination to give effect to his "friendly" assurances by permitting the passage of an armed force through his territories in the direction of Manwyne, it may fairly be assumed that he has some fears as to the result. On the other hand, he may anticipate difficulties with China, and thus experience a considerable amount of hesitation in the effort to make up his mind. Opposition, genuine or feigned, we are certain to encounter when the time comes. There is to our mind but little doubt that eventually troops will have to march through Burmese territory. If the King actively opposes us, as our best informed correspondents say he will, there will be the end of him. In any case, if we wish to pass we shall do so.

Nothing of course can be done for some months to come, but there is a very perceptible cloud on the horizon, and when it has finally cleared away the chances are, that the trade route to Western China will be a *fait accompli*.

AUGUST 13TH, 187

TIENTSIN.

Falstaff was nearly right when he said there was nothing so easy as lying. At any rate nothing seems so difficult as to know just what the truth is, especially when it relates to official or public business in China. In my letter of the 4th inst., I stated that their Excellencies Mr. Wade, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, and Li Hung-chang had had a long conference on public affairs, at the Viceroy's yamên on the 3rd instant.

The truth of history requires me to modify that statement in a most important particular. As a truthful correspondent I feel bound to make the correction, and forever make my peace thereby with the Muse of History and the readers of the *Daily News*.

It is true that Mr. Wade *did* visit the yamên of the Governor-General at Tientsin on the 3rd instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.; but it has just come out that the long, confidential conference, which was reported to have followed, was summarily postponed by an unhappy circumstance, which it is now my business to relate.

Every resident in China is familiar with the peculiar way Chinese officials have of receiving foreigners, by keeping them in waiting for an indefinite time in front of the great central door of the yamên, before permitting them to come into their presence, in the Hall of Audience.

Of all the numberless devices to which the cunning Mandarins have resorted to gratify their ancient pride, there is not a happier one than this. The very idea of keeping an official,—especially if he is a "Barbarian" as well,—waiting before the yamên door, is pleasing beyond degree. And like all other earthly pleasures, the longer it can be spun out, the better it is.

It is hardly to be expected that Li Hung-chang despises these vanities. Indeed it is said of him that he is exceedingly partial to these sweets—that the attentions of Foreign Ministers and other high dignitaries are his great delight, and that nothing cuts him so deeply as to be passed by unnoticed.

Chinese officials, by long experience and shrewd observation, have learned just about what length of time a Foreign Minister will *wait* for an interview, and they generally give the full measure of it. But once in a while they make a mistake and overdo the thing. And that is exactly what Li did with Mr. Wade on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Wade, accompanied by Mr. Mayers, left the British Concession in their chairs a little before 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the day in question, and in due time they appeared before the Viceroy's door. The visit had been arranged the day before, and a messenger had gone ahead to notify their coming, as is usual in such cases.

When they reached the Viceroy's Yamên, they found the great door shut. How long the party waited in that hot broiling sun, no one seems to know. Quite long enough it seems, to wear out Mr. Wade's patience. Without further ado, therefore, he turned himself about, and leaving a verbal message that he had made his visit, proceeded homeward straightway.

He had not gone far, however, when he was overtaken by the Viceroy's runners, who begged of him to return. "I have made my visit, and now I am going home; give my compliments to the Viceroy, and tell him I am sorry he could not see me when I called upon him"—said Mr. Wade, as he passed on.

The consternation which the incident caused amongst the inmates of the yamên, including the Viceroy himself, can be better imagined than described. There was gnashing of teeth and general confusion. Some explanation was necessary on the part of the Viceroy. With the single exception of the case of Sir Rutherford Alcock, with the Viceroy at Nanking, a similar case has never before happened, in the intercourse between Foreign Ministers and high Chinese officials. In this instance, too, there was no plausible excuse for Li. He knew the day before that Mr. Wade was coming. The hour of the conference had been fixed. What excuse could he make for thus detaining Her Majesty's Minister at his very door?

It is to be hoped that his apology,—which I am assured he did make,—was sufficient. The unfortunate *weiyuens* whose business it is to record visits and attend the opening of this great central doorway of the Viceroy's yamen, have been made the victims. They have been degraded and dismissed from their office, for *not announcing* Mr. Wade's visit. A poor excuse is better than none. The Viceroy has done the best thing possible under the circumstances. But it must be confessed that, after all, there is little to be said for him.

Mr. Wade's action appears to have been most dignified and becoming, and he deserves well for his praiseworthy conduct in this matter. Let us hope that the lesson which he has thus taught the Viceroy, will have a wholesome effect.

The ratifications of the Treaty between China and Peru were exchanged to-day in Tientsin, between their Excellencies J. Fedrico Elmore, Peruvian Minister, and Ting, late Footai of Kiangsu. I hope to be able to give you particulars of it at no distant day.

August 7th.

A Tientsin correspondent gives us an account of an incident which occurred at that place a few days since, and which will give a very useful lesson to Chinese Mandarins. Mr. Wade, accompanied by his Secretaries, was about to pay a visit by appointment to H. E. Li Hung-chang, and had reached the gateway of the yamên, when further progress was barred in the usual manner, pending the "invitation" to enter which the host should give on cards being presented. On the occasion in question, the delay in opening the gate was so prolonged that H. M.'s Minister caused his chair to be turned round and proceeded on his way homewards, although pursued and besought to return by emissary after emissary. The Chinese Secretary was sent back to the Governor-General to explain, and that high officer came a few hours later on the same day to call on Mr. Wade at the British Consulate. The blame was laid on a gatekeeper and others, who had been punished in consequence. The Governor-General's visit at the Consulate lasted over three hours. His Excellency's people appear to have been much more on the alert on subsequent occasions!—The ratifications of the Peruvian Treaty were exchanged on the 7th August.—Nothing is known of the progress of negociations about the Yunnan affair. A member of the British Legation arrived in Tientsin on the 7th August, and it is reported that Mr. Mayers is to leave for Peking on the 9th. Mr. Wade shows no symptoms of moving.—The weather for the last seven days had been intolerably hot—the thermometer rising by day from 98° to 104°, and at night not going below 86° to 92°. Many deaths have occurred among the Chinese, and the European community is greatly exhausted by this unparalleled continuance of extreme heat.

AUGUST 17TH, 18

TIENTSIN.

The little "tiff" between Mr. Wade and the Viceroy, of which I gave an account in my last letter, has been productive of some good. At least it has had the wholesome effect of *limbering* up the stiff hinges of the Viceroy's Yamên doorway. Mr. Wade again visited the Governor-General on the 8th instant, and was honored by an *immediate* entrance to the presence of the great man. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Wade is discussing with the Viceroy the terms of settlement of the Margary affair, which have been submitted to the Chinese Government.

Very little appears to be known outside of official circles, of the conditions upon which Mr. Wade proposes an adjustment. It is, however, safe to say that the Chinese are in a yielding mood, and I shall not be surprised if we receive an official announcement of the final settlement of the whole question, within a reasonable time. Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, left here for Peking yesterday. There can no longer be a reasonable doubt that it is Mr. Wade's intention to remain here until a final settlement of the Margary difficulty is arrived at.

We have news from Szechuen, which confirms the report from Burmah that the Chinese are assembling troops in Yunnan. The Taotai and the Chentai had marched from Tali-foo at the head of a large force, for Ten-yi-chow, on the frontiers of Burmah, with the avowed intention of fighting the English in case they dared to enter Yunnan. There was considerable excitement in consequence, in the district.

Another correspondent writes: The connivance of the Government of China in the attack on the Yunnan Expedition is now undoubted. It was known here as early as the 10th February, that Mr. Margary was to be the victim of some outrage. It is an affair which the English cannot pass over. They will be obliged to have recourse to arms.

August 18-1875

A Simla telegram in the Calcutta *English*man of the 13th July says the demand made by Sir Douglas Forsyth, and refused by the King of Burmah, was limited to the passage of an escort; and on this the Government is determined to insist. The *Englishman* also notes the subservient tone of the King's late "tributary" address to Peking, and contrasts it with the requirement to which we submit, that a British Envoy should take off his boots in his presence.

The
h-China Daily News.

ANGHAI, August 20, 1875.

From all that can be learned, the British Government seems disposed to press with a decided hand the settlement of the Yunnan affair. Now that at last it has disclosed its intentions, there seems little left to be desired, except that those intentions may find firm expression at the hands of our Minister in China. In one respect, there is perhaps a difference between the present trouble with China, and those that have preceded it. It has been made an exclusively Governmental affair, and the British residents in China have been kept as studiously in the dark as if they had no interest whatever in the course of events. Doubtless, the particular event was more immediately a matter for the Government to take up; but it is so associated with other matters purely commercial, that its full bearing cannot be apprehended unless the two are considered together. The great object of our treaties with China has been to increase the commercial intercourse between the contending countries. The great object of the Chinese Government ever has been, and still is, to restrict this communication. With this object in view, it twists every clause of the treaties to suit its own purposes, and when these cannot be warped any further, it simply ignores them. The right of travel and commerce in the interior was one of the points assured, or supposed to be assured, by the Treaty of Tientsin. By ingenious shifts and pretexts, the Chinese Government first got these clauses postponed, then clogged with so many stipulations as to be entirely ineffective, and finally ended by ignoring them altogether. Long impunity had rendered them presumptuous; they had succeeded in turning back Cooper, Richthofen, and every other traveller who sought to open communications with the extreme West. No notice had been taken of these reiterated breaches of good faith; and when at last by Colonel Browne's expedition, a more serious movement was made, they calculated that the same impunity would attend their actions. The same measures which could be made use of to stop a solitary traveller like Cooper, were manifestly inadequate to turn back an expedition such as that of Colonel Browne's, and accordingly the preparations increased in proportion to the magnitude of the undertaking. Unfortunately, poor Margary was lured to destruction, and offered up as a victim to Chinese cowardice and bad faith. The crime was a heavier one than had been previously committed, but the intention was the same; the desire at all hazards to keep the Western frontiers closed. Somehow or other, it seems to have been felt that the practical opening of the West of China would lead to a more stringent observance of the clauses of the Treaties referring to inland trade. The extreme dislike to press the proper carrying out of the Treaty, which prevailed where trade was only carried on along the seaboard, and at certain fixed ports, could not prevail where an interior trade was to be instituted. For trade to exist at all in the West, it would be necessary to see that Treaty rights were duly observed; and if Treaty rights were to be observed in the West, it would naturally follow that a little more pressure would be brought to bear on the East, to ensure their carrying out there also. At all hazards then, the opening of the West was to be opposed. These ideas seem unfortunately to have got into the hands of a fanatic, and a fanatic of the worst description, as he had not the excuse of being a conscientious man. Li Si-tai disliked Foreigners, but he was equally ready to be a rebel against his own Government, or a bandit, at a moment's notice. Notoriously weak, the Chinese Government, to turn the energies of such men from a course likely to injure itself, appoints them to some post where it thinks they may have an opportunity of making use of them outside. Chen Kwoh-jui was known as a dangerous character, and was permitted to get up the massacre at Tientsin; and, apparently, Li Si-tai, for the same reason, was made the tool of the Government in Yunnan—sufficiently recognised to have control over the troops and to bear messages to the King of Burmah; yet, it was hoped, in such a position that, if necessary, the Government at Peking could deny responsibility for his actions. Though Chen Kwoh-jui escaped at Tientsin the just punishment for his misdeeds, he still involved the Government in so great a difficulty that it found it advantageous to throw discredit on him. Advantage was taken of other events to degrade him, and he had to retire into privacy, glad that no worse fate awaited him. Every effort will probably be made to shield his compatriot Li, but it is unlikely that he will again be found in a responsible position. He acted, in fact, not wisely, but too well. He succeeded in turning back the exploring party, but he did it in a manner which has caused serious complications to his Government, and which will probably result in the official opening of the Western frontier. This will be the crime for which he will suffer in the estimation of the Chinese Government. The murder of Margary was a false step, because it brought down the long suppressed indignation of the British Government, but it was not a crime to be punished without regard to its political bearing.

August 21.

BURMAH.

The following is the text of an official statement published by Lord Northbrook, regarding the demand that British troops should be allowed to pass through Burmah.—

"After Sir Douglas Forsyth had concluded the agreement on the subject of Western Karennee, and had taken leave of the King, an informal, but friendly, communication was made to him from the Minister, indicating disinclination on the part of the Court of Ava to assent to an escort of British troops accompanying a fresh mission to China, but offering a Burmese escort.

"In consequence of this circumstance, it has become necessary to make a fresh communication to the king, and the subject is still under discussion. While no demands will be made upon the Burmese Government other than those which are necessary and just, His Excellency in Council entertains a confident expectation that the Burmese Government will so receive such further communications as may be addressed to them, that the friendship between the two Governments, which it is the earnest desire of His Excellency in Council to preserve, may be maintained intact, and that nothing shall occur calculated to give rise to further differences between the two countries."

OUR RELATIONS WITH BURMAH.

(The Times.)

Our relations with Burmah are becoming uncomfortably like what they were before the war of 1852. Sir Douglas Forsyth seems to have completely failed to gain the guarantees for which he went to Mandalay. The King was polite in his own way, it is true, for he paid barbaric respect to our Envoy by sending guards of honour to meet him, and troops of Royal dancers to charm his leisure hours during the voyage up the Irrawady. Oriental cunning is profuse in the dispensation of cheap civilities, and never more so than when it intends to deceive. But the King seems to have yielded nothing of substantial importance. The first demand was that he should explain why he had done extraordinary honour to the Chinese General Leesectahi. That personage waylaid Major Sladen's Expedition to Western China in 1868, and would, doubtless, have murdered the whole company if it had not been aided by a friendly band of Panthays. He is also believed to be responsible for the murder of Mr. Margary, and to have committed that crime with the full consent of the Burmese Government. It is likewise said that he commands a force of several thousand men, and that he has offered to put them at the command of the King if that Potentate should wish to make war on England. These statements give a peculiar significance to the all but Royal honours with which the Chinese chief was received at the Court of Mandalay. We may conjecture, however, that the King has offered plausible excuses, for the rudest Oriental diplomacy is rich in the resources of equivocation. Sir Douglas Forsyth may have deemed it prudent to accept empty explanations rather than break off negotiations at the outset. But more difficulty was presented by the King's demand either that we should abandon some of the Karennee villages which lie on the British side of the boundary line, or that we should allow them to become neutral territory. It has become almost a maxim of our Eastern policy that we must not give up any land we have ever seized, lest the neighbouring States should attribute our conduct to weakness. We acted on that principle when we drew the lines of British Burmah in 1853, and it is interesting to remember that the last political or military decision given by the Duke of Wellington related to this very point. In a paper drawn up at the suggestion of Lord Ellenborough, only three weeks before the Duke died, he marshalled with all his old clearness of argument and firmness of style the reasons why we should abandon no part of Burmah that we had conquered; and those reasons are so applicable to the present case that we shall be surprised if Sir Douglas Forsyth has agreed to shift the boundary line even by a single

fort. But the most critical of all his demands was the third. We required a pledge from the King that our troops should be allowed to pass through his dominions, and the King has refused. If His Majesty had not attached the very highest importance to that demand, he would have fallen back on the old Oriental device, promising to grant all our Envoy asked and trusting that he would be able to avoid the fulfilment of his pledge. But he displayed a firmness as suspicious as it was unexpected, and Sir Douglas Forsyth has gone back to Calcutta with a confession of failure. Meanwhile, the Governor-General and Lord Salisbury have been exchanging counsel respecting the next step, and, although there may still be a hope of peace, we should do well to prepare for war.

In order to understand the refusal of the King, we must call to mind both his commercial and his political objects. A strip of debatable land, governed by savage and half-independent tribes, cuts off the north-east of Burmah from the Chinese Province of Yunnan, which is, perhaps, the richest part of China. Its precious metals, its coarser minerals, the fertility of its soil, its silks, and its manufactured stuffs long ago marked it out as a place that might be made one of the best markets in the East. It was cruelly wasted by the Panthay War, in which the Mahomedan part of the inhabitants made themselves masters, for a time, of a large stretch of territory, but it is nearly as good a field as ever for commercial enterprise. Two important attempts have been made to open it up to English merchants, by means of a route from India through Bhamo, which lies about 300 miles above Mandalay, at the very place where Burmah meets the debatable land. One, as we have said, was undertaken in 1868 by Major Sladen, and the other a few months ago by Colonel Brown. Both were defeated by the mingled agency of the Chinese and the Burmese Governments. The Chinese authorities were, doubtless, actuated by their inveterate dislike to strangers in general, and especially to those English traders who, in the name of peace, usually split up the nationalties of the East like a wedge. The traders of Yunnan were also anxious to keep the trade in their own hands. The King of Burmah had equally strong motives for wishing to keep our countrymen away from the rich Chinese Province. He concentrates all the wholesale trade of his dominions into his own hands by forcing the dealers in any commodity that will yield a profit to sell it at the price which he names, and by then re-selling it at any sum he can extract from the foreign merchants. Such is a great source of his revenue, and so much does he value it that, although he pledged himself to give freedom of trade to our countrymen by the Treaty of 1862, he afterwards systematically refused to abandon his monopolies. Apparently brought to reason by the retaliation of the Indian Government, he signed another Treaty of Commerce in 1867; but he has broken the second bargain as flagrantly, if not as openly, as he broke the first. Nothing but force will make him give up his monopoly of the wholesale trade. Hence one of the main reasons why he has been persistently hostile to the attempts of our merchants to open up an overland trading route with Western China. He knows that the trade with Yunnan would slip out of his hands if English caravans were to ply through Bhamo. It may be open to doubt whether such a line of traffic would prove highly profitable to our capitalists, and the lawless tribes of the debatable land would certainly make it perilous; but since we have begun the enterprise we cannot permit ourselves to be turned back either by the King of Burmah or the authorities of China. We cannot afford to make such a confession of weakness to rulers who lie in wait for an opportunity of breaking our hold on the East, and therefore the Indian Government does right to insist that it shall be allowed to send troops through Burmese territory for the protection of our merchants. Nor is it for commercial reasons alone that Lord Northbrook demands a passage for British soldiers. The King is believed still to hope that he may regain Pegu, which was the richest of his Provinces. Such an enterprise may seem the easier to him because Pegu is defended by no mountain frontiers. His delusion has been strengthened by the boasts of marauding Chinese commanders like Leeseetahi, whose natural vanity permits them to believe that the valour which conquered the Panthays would avail against the troops of this country.

If he should persist in his refusal to give the Indian Government a military right of way, Lord Northbrook must, of course, send a naval and military force to Rangoon. If such a menace should not make him yield, it will be necessary to despatch a force to Mandalay. That task would not be difficult, for the Irrawady is open all the way to vessels of light draught. But the main objections to a war are political, and they are of a nature that the King can scarcely be expected to understand. So far from coveting the remainder of his territory, the Indian Government would regard the necessity of seizing it as a great calamity, since our dominions would then be brought close to those of China, and we should be exposed to new and multiplied risks of war. At present Burmah acts like a buffer against the shock of Chinese aggression on the one side, and the restlessness of our own traders on the other. That is the main reason why Lord Dalhousie refused to send an Expedition to Mandalay in 1852 and 1853. He knew that if he took the capital he must keep it, and he feared to open up new possibilities of conflict with China. The same motive will induce Lord Northbrook to exhaust all the resources of diplomacy before striking a blow; but our Viceroys would seem fated to be conquerors. Lord Aberdeen once said that all of them left this country with a desire to be pacific, and yet all had been forced to engage in war. Although the most pacific of men, Lord Northbrook may find himself exposed to the same sad necessity.

-China Daily News.

NGHAI, August 25, 1875.

It is a very curious thing that England, with her great Oriental experience, never seems to retain a proper estimate of Oriental character. Every now and then, a degree of comprehension is forced upon her; and the few men immediately responsible for directing a Burmese war, or a Chinese war, probably remember the series of misdeeds and evasions which rendered it necessary. But the comprehension of the many does not extend beyond the immediate incident given prominence to, and the statesmen concerned make way for others who have to learn the lesson over again. Neither the people nor the Government seem able to overcome the idea that it is possible to deal with Asiatics as you would with Europeans; and it is only when a series of insults and encroachments has rendered further endurance impossible, that they awake to a conviction of error. The incident which happened lately at Tientsin was thoroughly characteristic, and if we would lay the lesson to heart, we should have much less trouble in dealing with Asiatic magnates. The Viceroy of Chihli thought it would enhance his own importance to keep the Representative of Great Britain waiting outside his yamên. But Mr. Wade declined to be kept waiting, and left the Viceroy alone with his vain-glory. The defeat was perfect, the collapse complete. Li would have been as happy as a child with a new toy, if he had succeeded in passing off his little bit of insolence. Failing in his intent, he felt very much like a child who has been detected in fault and knows that it deserves punishment. He "climbed down," to use an expressive Americanism, on the instant, and sent messenger after messenger to beg Mr. Wade would return. Persisting, however, in his withdrawal, Mr. Wade completed the Viceroy's discomfiture, and turned the tables so completely that, instead of having planted an insult on his visitor, he felt himself humiliated, and under obligation to make atonement by a personal visit and apology.—And here is really the key to the cypher of Oriental diplomacy, if we would read it aright; if we are careless the Asiatic will encroach; if we tolerate discussion, he will split straws indefinitely; if we hesitate, he will bluster and evade. But if we are determined, and show that we mean to have what we ask, done, he will give way and do it. English statesmen never seem to realise that Orientals only keep their engagements so far as they fear to break them, and that to begin treating an Asiatic Court on the assumption that it purposes to loyally observe a treaty directly it has been made to sign one, is a fatal mistake. The only way to deal with semi-civilised people is to lay down certain conditions, which you intend to have observed, and insist on their observance. Things will go smoothly for a certain time, because the Asiatic does not find out for the moment that our pressure is relaxed, and because the remembrance of coercion is fresh upon him. But directly he begins to recover, and to comprehend our forbearance, his instinct leads him to encroach; to refuse as much as possible, to evade as much as possible—until, at last, our patience breaks down and we are again driven to the exaction of redress. An Asiatic war seldom arises out of one incident. It is caused by an accumulation of grievances, which are greatly due to the mistake we have indicated, in our converse with Asiatic Statesmen. It has been so with our China wars, though the particular straw which has broken the back of our patience comes uppermost in public discussion and gives its name to the episode. It is so with the King of Burmah, at the present moment. It was not only about the Karennee frontier that we were angry. It is the long course of insolence and Treaty evasions, which inspired the tone of our negotiations, and excited a desire to terminate the wrong by annexing the country and terminating the King's power to do wrong. It is much the same at the present moment in China. It is not only the Yunnan outrage which has to be settled, great as has been the indignation which the cruel murder of Margary has caused. The whole course of our policy has to be recovered and placed on a firmer footing, and we are glad to believe our Government is convinced of the necessity.

A Tientsin correspondent writes:—It is pretty well ascertained that a part of Mr. Wade's ultimatum is this—A demand for the execution of Margary' murderers; punishment of the local officials of the district where the murder occurred; an indemnity; and the opening of a trade route through Yunnan. It is believed there are other conditions, but the negociations are kept marvellously secret.—A remarkable feature in connexion with Mr. Wade's correspondence with the Chinese Government on the subject, since he arrived here, is that it is English.—Mr. Mayers had gone to Peking, and Mr. Hillier had come down to assist Mr. Wade.—There is a feeling of uneasiness in the North, but our correspondent believes the Chinese will yield when they see that England means it; though they will dilly-dally, and shuffle, and put off till the last moment.

AUGUST 31ST,

BURMESE COMPLICITY.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

The Indian papers generally concur in attributing to the King of Burmah a large measure of complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary. It is curious to note how the details of Colonel Sladen's experiences in connection with the last expedition have faded from the recollection of most people, besides those who actually shared in it. The official narrative published in 1870, although it contains much that is interesting, is characterized by some supressions which were indulged in, doubtless, in the interests of peace. In all cases, the construction put upon suspicious circumstances was, it is clear, influenced by a desire not to press too severely upon the Court of Ava. It was hardly creditable, that a Monarch ostensibly friendly with us could be guilty of such amazing treachery as there were good grounds for believing was in contemplation; nay more, which evidence went to show, was within a hair's breadth of being carried into execution. The King sent to the Bhamo Woon written orders to raise the country and dispose of the members of the expedition. He directed them to be taken to the *Nampoung*,—*k'goung*, or river, which flows into the Taepeng between Ponline and Ponsee—then followed an idiom susceptible of two translations, the Burmese being *thathâ khà gyà*, which may be taken to mean, "softly and gently," or that their destination reached, they were to be disposed of like the fine dust or husk of the rice. None were to come back. These written orders fell into Sladen's hands, to whom the King said, in enigmatical phrase, prior to the departure of the former from Mandalay, that he, the King, would like to keep the Political Agent's better part, at Mandalay, but that the bad part of him might go on—doubtless to the banks of the *Nampoung kg'oung*, which was intended to be the bourne from whence none were to return. Unfortunately the mysterious epistle did not remain long in English hands. It was stolen by Sladen's confidential clerk, who bolted from Ponsee at night, and whose services in the matter were acknowledged by the gift of an appointment in the Palace, where the returning expedition afterwards had the pleasure of again seeing him. The command to excite the country, no doubt, by circulating the most preposterous reports of the objects and intentions of the expedition, was carried out by a select corps of a hundred Burmese soldiers which hovered round. The very first march, namely, that from Seekaw to Ponline, saw the expedition almost entirely looted; and by the time it reached Ponsee, where Sladen had the first of several narrow escapes from being shot, the whole population was swarming on the line of road, and every Saubwa was brimful of objections. Time, and on the part of the leader, pluck, and admirable temper, carried the expedition on through this, and it moved towards Manwyne, hindered and thwarted more or less at every step, and again, at the latter place, fiercely attacked. Lee Tsi Thai from the Shamlung, sent in a message that the road was closed. Still the leader pushed on, only at Nantin to undergo another and final looting of the remainder of his baggage, and to have his advanced guard of some two or three Panthay officers shot by Lee Tsi Thai's followers! It suits the King of Burmah at the present juncture to tell us that Lee Tsi Thai is a Chinese Ambassador! With our knowledge of the King, and our last experience of his policy with reference to our endeavours to get to Western China, and with the light thrown by the history of the last expedition upon this one—the mere statement may be deemed an insult to common sense.—The items we gather from the China papers as to Colonel Browne having gone on a trip to Japan, and as to the delay and half-heartedness with which the enquiry is being prosecuted from that quarter, more than ever confirm us in the conviction that the demonstration should be made, and information sought for from this side.

It is gratifying to find that the Yunnan outrage is not being lost sight of at home, notwithstanding the slowness with which negociations are proceeding. The matter was referred to in the House of Commons on the 9th, and was to be brought up again in the House of Lords on the 16th. As will be seen from a telegram of the 3rd, the subject (as connected with Burmah) was again brought up on the 2nd.

The following is the reply of the Foreign Minister of Burmah to Sir Douglas Forsyth's questions with reference to the late reception at Mandalay of our avowed foe, Lee See Tahee: "When the Taqui Li-Si came down to Mandalay, he personally was not the object of the grand and ceremonious reception given, but in the same manner as there exists a true and lasting friendship with the Kingdom of Great Britain, so also has existed for generations past a true and lasting friendship with the Empire of China. Accordingly, when once in every ten years an Ambassador with a Royal letter and presents is despatched from one Kingdom to another, it is customary to do honor to the occasion by meeting and receiving the Embassy in a proper manner. Also, if within the ten years, in consequence of a change of Government, or other circumstances, an Ambassador is despatched from one country to another, it is the custom to receive the Embassy with all due ceremony. The British Resident is aware that in the month of Taboung 1235 (February, 1874) an Embassy consisting of Yan-Lui-Shive arrived at Mandalay from the Chinese Empire, and in conformity with established custom, was received with all State ceremony. In a similar manner, in the month of Kasong 1237 B.E. (May, 1875), subsequent to the death of the Chinese Emperor Hton-kyee, a Royal letter, notifying the accession of the younger brother Tsike-tui to the throne, was brought to Mandalay by Taqui Li-Si (Lee See Tahee), and, in accordance with the custom in connection with the reception of Royal letters, &c., from the time of the Royal ancestors, as regards both the Burmese and Chinese dominions, and as in the case of Royal letters, &c., from the English, Italian, and French Rulers, a grand and ceremonious reception was accorded."

Sept. 10th

PEKING.

There seems to be little doubt that the Yunnan affair is practically settled, on the understanding that the guilty parties in Yunnan shall be punished, that an indemnity shall be paid to Mr. Margary's family, that a trade route shall be opened between Yunnan and Burmah, that the lekin taxes shall be better regulated, and that freer intercourse shall be established with the different branches of the Chinese Government. Details probably remain to be settled; but it is generally believed that their heads have been agreed upon.

It is reported that two ambassadors to England have been named by the Chinese Government. The first is Kwoh Sung-tao, at present Judicial Commissioner in Fuhkien, to which post he was appointed only a few months ago; and the second Hü K'ien-shên, a Taotai expectant at Peking. The first named of these two officers is a Hanlin of some distinction, and was formerly acting Governor at Canton for a few months. He has lived in retirement for some years, until his recent recall to office. His colleague is a much younger man, who has already had some experience of travel, having resided for a time in Japan.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 1st instant contains a somewhat startling decree, removing the present Governor-General of the two Kwang provinces, Ying Han 英翰, from his post, and ordering him from Canton with all his official suite, to await at Peking the punishment he has incurred by sanctioning the re-establishment of the *Wei Sing* gambling lotteries. The present acting Governor-General of the two Kiang, Liu Kw'ên-yih, is named his successor, and Liu-ping-chang is named Governor of Kiangsi. The Governor of Kwangtung is to act as Governor-General until the arrival of Liu Kw'ên-yih at Canton.

13th Sept.

A correspondent writes from the North:—We can only get news by instalments, and even then very slight glances at what is doing; but it seems certain that the basis on which the Yunnan affair is to settled has been arranged, so far as promises are concerned; though I hear a rumour that Li has, at the last moment of the negociations, expressed a fear of his inability to punish the mandarins in Yunnan. I always suspected there would be a hitch on that point, though whether it comes sooner or later, may be an open question.—As far as the Embassy to England is concerned, I am told the Chinese had decided to send a Mission to England before Mr. Wade asked them to do so, and they are doubtly pleased that his wish coincided with their plan. There is a rumour that Mr. Twinem, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, is to accompany the mission as interpreter. I give it you for what it may be worth.

In the meantime, Mr. Wade has left for Peking. Messrs. Grosvenor and Hilliar went up, and Mr. Mayers came down but returns with Mr. Wade. No official notification has been given of the "settlement," beyond the appointment of the two Ambassadors Kwo and Hsu, which has been officially announced to the Foreign Legations.

The Chinese version of the arrangement is—Promise to punish the Yunnan mandarins, if able. Embassy to London with apology for Margary's murder. Unlimited intercourse with Chinese functionaries at Peking. Opening of Yunnan on West side. Indemnity (which is too much like blood money to merit thanks); and publication of foreign official business in *Peking Gazette* (which is one of the most practical points conceded.) The value of the remainder depends entirely on the firmness with which their execution is insisted on.

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North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

THERE seems little doubt that terms have been agreed upon between Mr. Wade and Li Hung-chang, as a basis for the settlement of the Yunnan outrage. Tientsin seems a peculiar place for the negociations. We should hardly expect, if we had to ask satisfaction from France for some grievance, that our ambassador would stop at Rouen, until he had arranged a basis of settlement with a plenipotentiary; nor, on the other hand, would a French ambassador like waiting at Dover under similar circumstances, till things were made smooth for his visit to Downing Street. But that China is neither England nor France, we are very constantly reminded; so we may pass on to the terms of the settlement. These have not yet been officially stated; indeed it is likely that they have not yet taken a sufficiently definite form for official announcement; but there seems little doubt that the report which has come down to us is substantially correct. China is to send an ambassador to England; to apologise for the outrage; to pay an indemnity; to punish the guilty parties

in Yunnan, and to open a trade route to British India across the Yunnan frontier. The opportunity seems to have been also taken, to stipulate for a better regulation of the Le-kin taxes, for the publication of Foreign business in the *Peking Gazette*, and for freedom of intercourse between the British Legation and other Government offices at Peking, besides the Tsung-li Yamên. The fact that Mr. Wade has left for Peking, at least indicates that the basis of an understanding has been arranged, and while all our correspondents admit the consistent reticence of the British Legation, all seem persuaded that the terms of agreement have leaked out from somewhere, in a tolerably accurate form.

It would be premature to criticise the alleged stipulations in detail, till we have more authoritative information of their accuracy; but there is a sufficient stamp of probability about their tenor, to justify us in believing that they fairly represent the substance of the negotiations which have taken place. What first strikes us regarding them, is their entire dependence on the future for value. As promises, they are of a fairly satisfactory nature. But a firm and steady pressure will have to be kept up for a long time, to convert them into fact. It is believed that the punishment of the guilty parties in Yunnan was the stipulation that was assented to with the greatest reluctance. Li is reported to have expressed fear that the Central Government lacked power to execute it; and it was only when a rupture of negotiations seemed imminent that the point was yielded. We may be quite sure that it will need all Mr. Wade's firmness to have it carried into effect. The Chinese Government have the power; the strength which enabled them to subdue Yunnan, is sufficient to enable them to control it, and to punish sundry officials for a deed which Yunnan officialdom probably regards as meritorious rather than criminal; but the task will need greater firmness than the Peking Government is wont to show towards its subordinates, and will be the more distasteful as the repulse of the English Mission most likely had its secret sympathy. The opening, too, for good and all, of the Western frontier of Yunnan will be unpopular with the officials along the border. Li Si-tai will be a source of trouble in respect of both clauses; unless, indeed, the honest execution of the first silences effectively his opposition to the second. The opposition experienced everywhere by Mr. Cooper was only another proof that the barriers of exclusion which have been broken down by force on the East, are maintained with all their old rigidity on the West. The reports which lately reached us of the movement of troops from Szechuen, with the avowed purpose of opposing any attempt to cross the frontier, are an earnest of the feeling which the Government will have to control; so that, as we said before, it will require firm pressure for many months to come, to ensure the effectual carrying out of these most essential clauses. The stipulation for placing our commercial relation on a better basis is subject to the same remark. Our Minister's work, indeed, instead of ending with the signature of the convention, will only have begun; and it will be only twelvemonths hence that we shall be able to judge whether his settlement has been a success or a failure.—People are naturally beginning to ask whether the long delayed mission of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber, is now at length to start. But we understand that Mr. Wade has determined it shall not go forward until satisfactory guarantees have been first given, of the good faith of the Chinese Government. What the nature of the guarantees may be, our correspondent does not inform us, but the signature of the convention which is now under negotiation is probably implied. A material guarantee for the satisfactory settlement of the whole dispute would be a gratifying precaution; but we do not imagine that any such measure is contemplated, or likely.

THE REPORTED "SETTLEMENT."

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I am much relieved to find, from the information furnished by your Northern correspondent, that the so-called settlement of the Margary difficulty is likely to include a stipulation to the effect that official business connected with Foreign relations is to be published in the *Peking Gazette*. This, as your correspondent very sensibly remarks, is one of the most practical of the concessions made. He might have gone further. It is the only concession that has any real value in its probable influence upon our future relations with the Chinese, and, if carried out in its integrity, it will bring with it as a natural consequence various advantages, not to say rights, which we might have enjoyed for years past, had our treaty makers but performed their duties in a less perfunctory style. Let us hope that this step gained will not, like previous concessions, be permitted to become practically valueless, or to fall into desuetude, through the wiliness of our Chinese friends and their foreign partisans. I say this, because they are quite capable of even doing away with the *Peking Gazette* altogether, if they find the stipulation proves irksome or inconvenient in the future.

The innovation might be most fitly inaugurated by the publication in full of the text of the present convention, (which I presume to be a written one,) and I am persuaded that nothing would better serve to convince the gentry and people of China generally, that England has demanded, and has obtained, satisfaction, than such a measure.

I enclose my card, and remain
Yours faithfully,
PROGRESS.

Shanghai, 13th Sept.

SEPTEMBER 17TH,

TIENTSIN.

There is little of importance to report from this "entrance to the Capital." It may interest some persons to know that His Excellency, Mr. Wade, was half way to Peking at 0 o'clock last evening. All quiet and peaceful.

The Chinese have it, that Governor Li does not feel equal to the responsibility of granting the demands of the British Government as made by its representative, but that he said a Commission would be sent to England to settle the matter there. Doubtless he would like to gain time

The Commissioner appointed to visit England with a letter to H.M. the Queen, is His Excellency Kwo, recent Judge of the province of Fokien. His deputy is a Mr. Hsü, who is in charge of the Interpreting Office of Li Hung-chang, Tientsin. He is said to be very well disposed towards foreigners.

The timbers for the dredging machine purchased by Governor Li last summer have arrived, and are being put together. The machinery is expected soon. It is to be hoped it may not be a failure, as were some formerly tried in this same muddy stream. If it is, Li will probably feel personally aggrieved, and never buy another. Messrs. Hill and Hamill are the parties from whom the machine was purchased, and who are getting it ready for working. We wish them all success—and the machine too, in its future relations with the mud of the Pei Ho.

The *Shantung* in her passage up the river last Wednesday, did some slight damage to an empty salt junk. The owners refer the case to the U. S. Vice-Consul for decision, without a trial. It would be well if arbitration could be used in all such cases. The S.S. *Conquest* arrived from Nagasaki this morning.

The new buildings at the "Treaty Temple" seem to be intended for workshops. They are commodious and well lighted. They seem to be well built, and are a great improvement on those now in use at this temple.

11th Sept.

Sept 23

It is said that misfortunes seldom come singly, and China seems to be experiencing the truth of the adage at present. The penalties of all her sins are falling on her head together. While England is pressing heavily for satisfaction for the Yunnan outrage, Russia has taken the opportunity of renewing her demand for compensation for an attack upon a Russian caravan in 1872. The caravan, according to the *Turkestan Gazette*, "was plundered in the vicinity of Schiho by a Chinese 'dignitary' named Schuschagun (? Shu-tajen); several Russian merchants were killed, and goods of the value of about 90,000 roubles were stolen. The Russian Government, on learning the news, demanded satisfaction, but in vain. All the representations and warnings of the Ambassador at Pekin were only replied to by evasions, which were evidently intended to postpone the matter indefinitely. At length the Ambassador observed in very energetic language that if the Chinese Government persisted in treating his demands with such negligence, Russia would be compelled to consider it unnecessary to have a representative in China." This induced the Chinese Ministers to promise that the matter would be speedily settled and the guilty severely punished; but the *Gazette* seems to doubt whether this promise will be fulfilled. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, however, mentions that the threat of suspending diplomatic relations is kept imminent, and a Berlin telegram to the *Times* would seem to indicate that Russia is inclined to co-operate with England in compelling China to allow freer intercourse with her territory. The telegram says "it is believed that the Russian Government contemplate forming a commercial road through the Yunnan Provinces of the Chinese Empire, which the Calcutta Government has been so long desirous to reconnoitre. Co-operation with England and, if necessary, coercion of China, seems to be advocated in influential quarters at St. Petersburg." How Russia can possibly form a commercial road through Yunnan, is not very apparent. Her territories do not approach the province. What is possible, is that she may wish to open up a route thorough Kansuh,

hich is approachable from Tomsk; and
she proposes England and Russia
ould use their joint influence to
mpel acquiescence in all their demands.
ltogether, the Peking Cabinet must be
aving rather an uneasy time.

All sorts of rumors are afloat among the
hinese, in regard to the Yunnan affair.
ne report, said to come from the Taotai's
mên, says that the Governor of Yunnan
s been heard from, to the effect that if
s presence is desired in Peking, or if the
overnment proposes to investigate this
atter and punish him, he will institute
bellion at once. Thus the Government
ds itself in a fair way to be gored.
ccede to the British demands, and have
bellion; or reject them, and fight Eng-
d, are the horns—and eventually foot
bill. A large number of troops have
en drawn from inland camps, and con-
nirated, mainly between this and Takoo.
ch conversations as this are heard occa-
onally—"We have 700,000 foreign armed
d drilled troops, large supplies of am-
unition and cannon—not to mention
r naval armament—and we understand
e manufacture of these munitions, why
ould we concede these British demands?"
t the majority of the people care for
ne of these things, so long as they are
t affected by them.
Mr. Wade is expected here in a few
ys, and Mr. Mayers also; from which
has been surmised by some that the
th instant, or thereabouts, has been
xed as the day for the closing of nego-
tions. "In the multitude of coun-
llors, they are established," but the mul-
tude of rumours establisheth nothing.

September 21

THE more we consider the terms which Mr. Wade is said to have laid down, the more clear it becomes that the task of persuading the Chinese to carry out the more important clauses will be to the full as hard as that of obtaining their assent in the first instance on paper. We say this not at all to depreciate the value of the conditions, which are essential to a satisfactory settlement; but to show that agreement at Peking will not necessarily mean a final settlement of the difficulty. We have not much faith in the best of times in blank promises; but in this instance, when the blank promises, even if obtained, will run counter to the whole course of action of the Chinese Government, we have no hesitation in saying that, unless we on our side are prepared to back them up with a show of firm determination, they will be next to useless. A stipulation that the route across Yunnan is to be thrown open to Foreign intercourse is doubtless a very good thing, but if the stipulation be allowed to fall into abeyance, as so many other stipulations hitherto have been allowed to do, it becomes an incumbrance rather than the reverse. Rights of trading in the interior were arranged by treaty no less than seventeen years ago; we may safely ask of how much benefit they have proved? We were treated to many discourses on the subject; the framers of the Treaty of Tientsin and the British Government of the day told us that now at last China was "opened;" and doubtless so it was, if words had any meaning. But whether the trust has been realised, we leave our readers to judge. We have as little belief in words now, as we have had any time for the last fifteen years; and we should be sorry to find that, instead of something practical, we were merely to be treated to a new course of promises, as little effective as their predecessors. For some considerable time we have heard of the advantages of opening a trade route from Burmah to Yunnan. Colonel Browne's expedition was in part sent in pursuance of a general desire that something should be done towards this object. We never were very sanguine as to the commercial advantages to be derived, directly, from the trade likely to spring up along the road. The difficult nature of the country, and the sparseness of its population, both forbad the hope of very great development of traffic. Politically, however, matters stood on a different footing. We had professed to open China, and we had put the key of the front door in our pocket. Strange to say, although the back door opened into our own property, we had forgotten to draw the bolt; and to traverse the few hundred miles between Burmah or Assam and the cities of Yunnan and Szechuen, we had to traverse thousands of miles of sea. It is certainly not a very dignified position for Great Britain, that the Indian Government should be unable to send an officer in safety across its frontier. To explore the countries adjacent to our own territory, we have to make use of native "cat's-paws," as the Russians have not inaptly called our pundits and moonshees. This is, however, the position in which our feeble policy has placed us; and it will lie greatly with the Indian Government to prevent the new concessions from becoming also nugatory. The time has arrived when it is essential that the determined obstructiveness which has hitherto prevailed should be done away with; and it is well that it should be understood, both in London and Calcutta, that a promise and a few lines in writing will be no sufficient guarantee for what should effect a radical change in the relations between our Indian dominions and the Empire of China.

We have received a copy of Mr. Margary's notes of his journey from Hankow to Tali-foo, which have been published with the sanction of Her Majesty's Minister for the benefit of his estate. There are various gaps in the journal, to be explained probably by the fact that Mr. Margary suffered, from time to time, seriously in health. It stops just before his arrival at Tali-foo, and the remainder was too probably with him when he was murdered. It is a pity that an attempt was not made to complete the story by adding some of the private letters which were afterwards received by him, and which would have given some idea of his experiences over the most interesting portions of his route. Some of these have actually been published in England, so there could have been no possible objection to their reproduction as an appendix. We hope that a second edition of the little book may be called for, and that this suggestion will then be acted on. Meantime, we are sure that the present pamphlet will, as anticipated in the preface, be welcomed as an acceptable souvenir by the many friends who knew Mr. Margary's merits and lament his cruel fate.

Sept 25

Sept 27.

We have at last more definite news from the North which, though not authentic, seems to be reliable. Briefly, the Tsung-li yamên want to refuse to ratify honestly the terms of settlement arranged between Mr. Wade and the Viceroy at Tientsin. They are willing to promise in a general way, that the guilty parties in Yunnan shall be punished, that a letter of apology shall be sent to the Queen, and that the Province of Yunnan shall be opened to trade, but they want to do these things China fashion, and Mr. Wade insists on having them done properly and in good faith. In short, when it comes to the pinch, the Chinese want to put England off with vague promises, and Mr. Wade finds that his long negociations with Li Hung-chang have advanced him very little. It is rumoured that the execution of Li Si-tai is demanded, and the punishment is fully deserved; but we can well believe that the Chinese shrink from the determined measures, involving the probable use of force, which it would involve. Nothing, too, is more likely than that difficulty should arise in regard to the terms of the apology. The publication in the *Gazette*, too, is again dwelt on as a point which the Chinese are very unwilling to yield. The rumour that Mr. Wade has threatened to haul down his flag if a satisfactory settlement is not come to by the end of the month, is very credible. Indeed arrangements are clearly being made in the North, with a view to that contingency. If we ventured a surmise, it would be that the Chinese will give in at the last moment; but we must soon know something certainly.

Sept 29

TIENTSIN.

The negotiations between His Excellency Mr. Wade and the Chinese Government seem to be assuming a more definite shape. This much is certain, that the impending crisis is not far distant. An inventory of property has been taken at the British Legation, and valuables have been packed for speedy, and if necessary, sudden transportation. H. M. S. *Kestrel*, now lying at Tientsin, is also subject to Mr. Wade's orders, and is to keep herself in readiness to go to sea, at short notice.

We are also credibly informed that private intimation has been given to the several Legations in Peking, that Mr. Wade will leave on the 28th, unless his demands are granted previous to that date. This, if true, is very significant. It is also known that Mr. Wade had an interview, on Monday last (the 20th), with *all* the Chinese Ministers, meaning, probably, that a full meeting of the Foreign Office was required on this occasion. What was said on either side, or what conclusions were reached, if any, it is useless to surmise, in the absence of information. The important events and issues coming before that body, the immediate circumstances, and the far-reaching results connected with the conclusions arrived at, invest this meeting with great importance.

It is well understood that Li Hung-chang agreed, in a general way doubtless, —a Pickwickian sense!—to the punishment of the parties guilty of or implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary. Also that an Embassy should be sent, bearing a letter of apology to the Queen. This was to be a special Embassy. The Ambassador was also named. To these specifications in the indictment, as understood by Mr. Wade, the Foreign Office takes exception. The Government is willing to assent to the punishment of these persons,—i.e., some general punishment such as they may choose to administer—a meaningless farce. Mr. Wade insists on the decapita-

tion of Li Si Tai, and the utter degradation from office of the Governor of Yunnan. This, perhaps, involves exile. It incapacitates him for future official position.

The Government is also willing to send an Ambassador to England, but not with such apology as the occasion seems to demand. When dressed in Chinese costume, it would not be recognized as the most distant relative of the article which Mr. Wade insists shall be sent.

From all we can learn, Mr. Wade seems to be thoroughly aroused, and in earnest. He is quite disgusted, apparently, with the methods and conduct of the Chinese.

We have here an excellent illustration of the suicidal policy of dilly-dallying with an inferior officer at Tientsin, instead of proceeding at once to the Capital and treating with the Government direct. By the former course, Mr. Wade lost time and opportunity, all of which were gain to the Chinese. Of promises and blandishments, the Chinese have an unending supply. They have been profuse in their use, but not intending to fulfil anything they could avoid—and above all, wishing to gain time.

Li Hung-chang says the only difference between Mr. Wade and the Foreign Office relates to matters of trade, the latter being unwilling to discuss such subjects in this connection—so we hear. A report also comes that there is a disagreement, or a "misunderstanding," between the Viceroy and the Tsung-li Yamên. I give it for what it is worth, thinking there may be some truth in it, if, as report says, Li has heard nothing from Peking in four days.

Sept. 23rd.

THE OPENING OF TONQUIN.

M. le Consul Gérant le Consulat-Général de France à Shanghaï a reçu de M. le Gouverneur de la Cochinchine Française la communication suivante qu'il s'empresse de porter à la connaissance du commerce en général :—

"Saigon, le 2 Septembre, 1875.

"MONSIEUR LE CONSUL-GENERAL,—J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que l'échange des ratifications du traité de commerce conclu entre la France et le Royaume d'Annam, le 31 Août, 1874, a eu lieu à Hué, le 26 du mois dernier, et que, de concert avec le Gouvernement Annamite, nous avons fixé au 15 Septembre courant l'ouverture au commerce étranger des ports de Hai-Phong et de Hanoi, dans le Tonkin. Je vous prie de vouloir bien porter cette nouvelle importante à la connaissance des négociants de la place de Shanghaï ; et veuillez, en même temps, M. le Consul Général, annoncer que vous tiendrez à la disposition des navires marchands qui se rendront au Tonkin, des cartes récemment exécutées dont je vous adresse un certain nombre. Ces cartes devront être délivrées gratuitement.

"Vous recevrez également quelques exemplaires d'un réglement qui a été préparé pour le port de Haï Phong.

"Agréez, &c.,

"Le C. Amiral Gouverneur Commandant-en-Chef.

"(Signé) DUPERRÉ."

Le réglement est deposé à la Chancellerie du Consulat-Général de France où on peut en prendre connaissance.

[*Translation.*]

M. le CONSUL-GENERAL,

I have the honor to inform you that the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded between France and the Kingdom of Annan on the 31st August, 1874, took place at Hué on the 26th ulto.; and that, in concert with the Annanese Government, we have fixed for the 15th September current, the opening to foreign commerce of the ports of Haiphong and Hanoi in Tonquin. I beg you to communicate this important news to the merchants of Shanghai; and be good enough at the same time, M. le Consul-General, to announce that you will hold at the disposal of ships which purpose going to Tonquin, charts recently executed, of which I send you a certain number. These charts will be delivered gratuitously.

I also send you some copies of a Regulation which has been drawn up for Haiphong.

(Sd.), &c, DUPERRÉ.

Sept. 29

Advices by the *Taku*, yesterday, confirm the impression that things are approaching a crisis in the North. Just before she left, a courier arrived from Peking bringing news that Mr. Wade had notified the Foreign Legations that he would leave the place in a few days, should the Government not accede to his demands. It is reported that the state of affairs was becoming known among the Chinese, and that some were leaving Tientsin under the impression there would be a fight. But possibly the Mandarins may encourage this idea, in order to appear in the eyes of the people to the last, as heroes ready to to die ; so that, if they do yield, they may be at least able to say :—We resisted to the last.

No. 985.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED NOV 9 1875 OF STATE

United States Consulate General
at Shanghai.

NOV 11 1875

NOV 12 1875

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Mr. Seward's absence on leave.

Abstract.

Asks to be allowed his salary for the time he was visiting Japan

No. 985.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th September 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatches No's. 951, and 955, and to your dispatch No. 476, I have the honor to inform you that I left Shanghai for Japan on the 20th of August and returned to my post on the 18th of September making an absence of 29 days. My previous absence was for 17 days, and the whole absence 46 days.

In reckoning my absence I have not included the days of departure, but have included them when I returned. Excluding the latter the total absence would be 44 days.

I respectfully ask to be allowed my salary for the time while I was absent. I understand that this may be done under the law.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant.
George F. Seward.
Consul General.

No. 935.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th September 1910.

Memorandum from Consular Body,
Consular Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatches Nos. 925, and 933, and to your telegram of the 20th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I left Shanghai for Japan on the 20th instant, and returned to my post on the 28th September following, two days after the expiration of my leave, which was for 14 days, and the whole absence 44 days.

My recent absence I have not included the days of departure, but have calculated three entire days absence. Excluding the latter the total absence would be 41 days.

I respectfully submit to be allowed my absence for the time until I was absent. I would also submit that I may be allowed the time

ACK and send copy of despatch and translation as enclosure to Secy Treasury

No. 986. Call Mr Seward's attention to Hon 841 Consular Regulations JAC

JMWood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Transmits a printed copy of a notice of the opening of the ports of Haiphong and Hanoi in Tonquin.

No. 956.

11

No. 986.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th September 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a printed notice of the opening to foreign commerce of the ports of Haiphong and Hanoi in Tonquin, in pursuance of the French Treaty of last year, a copy of which I will endeavor to procure for the Department.

I am Sir,

Your obdt. servant,
George F. Seward,
Consul General.

No 986.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 24th September 1895.

The Honorable John A. Cockerill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith in duplicate notice of the opening to foreign commerce of the ports of Kiu Kiang and Wuhu in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of last year, in order that such endorsement as may be necessary for the Department

I am, Sir,
Your obdt. servant,
[illegible]
Consul General

THE SHANGHAI COU

Sept 28 - 1875

THE OPENING OF TONQUIN

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"Agréez, etc.,

"Le C. Amiral, Gouverneur Commandant-en-Chef.

"(Signé) DUPERRE."

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[*Translation.*]

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I also send you some copies of a Regulation which has been drawn up for Haiphong.

(Signed), DUPERRE.

The regulation has been deposited at the office of the Consul General, where it may be seen.

uck fuc

No. 987.

FWWood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Transmits printed Minutes of a Meeting of Consuls held on the 5th of August 1875 at Shanghai.

No. 987.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th September 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith the Minutes of a Meeting of Consuls at this port held on the 5th day of August 1875.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jno. F. Swaed
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Printed Minutes &c.

Aug 16

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

MINUTES of a Meeting of Consuls held at Shanghai, on the 5th day of August, 1875.

Present:—Messrs. Annecke, Chappedelaine, Fitz, Haas, Medhurst and Seward.

Letters from Messrs. Carvalho, Johnson, and Shinagawa, expressing inability to attend the meeting, were laid on the table.

A letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Council, requesting the Consular Body to ascertain whether the native authorities are prepared to clean out the Soochow Creek, was referred to Mr. Medhurst.

A letter from the Commissioner of Customs, inclosing one from the late Harbour Master, intimating that the chart of the Bund line which was to be prepared by the latter, has not been completed, was laid upon the table. In this connection, Mr. Seward mentioned that the present Harbour Master has stated to him that he will not be able to undertake the work unless provided with assistance.

The Comte de Chappedelaine was asked, and consented to act with the Committee having this business in charge. He presented to the meeting a chart of a proposed Bund line for the Settlements, which has been prepared under the direction of the Council of the French Concession. It was inspected, and referred to the Committee named above.

The Committee to deal with the Wharfage Dues matter, reported the result of their conferences with the representatives of the Council, and laid the letters which have passed between them and the Council on the table. The action indicated was approved by the meeting.

Some correspondence in regard to the protection of telegraph cables was reported by the Committee having the matter in charge, and was approved by the meeting.

The Committee upon the Woosung Bar, reported that Messrs. Escher and de Ryke have arrived from Japan to report upon the Bar, and the question whether it may be improved, and in what way. They have been given all the facilities which the members of the Committee could afford, and introduced to the Commissioner of Customs, the Harbour Master, and to the Chairman and Secretary of the Council. These gentlemen will occupy some time in Shanghai, and after their return to Japan they will transmit a detailed report.

A second letter from the Council, dated August 9th, in regard to the dangers arising from the proximity of a large body of soldiers in the immediate neighborhood, particularly in the direction of disease, was considered.

Messrs. Medhurst and Seward were able to state in this connection, that the Taotai has stated to them that the soldiers in question are to be sent away at an early moment, and that transportation is now being sought for. The sense of the meeting was that the Taotai has met the various respresentations made to him in regard to the soldiers in a reasonable and friendly way, and that so far as the danger of pestilence is concerned, no representation of a pressing character can well be put before him in the absence of professional opinion upon the subject. Mr. Seward was asked to respond to the Council in this sense, and Mr. Medhurst was asked to draft a letter to the Taotai referring to the representations heretofore made and his declarations thereupon, and conveying the general view of the Consuls.

Messrs. Medhurst and Seward reported a conversation with the Taotai in regard to the Mixed Court. It had reference more particularly to the appointment of a successor to the late Magistrate, but in this connection the general question of the *status* of the Court was brought under consideration, and points were raised which make it doubtful whether the Settlements can be made a separate Helen-ship. The matter was left for further consideration.

The increasing tendency of the country people to interfere with persons going into the interior for pleasure trips, particularly at the shooting season, was considered. It was deemed desirable to adopt forms of passport more in accordance with the style of Chinese papers of official character, as has already been done at the British Consulate. It was thought desirable also to secure proclamations stamped conjointly by the Taotais of Shanghai and Chinkiang, and setting forth the purposes of the tourists and how they should be treated, copies of which may be given to each applicant for a passport. Mr. Medhurst undertook to bring this business before the Taotai.

J. HAAS,
Acting Austro-Hungarian Consul.

E. MOREL,
Consul for Belgium.

F. B. JOHNSON,
Acting-Consul for Denmark.

CHAPPEDELAINE,
Consul-General for France.

W. ANNECKE,
Consul for Germany.

W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul for Great Britain.

L. VIGNALE,
Consul-General for Italy.

E. SHINAGAWA,
Consul for Japan.

F. E. HEYDEN,
Acting Consul for the Netherlands.

A. H. DE CARVALHO,
Consul in charge for Portugal.

J. E. REDING,
Vice-Consul for Russia.

A. DE GARAY,
Consul for Spain.

W. SCOTT FITZ,
Act. Consul-General for Sweden & Norway.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.
Consul-General for United States.